



VIRI · ROMAEE

ARROWSMITH · AND · KNAPP



John Eastman Clarke Library

GIVEN TO

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

BY

MRS. JOHN EASTMAN CLARKE

IN MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND

JULY, 1914

^{upstairs}
No. ~~4787~~ L 61a copy 2

disc





SELECTIONS

Lhomond, Charles Francois

FROM

VIRI ROMAE

EDITED BY

ROBERT ARROWSMITH, PH.D.

LATE PROFESSOR OF GREEK AND LATIN, TEACHERS COLLEGE

AND

CHARLES KNAPP, PH.D.

INSTRUCTOR IN LATIN, BARNARD COLLEGE



NEW YORK ·· CINCINNATI ·· CHICAGO
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

Latin language - Readers
subcard only

Clark Collection

COPYRIGHT, 1896, BY
AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY.

VIRI ROMAE.

W. P. 4

p1554

PA
2095
E961

PREFACE

UPON the reviving perception of the true scope of Latin teaching has followed a return to some of the methods of former times, which, with all their faults, were yet imbued with the true spirit of the Classics. Since for many years the study of Latin lay in bondage to the spirit which regarded the language merely as a *corpus vile* for grammatical dissection, and ignored the rich literature lying beyond the classical trinity of authors, it is not surprising that it fell into disfavor as unsuited to the requirements of the times. The revival upon which the study has now entered is due largely to a recognition of the fact that mental culture rather than mere mental training is its true aim, and that, with this aim kept steadily in view, the study of Latin is not a barren waste of time and energy, but a most potent agency in securing that broad and sympathetic culture which must ever remain the mark of the educated man. The results of classical study most valuable to the character are surely not to be found in the ability, usually lost after a few years, to recite paradigms faultlessly, to give the principal parts of verbs, and to enumerate the various kinds of *cum*-constructions and the subdivisions of the ablative. Of far greater worth are the mental breadth and sympathy, the weakening of prejudice and Philistinism, and the increased power of entering into higher forms of enjoyment which must inevitably flow from the study of the life of a great people as revealed in its literature and art.

This conception of the sphere of Latin study has brought with it some modifications of the initial steps and a return to some of the texts in use fifty years since. In the traditional sequence of authors, and particularly in the selection of a purely military work as the means by which to introduce the student to the language, the entrance into the fields of Latin literature has frequently been made so distasteful as to destroy the desire for further exploration. More attractive paths, however, are opening to the beginner; and of these the *Viri Romae* offers in a notable degree material of real interest to the young, and, from the very outset, gives a foretaste of the contents of the literature.

The history of this work is of interest, as showing an early recognition of the correctness of the standpoint to which we are now returning. It was compiled by a Professor of the University of Paris, Charles François Lhomond, who lived from 1727 to 1794, and enjoyed an enviable reputation as a successful teacher, especially of younger pupils. His experience taught him the need of an introductory text combining interest of story with simplicity of style. The best proof of the excellence of his work is the fact that it has ever since remained a favorite with teachers of Latin. The material is taken from the works of various authors, chiefly Livy and Eutropius, but was simplified by Lhomond in vocabulary and construction wherever necessary to fit it to the requirements of beginners. As its title indicates, it deals with the early stories of Rome, so fascinating in any dress to the young, and it is therefore eminently fitted to arouse a desire for further reading.

The present edition has been prepared with reference to the difficulties most likely to embarrass the young pupil at the outset of the new study. One of the most perplexing of these difficulties is the inability to discover in an alphabetical vocabulary the inflected forms encountered in the text. This is met, in part at least, by giving in italics in the footnotes the vocabulary form of verbs not easily recognizable. For a similar reason grammatical

constructions are, on their first occurrence, explained in simple language, or their nature briefly indicated, in order that the student may more intelligently consult the grammatical references which follow. For purposes of comparison, and as a means of helping the pupil to form proper habits of study and observation, subsequent occurrences are referred to previous instances, or to the tables of constructions on pages xvi-xxvi.

Although the compiler of the *Viri Romae* greatly simplified the language of his authorities, there yet remain in the early part of the book many constructions which the beginner is not fitted to discuss. It is strongly recommended, therefore, that the treatment of the more difficult and complex of these constructions be postponed to a later period. At the outset the attention of the pupil should be centered upon matters of primary importance and upon the simplest and most common usages, such as the form of the sentence, the relation of its parts to one another, the significance of terminations, and the modes of expressing the constantly recurring relations of time, place, cause, means, purpose, and result. Even these should be treated as simply as possible and with constant regard to English usage. It is the experience of many teachers that reference to a Latin grammar to explain a construction possessed by English as well as by Latin frequently creates a difficulty where the student, if left to his own devices, would have experienced none.

The notes on matters of Roman custom have been made intentionally full with the aim of adding reality to the stories, and of inducing the pupil, under the teacher's guidance, to discover for himself further details. The use of other accounts, whether in ancient or modern authors, of photographs, plates, and other graphic aids can not be too strongly encouraged, in accordance with the dictum of Horace:—

Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures
Quam quae sunt oculis subiecta fidelibus.

All vowels known to be long have been carefully marked. The text of this edition is, in the main, that of C. Holzer (tenth edition, Stuttgart, 1889). In orthography, however, Brambach has been followed. In the case of syllables containing vowels long by position the editors have followed the views of Anton Marx as laid down in his *Hülfsbüchlein für die Aussprache der lateinischen Vokale in positionslangen Silben* (second edition, Berlin, 1889). In the vocabulary compound verbs are given under the simple verbs as an aid to the fuller appreciation of the methods by which they are formed and their meanings derived. The exercises in prose composition have been made simple in order that they may occupy their legitimate place as subordinate and auxiliary to the development of the more important reading power.

The thanks of the editors are due to Mr. E. G. Warner, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, for his hearty coöperation in the work, and particularly for the labor which he has expended upon the exercises.

ROBERT ARROWSMITH.
CHARLES KNAPP.

AUGUST, 1895.

CONTENTS



	PAGE
SUGGESTIONS TO THE STUDENT	ix
PLAN OF ROME	xxviii
I. RŌMĀNĪ IMPERĪ EXŌRDĪUM	1
II. RŌMULUS	4
III. NUMA POMPILIUS	8
IV. TULLUS HOSTĪLIUS	10
V. ANCUS MĀRCIUS	15
VI. LŪCIUS TARQUINIUS PRĪSCUS	17
VII. SERVIUS TULLIUS	19
VIII. TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS	22
IX. IŪNIUS BRŪTUS	25
X. MŪCIUS SCAEVOLA	26
XI. FABĪ TRECENTĪ SEX	27
XII. LŪCIUS VIRGĪNIUS	29
XIII. TITUS MĀNLIUS TORQUĀTUS	30
XIV. PŪBLIUS DECIUS	35
XV. MĀNIUS CURIUS	36
XVI. GĀIUS DUĪLIUS	38
XVII. MĀRCUS ATĪLIUS RĒGULUS	39
XVIII. APPIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER	42
XIX. QUĪNTUS FABIUS MĀXIMUS	43

	PAGE
XX. AEMILIUS PAULUS ET TERENTIUS VARRŌ	48
XXI. PŪBLIUS CORNĒLIUS SCĪPIŌ ĀFRICĀNUS	52
XXII. TIBERIUS GRACCHUS ET GĀIUS GRACCHUS	63
XXIII. GĀIUS MARIUS	68
XXIV. LŪCIUS CORNĒLIUS SULLA	74
XXV. LŪCIUS LŪCULLUS	77
XXVI. GNAEUS POMPĒIUS MĀGNUS	80
XXVII. GĀIUS IŪLIUS CAESAR	86
XXVIII. MĀRCUS TULLIUS CICERŌ	96
XXIX. MĀRCUS BRŪTUS	102
XXX. OCTĀVIĀNUS CAESAR AUGUSTUS	103
EXERCISES FOR TRANSLATION	112
VOCABULARY	131

SUGGESTIONS TO THE STUDENT



To read Latin quickly and intelligently, and to enjoy the reading properly, we must possess (1) a vocabulary, *i.e.* a collection of Latin words with whose meanings, whether used singly or in combination, we are thoroughly familiar; (2) a knowledge of the inflectional system of the language, *i.e.* its declensions and conjugations; (3) a knowledge of its syntax; and (4) a knowledge of the plan upon which the Latin sentence is constructed, or, in other words, we must be able to overcome the difficulties arising out of the peculiar order of the words and clauses that form a Latin sentence.

Vocabulary. — Words are the material out of which sentences are constructed. Hence it is of prime importance to know their meanings. The best way, in fact the only way, to acquire a vocabulary, is by constant reading, and by noting carefully the force of individual words as they occur. It soon becomes evident that certain words are very frequently used, especially verbs which denote actions that have to do with everyday life, such as *dīcō, eō, faciō, habēō, veniō, sum*, and their compounds. These at least must be mastered at the very outset. It is worth while to notice what prefixes are used in forming compound verbs, and the modifications of meaning which they produce. If the force of the simple verb is mastered, a little practice will enable the student to detect at sight the meaning of any of its compounds without reference to any dictionary.

It is useful also to group together in memory words derived from the same stem, *e.g.* *canō, cantus; certō, certāmen; dūcō, dux; regō, rēx, rēgius; caedō, caedēs*. A specially interesting study consists in noting the English words which go back to Latin originals. From various causes a large part of our English vocabulary is borrowed from Latin. Cf. *donate* with *dōnō* and *dōnum*, *lucid* with *lūx*, *regent* with *rēx* and *regō*.

Finally, it will be found very helpful constantly to read Latin aloud, for thus the *ear* will help the *eye* and words will have meaning when *heard* as well as when *seen*. Indeed, we ought to use our ears far more than our eyes in acquiring a Latin vocabulary, in order that Latin words, when heard, shall suggest at once to our minds the same pictures which they suggested to the minds of Roman boys.

Inflections and Syntax.—It is not enough, however, to be familiar with the meanings of individual words, however many we may succeed in mastering. We must possess a knowledge also of *inflections*, *i.e.* of the declensions and conjugations, which tell us how individual words may be altered in form in order to express different relations to other words, and of *syntax*, which tells us how words are combined together into sentences. A knowledge of inflections and an understanding of syntax are the tools by which we arrive at the meaning of sentences as a whole. As the wise workman uses the best and most efficient tools, so one who undertakes to read Latin with speed and pleasure must make his mastery of inflections and syntax as complete as possible. It is assumed that students of this book have already had some drill in the commoner inflections. The principles of syntax can best be studied as they occur in actual reading. The commonest, and therefore most important, are discussed in the notes and illustrated by appropriate references to the grammars in common use and by the tables of constructions on pages xvi to xxvi. A very practical way of fixing the principles of syntax firmly in mind is

by frequent translation from English into Latin. It should be remembered, however, that we study syntax simply because such study enables us to read and enjoy the great works of Latin literature.

The Order of Words.—The greatest difficulty that confronts the student of Latin literature is the fact that the order of the words in a Latin sentence is widely different from that which he ordinarily finds in an English sentence. This difference is due mainly to two causes. (1) Every Latin sentence is a kind of word picture, in which the meaning is developed stroke by stroke, *the separate parts being introduced in the order of their importance*. (2) It is a principle of Latin to keep the meaning in suspense until the very end, so that the last word completes not only the form, but also the meaning of the sentence. Both these principles may be seen at work in lines 1 to 5 of selection I, page 1. *Proca* naturally stands first, partly because the whole work is a story of the deeds of men, partly because at this point he is especially important, as being the reigning king, with power to choose his own successor. The phrase *rēx Albānōrum* very properly follows, as defining the scene of the action. *Numitor* and *Amūlius* are next mentioned because the Latin loves to emphasize contrasts of persons. The sense of the whole is not complete till we reach the very last word, *habuit*. In the next sentence *Numitōri* is first, because now Numitor is more important, as being Proca's successor. The relative clause *quī . . . erat* not only states a fact, but also gives the reason why Proca bequeathed his kingdom (*rēgnum reliquit*) to Numitor. So in the words *ut . . . fēcit*, the *ut*-clause tells why Amulius performed the act indicated by the words *Rhēam Silviam . . . fēcit*, so that by the time we know *what* the act was we know also exactly *why* it was performed. The Latin thus pictures the parts of the scene in their true order, for the motive in every case precedes the act. We see therefore that, however strange at times the Latin order may seem to be, there is

always good reason for it. It is our task at the outset, as it soon will be our pleasure, to determine just what this reason is.

Now this freer order of words in the Latin sentence is rendered possible by the fact that Latin possesses an elaborate inflectional system, whereas English does not. Note, however, that one familiar with Latin declensions would know at once that in the first sentence discussed above Proca was actor (*i.e.* subject), and Numitor and Amulius acted upon (*i.e.* object). So in the sentence *ut . . . fēcit* it is clear that Amulius is the actor and that Rhea Silvia is acted upon. Thus the inflectional system serves to relieve, in part at least, the very difficulty which it creates.

How to Read. — By far the best way for the beginner to make himself familiar with the Latin order and its meaning is to *make a practice from the very outset of reading the sentence aloud from beginning to end before attempting to translate at all*. If the meaning is not clear at once, a repetition of such reading will often serve to make it clear, provided the student knows the force of the individual words and constructions. If he does not, he must seek the aid of the vocabulary or the notes. Then let him read the sentence once more aloud, slowly and carefully. He should not, however, look into either vocabulary or notes until he has read the Latin through at least once. Progress at first will necessarily be slow, but it will be sure. By every page read in the manner indicated above the pupil is preparing himself to read with more and more intelligence and pleasure the pages that remain. Besides, in this way he reads his Latin precisely as he reads English, word after word, in the order in which it is written, and precisely as a Roman boy 1800 years ago read his Latin story or poem. He will gain further the advantage of training his ear as well as his eye and of making it do its fair share of the work. In translating, too, it will be wise to follow as closely as possible the Latin order. Often it will be found that the resulting English

order, even if not very common, is none the less intelligible. So the sentence *ut . . . fēcit* discussed above may be translated almost exactly in the Latin order.

LATIN COMPOSITION

Its Value. — An exercise which is very practical and helpful, and which may also become extremely delightful, is the rendering into Latin of English sentences based upon that portion of the Latin text which has already been carefully studied. This exercise is helpful, because it calls upon us to put into practice the knowledge which we have acquired in reading; it may become delightful because it shows us accurately the measure of our advance and thus affords us the pleasure which comes from the feeling that one is making sure progress in a given line of study.

Essentials. — To write Latin well one needs precisely the things which we found necessary in reading (page ix). The words and constructions required in the sentences for translation given on pages 112 to 129 are illustrated by the corresponding pages of the Latin text. The pupil should always endeavor to recall the word, inflectional form, phrase, or construction for himself before referring to his text or to his grammar. In other words, he should make the exercise one of thought rather than of mere mechanical copying from a printed model.

The Object. — We read the Latin text in order to understand the thoughts of the writer. So in turning English sentences into Latin our chief object is to clothe the *thoughts* which such sentences convey in proper Latin dress, not merely to substitute Latin *words* for English *words*. Every language has its own peculiar expressions, which are called *idioms*. Such expressions can never be literally translated from one language into another. Hence in attempting to turn an English sentence into Latin, we must begin by noting carefully the thought which it expresses,

and then consider how the Romans gave expression to that thought.

Choice of Expression. — In Latin, just as in English, it often happens that the same thought may be expressed in several ways, which differ greatly in the words used as well as in the form and expression. In English it is often impossible to give a reason for the choice of one form of expression in preference to others. Sometimes the choice is made consciously for the sake of variety, or because there is a very slight shade of difference in meaning, — so slight that we can perhaps feel it, but cannot put it into words; sometimes unconsciously, because every one falls into the habit of using certain phrases and manners of speech with no deeper reason than the habit. The same is true of Latin writers. Their various forms of expression have been noted and collected, and we find them laid down in the grammars as *rules*. Some of these expressions are found to be used by the best writers more frequently than others, and these are considered the best models. But the student must avoid the error of confining himself absolutely to one iron-bound form because most stress is laid upon it by the grammars, if he finds other modes of expression in the writings of good authors. By searching out the greatest variety of forms in which an idea may be expressed, by trying to discover the differences in meaning between them, and by placing yourself as far as possible in the writer's place, you will gain a far greater grasp and appreciation of the language than by learning a single rigid rule and forcing it to fit every case.

One of the central ideas of the following exercises, then, should be to render the thought in as many ways as possible, drawing your authority from the text on which the exercise is based, as well as from your grammar.

Examine the tables on pages xvi to xxvi, where you will find several of the most important constructions treated. Compare the examples given and try to trace out the reasons for the differ-

ent forms. In many cases you will not be able to do so, and are free to choose one of several modes of expression. In others the meaning of the sentences and the aid of the grammar will give the reason for your choice.

Caution. — The pupil should note that all the words and constructions necessary to enable him to write in Latin the sentences given below, pages 112 to 129, are to be found on the pages of the Latin text upon which the exercises are based. *An English-Latin vocabulary or dictionary is, therefore, wholly unnecessary.* Additional sentences based on the text may be made up by student or teacher as required.

TABLES OF CONSTRUCTIONS

The following tables have been prepared for the purpose of affording the pupil material for study and comparison, by grouping together under appropriate heads examples of certain constructions as they actually occur in this book. It is expected that they will be helpful to the student in two ways: (1) by supplementing and illustrating the notes, and (2) by affording him guides which he may follow in his writing of Latin. No attempt whatever has been made to include under any given head all the examples that are to be found in the text. The pupil will find it both interesting and instructive to add to the lists himself as he finds new instances in his own reading.

A. EXPRESSIONS OF PLACE

1. PLACE AT OR NEAR WHICH:

Rōmae, VII, 26, and often; **Tarentī**, XV, 30; **salūbriōra militiae quam domī** esse iuvenum corpora, IV, 70 (locative: chiefly used with names of towns);—**in siccō**, I, 10; **in iīs locīs**, I, 11; **in** (on) **sinistrīs manibus**, II, 21; **in colle Quirīnālī**, II, 54; **in ārā**, III, 4; **in mediā urbe**, V, 23; **ponte . . in** (over) **Tiberī** factō, **in** (at) **ōre** Tiberis, V, 27;—**multīs locīs**, XXV, 17; **terrā marīque**, XXI, 125;—**apud Ticīnum** amnem . . **apud Trebiam**, XIX, 16;—**ad Caprae palūdem**, II, 44; **ad tertium lapidem**, XIII, 12; **ad flūmen** Bagradam, XVII, 18.

B. EXPRESSIONS OF MOTION

1. PLACE FROM WHICH:

Curibus . . **accītus** est, III, 2; **Tarquinīīs** . . **profectus**, VI, 1 (simple abl., especially with names of towns);—**ā portā** . . **pergit**, XIII, 5; **ab urbe** **profectus**, XIII, 13; **ā lūdīs publicīs revertēns**, XVIII, 17;—**dēlabitur ē caelō scissō** scūtum, III, 15; **ex eō locō** . . **aufūgerat**, IV, 20; **dōnec** **novae cōpiae ex Africā** **advenīrent**, XVII, 3; **ex angustīīs** **ēvāsīt**, XIX, 38.

2. PLACE TOWARDS WHICH:

Albam **properāvit**, I, 25; **Quī cum Rōmam** **vēnisset**, III, 3; **Rōmam** also in IV, 64, V, 20, and often; **Pergunt inde Collātiā**, VIII, 21; **Profectus Delphōs**, IX, 4; **Carthāginem** **rediit**, XVII, 54; **domum** **dēdūcunt**, IV, 31; **domum** **refugiēns**, VII, 45; **cum . . domum** **rediret**, VII, 48 (simple accusative, chiefly with names of towns);—**Cum lupa** **saepius ad parvulōs** . . **reverterētur**, I, 16; **Remum** . . **ad Amūlium** **rēgem** **perdūxerunt**, I, 27; **ad Gabīnōs** **sē contulit**, VIII, 4;—**in Africā** . . **trāiēcīt**, XVII, 15; **in Italiam** **vēnīt**, XIX, 15; **abiēcīt in Tiberim**, I, 7; **Sabīnōs in urbem** **recēpit**, II, 38; **aciem in** (to) **collem** **subdūxit**, IV, 58; **cum in** (upon)

tribūnal ēscendisset, XII, 20; **In** (against) **eum** . . rediit, IV, 22; **ausae sunt sē inter tēla** . . inferre, II, 36.

3. WAY BY WHICH:

portā (abl. of means) **quā** profecti erant, XI, 19; **Per** (over) **loca alta** āgmen dūcēbat, XIX, 23; **Quī cum** . . **per montēs, per silvās** hūc illūc discurrerent, XIX, 35.

C. EXPRESSIONS OF TIME¹

1. TIME AT WHICH:

Posterō diē, IV, 61, VIII, 24; **Prīmō impetū**, II, 29; **Kalendīs Mār-tiīs**, III, 20; **eā tempestāte**, VI, 17; **nocte mediā**, XIX, 68.

2. TIME WITHIN WHICH OR IN THE COURSE OF WHICH:

Annō trecentēsīmō ab urbe conditā, XII, 1; **eōdem annō**, XIII, 11; **bellō Latīnō**, XIV, 11; **hōc bellō**, XIV, 12; **in proeliō**, VI, 26; **In proeliō quōdam**, in quō, VII, 8; **In quō bellō**, XV, 2.²

3. AGE:

filium tredecim annōrum, VI, 25; **Hannibal** . . **novem annōs nātus**, XIX, 1.

D. DURATION OF TIME AND EXTENT OF SPACE

1. DURATION OF TIME:

Rōmulus septem et trīgintā rēgnāvit annōs, III, 38; **rēgnāvit annōs duōs et trīgintā**, IV, 75; **rēgnāvit annōs quattuor et quadrāgintā**, VII, 52; **per tōtum bīdium**, XIII, 87; **omnī deinde vītā**, XIII, 60. (This last form should not be imitated.)

2. EXTENT OF SPACE:

Iam aliquantum spatīi . . aufūgerat, IV, 20; **centum et vīgintī pedēs longum**, XVII, 27; **quinque diērum iter** . . abest, XXI, 163.

¹ See also below, Ablative Absolute, K 3.

² The form with **in** is the more exact.

E. EXPRESSIONS OF PURPOSE

1. Pure purpose: **ut** or **nē** with the subjunctive:

ut eum subole **prīvāret**, I, 3; **ut** populum ferum religiōne **mītigāret**, III, 3; **ut esset** index pācis et bellī, III, 25; — **nē** fūrtō auferri **posset**, III, 16; **nē** duo violenta ingenia mātirimōniō **iungerentur**, VII, 38.

2. Relative clause:

mīsit **quī** societātem . . **peterent**, II, 5; Centum . . **elēgit**, **quōrum** cōnsiliō omnia **ageret**, II, 40; sacerdōtēs **lēgit**, **quī** ancilia . . **cūstōdīrent** et . . **ferrent**, III, 19; Rōmam missus, **ubi** (= **ut ibi**) . . **interesset**, XXVIII, 8.

3. **Quō**¹ (whereby) with subjunctive:

quō **frequentius** **habitārētur**, IV, 66 (see note); **quō** **minor** turba Rōmae **foret**, XVIII, 21; **quō** **diūtius** in magistrātū **esset**, XIX, 46.

4. Gerundive:

cōniugī dedit **ēducandōs**, I, 19; īgnem . . **perpetuō alendūm** virginibus dedit, III, 4; agellum **colendūm** locāvit, XVII, 36; **ad exercitum lūstrandūm**, II, 44; **militēs ad vindicandūm** facinus accendit, XII, 26.

5. Future participle:

quasi dē pāce **āctūrus**, rē vērā **ut** tempus extraheret, XVII, 2 (see note).

6. Supine:

aquam . . **petītum** ierat, II, 17; ē suis ūnum . . mittit **scīscitātum**, VIII, 8; Cum . . **lēgātī** Rōmam **vēnissent conquestum**, XIII, 81; pecora . . quae **pāstum** **prōpulsa** essent, XIX, 63.

7. Substantive clauses:

adfirmāns . . Rōmulum . . praecipere, **ut** sēditiōnibus **abstinērent** et rem militārem **colerent**, II, 51–53; Latīnōrum populis suāsīt **ut** . .

¹ This is merely a special form of (2), but its importance entitles it to separate treatment.

fānum Diānae . . in Aventinō monte **aedificārent**, VII, 25; optāvit **ut** frāter . . **revivisceret** atque iterum clāsem **āmitteret**, XVIII, 19; ēdixit **nē** quis . . in hostēs **pūgnāret**, XIII, 42; Veritus autem **nē** . . poenās **daret**, XVI, 21; petiit ā patribus cōnscriptis **nē** quid dē eā rē **statuerent**, XIII, 83.

Z^{ai}

F. EXPRESSIONS OF RESULT

1. Pure result: **ut** or **ut nōn** with the subjunctive:

ita omnium animōs eā pietāte imbuit **ut** fidēs . . civēs **continēret**, III, 33; adeō frācti . . sunt spīritūs . . **ut** nūlli reī posthāc nisi sacrīs operam **daret**, IV, 72; ita eōs adliciēns **ut** apud omnēs plūrimū **posset**, VIII, 6.

Note that in the main clause there is usually some word like **ita**, **adeō**, **tam**, **tālis**, **is**, which paves the way for the result clause.

2. Relative (characteristic):

invenīri potuit nēmō, **quī** . . **peteret**, XXIII, 119; Ūnus adulēscēns fuit, **quī** **audēret** querī, XXIV, 50. Here too belongs **quīn** with the subjunctive: haud procul erat **quīn** . . **āgnōsceret**, I, 33; nōn esse dubium **quīn** . . **oportēret**, XVI, 27; Nēmīnī dubium est **quīn** . . **restituerit**, XIX, 105.

3. Substantive:

(Rōmulus dīxit) **futūrum ut** omnium gentium dominī **exsisterent**, II, 53; **oportet** disciplinam, quam solvistī, . . **restituās**, XIII, 54; **concēssum est, ut** . . praecinente tibīcine ā cēnā **redīret**, XVI, 16.

G. TEMPORAL CLAUSES¹

1. **Ubi**, **ut**, or **postquam** with the indicative mood, especially the perfect tense:

Ubi spectāculi tempus **vēnit**, II, 11; **Ut** . . **increpuēre** arma micantēsque

¹ Cf. also Ablative Absolute, K 3.

fulsēre gladii, IV, 13; **Is postquam** adolēvit, VII, 7; **Quī postquam** frequentēs convēnēre, XIII, 52.

2. **Dum** (while) with the indicative (the tense employed is generally the present):

Ea rēs **dum** Numitōris animum anxium **tenet**, I, 36; **dum** Albānus exercitus **inclāmat** Cūriātīs, IV, 23; Latinus **dum** ad Tiberim **dēscendit**, sacerdos bovem immolāvit, VII, 34.

3. **Dum, dōnec** (until) with the subjunctive:

dum convalēsceret (indirect discourse also), VII, 17; ut tempus extrāheret, **dōnec** novae cōpiae ex Āfricā **advenīrent**, XVII, 3 (partly purpose).

4. **Antequam** and **priusquam** with the subjunctive:

Alterum . . **priusquam** tertius **posset** cōsequi, interfēcit, IV, 24; **priusquam** eis bellum **indīceret**, lēgātum mīsīt quī rēs repeteret, V, 7; petiit . . nē quid . . statuerent **antequam** ipse **inspexisset** Macedonum . . causam, XIII, 83 (indirect discourse).

5. **Cum** with the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive:

cum iis **insidiātī essent** latrōnēs, I, 22; **cum** Numitor . . **comparāret**, I, 30; **cum** (as) Rōmae **appropinquārent**, II, 15; **cum** (while) . . cōntiōnem . . **habēret**, II, 44; Quī **cum** Rōmam **vēnisset**, III, 2. This form of temporal clause is extremely common.

H. CAUSAL CLAUSES¹

1. Relative clause with the subjunctive:

quippe **quī cerneret** ferrum ante oculōs micāns, accūsatiōnem dīmīsīt, XIII, 8; **cum** in eam cīvitātem animadvertere dēcrēvisset **quae** (= cum ea) sibi **adversāta fuisset**, XXVII, 37.

2. **Cum** with the subjunctive:

Cum vērō uxōrēs . . nōn **habērent**, lēgātōs circā vicinās gentēs mīsīt,

¹ Cf. also Ablative Absolute, K 4.

II, 3; **cum** sē invidiōsum . . **vidēret**, Vēientēs . . adversus Rōmānōs concitāvit, IV, 55; **Cum** . . facinora clandestīna **fierent**, Ancus carcerem . . aedificāvit, V, 21-25.

3. **Quod**,¹ **quia**, **quoniam**, or **quandō**, with the indicative:

quia tribus impār **erat**, . . fugam capessivit, IV, 18; **quandōquidem** . . **pūgnāvistī**, XIII, 53; **quia** nōn **pāruistī**, XIII, 77.

4. **Quod** with the subjunctive:

cum sē invidiōsum apud cīvēs **vidēret**, **quod** bellum ūnō paucōrum certāmine **fīnisset**, IV, 55-56 (see note); Tarquinius filium . . **quod** in proeliō hostem **percussisset**, praetextā . . **dōnāvit**, VI, 25-27.

5. **Quasi** with the subjunctive (assumed reason):

eum accūsantēs, **quasi** Numitōris agrōs infestāre **solitus esset**, I, 28; **Is** **cum** irātus ad mortem dūci iūssisset militem, **quasi** (because, as was supposed,) **interfēcisset** commilitōnem, XIII, 65.

NOTE.—These clauses resemble those in 4, as giving the reason ascribed to some one other than the writer. They show also that the reason is fictitious, and invented by the person who advances it.

I. CONCESSIVE OR ADVERSATIVE CLAUSES

1. **Cum** (although) with the subjunctive:

cum **retinērētur** ā propinquis et amicis, tamen Carthāginem rediit, XVII, 53.

2. **Quamquam** with the indicative:

quamquam . . **pellēbātur**, XXI, 242.

3. **Quamvis** with the subjunctive:

quamvis **sīs** molestus, XXVI, 158.

¹ These conjunctions are regularly used with the indicative. They are employed with the subjunctive only when the writer is indirectly quoting the reason given by some one else.

J. CUM CLAUSES

The temporal, causal, and concessive uses of **cum** have already been given separately. **Cum** was originally a temporal conjunction. From the temporal idea were developed its other meanings. So the English *when* frequently contains the ideas of time and cause, or time and concession combined, and *while* also is frequently at once temporal and concessive. So **cum** also may represent these ideas in combination as well as separately. In many cases, indeed, it is difficult, if not impossible, to decide which meaning is more prominent: cf.

Cum (*when* and *since*) lupa saepius ad parvulōs . . **reverterētur**, I, 16;
His artibus **cum** (*when* and *although*) Hannibalem Fabius . . **clausisset**, ille . . sē expedit, XIX, 31.

K. THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

1. FORM. — The ablative absolute consists usually of a noun and a participle. The participle is generally passive, but often active: **Eō** **rēgnante**, IV, 3; **relābente** **flūmine**, I, 9.

2. Often, however, the ablative absolute consists of a noun and adjective, or of two nouns, or a noun and pronoun. In such cases there is an ellipsis of the lost present participle of **sum**:

māgnā glōriā **belli**, IV, 75; **parī ferē ōrnātū**, X, 6; **Appiō iūdice**, XII, 15; **Valeriō et Cossō cōnsulibus**, XIV, 1.

3. MEANING. — The ablative absolute may denote TIME; compare Temporal Clauses, § 1, 2, and 5.

pulsō frātre, **rēgnāvit**, I, 3; **Eā rē cōgnitā**, **parvulōs** . . **abiēcit** in **Tiberim**, I, 5; **armātīs pāstōribus**, **Albam properāvit**, I, 25.

NOTE. — This is the original and most frequent use of the ablative absolute.

4. CAUSE: compare Causal Clauses, *H* 2 and 3.

ortā inter eōs **contentiōne**, I, 40; **dūri**ssimā squāmārum **lōricā** omnia tēla facile **repellente**, XVII, 22; in cōnfertā multitudīne aegrē **prōcēdente** **carpentō**, XVIII, 17.

5. CONCESSION:

agrum ēius, **omnibus** circā **vāstātis**, intāctum reliquit, XIX, 39.

6. Often time and cause together: compare note on Cum Clauses, *J*. Examples are:

militibus sēgnius **dīmīcantibus**, raptum signum in hostem mīsit, VII, 9; **occīsō** **Tatiō**, ad Rōmulum potentātus omnis recidit, II, 40.

7. CONDITION:

rē male **gestā** (if he fails), XVI, 31; nē, **dēsertō** agrō, nōn esset (lest, if he neglected his farm, he might not have), XVII, 34.

8. MEANS:

advectis **ballistis** et **catapultis** (by bringing up, etc.) . . dēciendus hostis fuit, XVII, 23.

9. ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCE:

crīnibus **passis**, II, 36; **māgnā glōriā** bellī rēgnāvit, IV, 75; scribā cum rēge **parī ferē ōrnātū** sedēbat, X, 6.

10. The ablative absolute is often best translated by the English perfect active participle with an object: **armātis** **pāstōribus**, I, 25, *having armed* the shepherds. A combination of an abl. abs. and a finite verb is often best rendered by two verbs in the same mood and tense: **interēptō** **Amūliō**, Numitōrem in rēgnum **restituit**, I, 37, *he killed* Amulius *and restored* Numitor to the throne.

L. PARTICIPLES

In Latin the participles, especially the perfect passive participle, are used far more frequently than in English, and with a

much larger variety of meanings. The use of the participle tends to produce brevity of expression. Thus the Latin participle may be equivalent to

1. A RELATIVE CLAUSE:

raptae mulierēs, II, 35; Rōmānus . . male **sustinentem** (= quī male sustinēbat) arma Cūriātium cōnficit, IV, 29; ab laniō cultrō **adreptō** (with a knife *which he caught up* from a butcher's stall), XII, 24; **volentibus** (= eīs quī volēbant) cōnsulere sē dē iūre prae-buit, XIII, 97.

2. A CAUSAL CLAUSE:

necessitatē **compulsus** indicāvit, I, 24; nōmina mūtāre nōn potuit **dēter-ritus** . . Nāvii auctōritātē, VI, 16; Hōc terrōre cēterī **adāctī** nōmina prōmptius dedērunt, XV, 25.

3. A CONCESSIVE CLAUSE:

victus (though beaten) crucis supplicium effūgit, XVI, 30.

4. Latin often uses a perfect passive participle in agreement with a noun, where, judging from English usage, we should expect a noun with a limiting genitive:

ob **virginēs** raptās (on account of the *seizure of* the maidens), II, 14; Annō trecentēsīmō ab **urbe conditā** (from the *founding of* the city), XII, 1.

5. English is fond of coördinated verbs, that is, verbs in exactly the same mood, tense, and construction, *e.g.* 'They took the ass and saddled him.' Latin, however, objects to such constructions, and prefers to replace the former of the two verbs by some other form of expression, *e.g.* a passive or deponent participle. We have to notice here two classes of sentences:

(a) Such sentences as fulmine **ictum cōnflagrāsse**, IV, 74, which = fulmine **ictum esse et cōnflagrāsse**, *i.e.* 'he *was struck* by lightning *and burned*,' etc.

(b) such sentences as the following: parvulōs alveō **impositōs**

abiēcit, I, 6 = *parvulōs alveō imposuit et abiēcit*; **ēlatam** *secūrim* in *ēius caput dēiēcit*, VI, 37 = *extulit secūrim et in ēius caput dēiēcit*; *cōniugem ē Cūriā ēvocātum . . rēgem salūtāvit*, VII, 47 = *cōniugem ē Cūriā ēvocāvit et eum rēgem salūtāvit*.

M. INDIRECT DISCOURSE

1. **INDIRECT DISCOURSE DEFINED.**—The terms *Direct Discourse* and *Indirect Discourse* denote the two distinct ways in which a writer may quote the statement or represent the thought of another person. If the writer gives the exact words in which the statement was made, or in which the thought was formulated (if put into words at all), he is said to use the *direct* discourse. If, on the other hand, he gives merely the substance or the gist of his own or another's statements or thoughts, he is said to use the *indirect* discourse. In Latin, as in English, the indirect discourse is more common than the direct.

2. In passing from the direct discourse to the indirect, numerous changes become necessary. These may, however, be readily grouped under two heads: (*a*) those which occur in principal clauses, and (*b*) those which occur in subordinate clauses.

3. **CHANGES IN PRINCIPAL CLAUSES.**—Principal clauses may be declarative, interrogative, or imperative; that is, they may make a statement, ask a question, or give expression to a command. We thus have to consider three forms of principal clauses: (*a*) Statements, (*b*) Questions, (*c*) Commands.

4. STATEMENTS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

All Statements of the Direct Discourse, on passing into the Indirect, fall into the infinitive mood, because they become objects of verbs of saying:

adfirmāns vīsum (sc. *esse*) *ā sē Rōmulum . . eundemque praecipere*, II, 51 (direct form, *vīsus est ā mē Rōmulus . . idemque praecipit*); *prōclāmābat filiam suam iūre caesam esse*, IV, 43 (direct

form, *filia mea iūre caesa est*); *minātur sē vī abstrāctūrum*, XII, 12 (direct form (ego) *vī tē abstraham*).

5. QUESTIONS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

All Questions of the Direct Discourse, on passing into the Indirect, fall into the subjunctive mood, because they are in reality dependent on a verb of asking. No example of a question in formal indirect discourse occurs in the selections contained in this book. Indirect questions (cf. p. 3, n. 2), however, fall under this general head as giving some one's thoughts without quoting his exact words.

6. COMMANDS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

All Commands of the Direct Discourse, on passing into the Indirect, fall into the subjunctive, because they are in reality dependent on some verb like *imperāvit*, to be supplied in thought:

proinde *nē gravārētur* sē spectandum praebēre, XXI, 289 (direct form, *Nōlī gravārī* tē spectandum praebēre); *satis cōstat Sullam . . prōclāmāsse, vincerent*, dummodo scirent, XXVII, 12-15 (direct form, *Vincite*, dummodo sciātis).

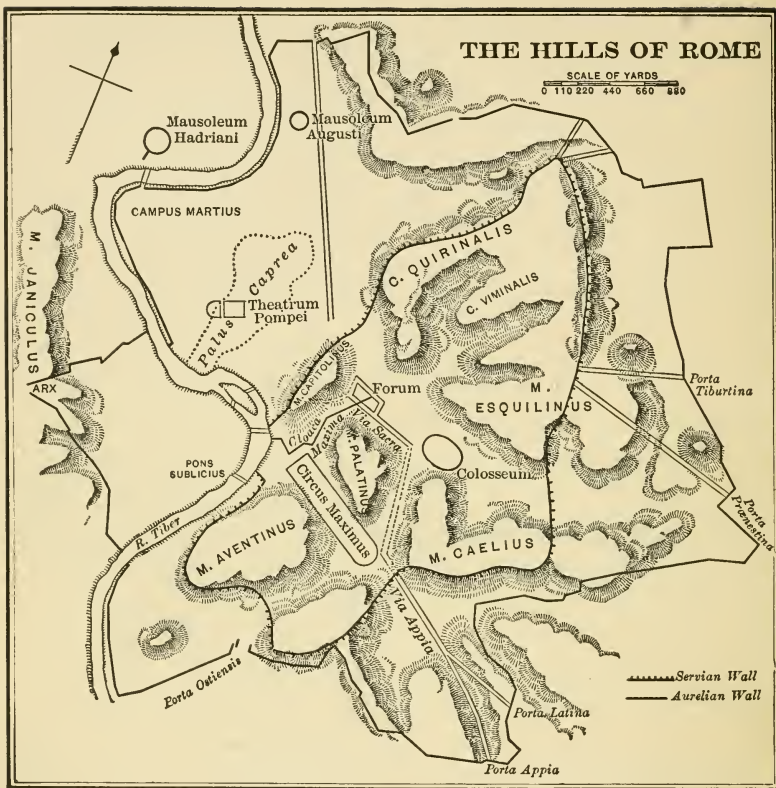
7. SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

All Subordinate Clauses of the Indirect Discourse have their verbs in the subjunctive mood:

Tatius . . Tarpēiae optiōnem mūneris dedit, *sī . . perdūxisset*, II, 19-21 (direct form, *dō* or *dabō* optiōnem mūneris, *sī . . perdūxeris*: see note); *Illa petiit quod gererent*, II, 21 (direct form, *Petō* quod . . *geritis*).

The grammatical references in the footnotes are to the Latin Grammars in most common use ; those to Harkness being in full-face type, (**300**) ; those to Allen & Greenough in plain type, (300) ; and those to Gildersleeve, last edition, 1894, in italics, (*300*).

THE HILLS OF ROME



The original Latin city comprised only the Palatine and a small portion of the surrounding territory. The Etruscans inhabited the Caelian Hill, and extended toward the Esquiline. The Sabine town occupied the Quirinal, which was originally connected with the Capitoline, on which was the Sabine citadel, by a ridge sloping toward the Forum and the Campus Martius. Ancus Marcius added to the city the Aventine, and built a fortress on the Janiculum. Servius Tullius added the Viminal and Esquiline, and inclosed the seven hills with a line of fortifications, of which one portion is still traceable. The ridge connecting the Capitoline and Quirinal was a barrier which cut the town in two. The only means of communication between the two halves of the city, when its population had reached nearly two million inhabitants, were the narrow strip of land between the Capitoline and the river and a lane ten feet wide crossing the ridge. To relieve the pressure, this ridge was cut away by the Emperor Trajan, in whose Forum on the site of the excavations stands the well-known 'Trajan's Column,' 140 feet high, 'erected to show to posterity how high was the mountain leveled by the Emperor.' The business portion of the modern city occupies the Campus Martius, its main artery, the famous 'Corso,' following the line of the ancient street shown on the plan. See Lanciani, *Ancient Rome*, p. 86.

URBIS RŌMAE VIRĪ INLŪSTRĒS



I. Rŏmānī imperiī exŏrdium

Proca,¹ rēx Albānŏrum, Numitŏrem et Amŭlium filiŏs habuit. Numitŏrī, quī nātū² māior erat, rēgnum reliquit;³ sed Amŭlius, pulsŏ⁴ frātre, rēgnāvit et, ut⁵ eum subole⁶ prīvāret,⁵ Rhēam

Among the few Trojans who escaped after the fall of Troy was Aeneas, the son of Venus and the hero Anchises. After many wanderings Aeneas reached Italy, married there Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, king of the Latins, and founded a town called Lavinium, from the name of his wife. He was succeeded by his son Ascanius, who founded a second city, called Alba Longa, and transferred thither the seat of government. The date traditionally assigned to the capture of Troy was 1184 B.C. Hence it is clear that Alba Longa was settled more than 400 years before the foundation of Rome in 754 B.C. To fill this gap a list of fourteen Alban kings, all descendants of Aeneas, was given by the Roman writers. How Rome itself was founded from Alba Longa is described in the text. It should be kept constantly in mind that little faith is to be put in these traditional accounts of Rome's early history, at least as far as details are concerned. Latin writers tell us that the oldest records of the city perished in the sack of Rome by the Gauls in 388 B.C. The first historical work written by a Roman was published about 215 B.C., more than 500 years after the foundation of the city. Many of the stories were obviously invented to account for institutions which existed in the later times, and the traditional narrative is full of inconsistencies and contradictions.

¹ Proca was the twelfth king of Alba Longa. ² nātū māior: 'greater by birth' = 'elder.' ³ from *relinquō*. ⁴ pulsŏ (*pellō*) frātre: abl. abs.; 'his brother having been driven out' (pass.) = 'hav-

ing driven out,' or 'when he had driven out his brother' (act.): 431: 255, d, 1: 409. ⁵ ut prīvāret: purpose: 497, II: 317, 1: 545. ⁶ abl. of separation: 414, 1: 243, a: 405.

Silviam, ēius filiā, Vestae¹ sacerdotem fēcit, quae² tamen Rō-
 5 mulum et Remum geminōs ēdidit.³ Eā⁴ rē cōgnitā Amūlius ipsam⁵



10

TEMPLE OF VESTA relīquit. Vāstae tum in iīs
 From a coin locīs sōlitūdīnēs erant. Lupa,

ut fāmā¹⁰ trāditum est, ad vāgītum¹¹ accurrit,
 infantēs linguā¹⁰ lambit, ūbera eōrum ōrī⁷
 15 admōvit mātremque¹² sē gessit.

Cum¹³ lupa saepius¹⁴ ad parvulōs velutī ad
 catulōs reverterētur,¹³ Faustus, pāstor rē-
 gius,¹⁵ rē¹⁶ animadversā eōs tulit in casam et
 Accae Lārentiae cōniugī dedit¹⁷ ēducandōs.¹⁸ Adultī¹⁹ deinde
 20 hī inter pāstōrēs primō lūdīcrīs²⁰ certāminibus vīrēs auxēre,²¹
 deinde vēnandō²² saltūs peragrāre et latrōnēs ā rapīnā²³ pecorum
 arcēre coepērunt. Quārē cum¹³ iīs insidiātī essent¹³ latrōnēs,
 Remus captus est, Rōmulus²⁴ vī sē dēfendit. Tum Faustus,



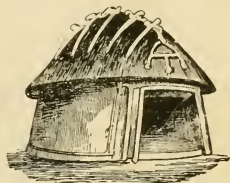
A VESTAL

¹ See Vocab., *Vesta*. ² *quae* = *sed* *ea*. ³ *ēdō*. ⁴ *eā rē cōgnitā* (*cōgnōscō*): cf. p. 1, n. 4. ⁵ i.e. Rhea Silvia. ⁶ *cōni- ciō*. ⁷ dat. with compound verb: 386: 228: 347. ⁸ *impositōs* (*impōnō*) *abiēcit* (*abiciō*) = *imposuit et abiēcit*. English is fond of coördination of clauses; Latin prefers to subordinate clause to clause. Hence, in general, Latin avoids two coördinated verbs. See p. xxiv, L 5, and 549, 5: 292, R.: 664, R. 1, 2, ⁹ *effundō*. ¹⁰ abl. of means: 420: 248, 8: 401. ¹¹ *ad vāgītum*: lit. 'to (their) squalling,' i.e. to them as they were crying. ¹² *mātrem sē gessit* (*gerō*): 'conducted herself, acted like a mother.' ¹³ *Cum . . . reverterētur*: not only 'when,' but also 'because the wolf

kept coming back.' See p. xxii, J. ¹⁴ 'very often.' The comparative often has this intensive force. ¹⁵ adjective = the genitive of *rēx*. ¹⁶ *rē animadversā eōs tulit* (*ferō*) = *rem animadvertit et eōs tulit*; cf. p. xxiii, K 10. ¹⁷ *dō*. ¹⁸ = *ut ēducārentur*. The gerundive expresses purpose here, as often. See p. xviii, E 4. 544, N. 2: 294, d: 430. ¹⁹ *adultī* (*adolēscō*): 'having grown' = 'when grown.' ²⁰ *lūdīcrīs certāminibus*: 'with playful contests.' We are to imagine such contests as running, wrestling, and boxing. For the case, cf. n. 10. ²¹ = *auxērunt* (*augeō*). ²² The abl. of the gerund here denotes manner: 542, IV, N. 2: 301: 431. ²³ 'from the seizure of' = 'from stealing.' ²⁴ = 'but Romulus.'

necessitatē compulsus,¹ indicāvit Rōmulō, quis esset² eōrum avus, quae māter. Rōmulus statim armātis³ pāstōribus Albam⁴ 25 properāvit.

Intereā Remum latrōnēs ad Amūlium rēgem perdūxērunt,⁵ eum accūsantēs, quasi⁶ Numitōris agrōs infestāre solitus⁷ esset; itaque Remus ā rēge Numitōrī ad⁸ supplicium trāditus est; at cum Numitor, adulēscentis vultum cōnsiderāns, aetātem⁹ minimēque servilem indolem comparāret, haud¹⁰ procul erat quīn nepōtem āgnōsceret. Nam Remus ōris līnēamentis¹¹ erat mātī¹² simillimus¹³ aetāsque expositiōnis temporibus congruēbat. Ea rēs dum Numitōris animum anxium tenet,¹⁴ repente Rōmulus supervenit,¹⁵ frātre liberat,¹⁵ interēptō Amūliō avum Numitōrem in rēgnū restituit.¹⁵



CASA

30

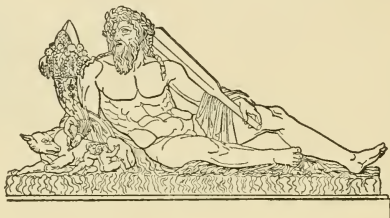
35

Deinde Rōmulus et Remus urbem in iisdem locis, ubi expositi¹⁶ B.C. ubique educātī erant, condidērunt¹⁷; sed ortā¹⁸ inter eōs con- 40
754. tentiōne, uter nōmen novae urbī daret¹⁹ eamque imperiō regeret, auspicia²⁰ decrēvērunt²¹ adhibēre. Remus prior²² sex

¹ *compellō*. ² indirect question: 529, I: 334: 467. ³ See p. 1, n. 4. ⁴ acc. of limit without preposition: 380, II: 258, b: 337; cf. English 'to go home.' ⁵ *perdūcō*. ⁶ 'because, as they said'; *quasi* is often used to denote a statement made or thought entertained by some person other than the writer himself. See p. xxi, H 5. ⁷ *soleō*. ⁸ *ad supplicium*: 'to be punished'; *ad* with its noun often denotes purpose. ⁹ *aetātem* . . . *comparāret*: 'compared his age with his nature, (which was) by no means that of a slave'; i.e. his appearance and demeanor indicated that he belonged to a higher station than the shepherds. ¹⁰ *haud* . . . *āgnōsceret*: 'he came very near to recognizing him'; how literally? In this construction *quīn*

= *ut nōn*, and the subjunctive is one of result: 504: 319, d: 555. ¹¹ abl. of specification: 424: 253: 397. ¹² *similis* is construed with both gen. and dat. ¹³ 'very like'; cf. a similar use of the comparative in l. 16. ¹⁴ The pres. indic. is regularly used with *dum* where the English idiom requires an imperfect. 467, 4: 276, e: 229, R. ¹⁵ historical presents: 467, III: 276, d: 229. ¹⁶ *exponō*. ¹⁷ *condō*. ¹⁸ *ortā* (*orior*) . . . *contentiōne* = 'because a strife arose'; see p. xxiii, K 4. ¹⁹ indir. quest. depending on *contentiōne*; cf. n. 2. The strife centered in the question, "Which of us shall rule?" ²⁰ See Vocab., *auspicia*. Romulus stationed himself on the Palatine Hill, and Remus on the Aventine. ²¹ *decernō*. ²² 'first.'

vulturēs, Rōmulus posteā duodecim vīdit. Sic Rōmulus, victor auguriō,¹ urbem Rōmam vocāvit. Ad² novae urbis tūtēlam sufficere vāllum vidēbātur. Cūius³ angustias inrīdēns cum Remus saltū id trāiēcisset, eum irātus⁴ Rōmulus interfēcit, hīs increpāns verbis: “Sic⁵ deinde, quicumque alius trānsiliet moenia mea!” Ita sōlus potītus est imperiō⁶ Rōmulus.



TIBER STATUE

Paris

II. Rōmulus, Rōmānōrum rēx p̄rimus

753-715 B.C.

Rōmulus⁷ imāginem urbis magis quam urbem fēcerat; incolae deerant.⁸ Erat in⁹ proximō lūcus¹⁰; hunc asyllum fēcit. Et statim eō mīra vīs¹¹ latrōnum pāstōrumque cōnfūgit. Cum¹² vērō

¹ ‘by virtue of the augury’; abl. of cause: 416: 245: 408. ² Ad . . . tūtēlam: ‘to guard the new city.’ Cf. p. 3, n. 8.

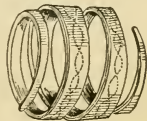
³ Render ‘its.’ Latin is fond of closely connecting successive clauses, and for this purpose often employs a relative pronoun, where English uses a simple demonstrative, or a demonstrative or personal pronoun with a conjunction. This conjunction is generally *and*, often *but* or *for*: cf. p. 2, n. 2. ⁴ ‘in anger.’ An adjective may often be best rendered by an adverb or adverbial phrase. ⁵ Sc. *pereat* (subjunctive of wish). ⁶ 421, I: 249: 407.

⁷ It has been suggested that the name *Rōmulus* is derived from *Rōma*,

and that this in turn was made from an ancient word *Rumon*, ‘river.’ *Rōma* would then be ‘the town by the river,’ ‘Rivertown’ (cf. English ‘Watertown,’ etc.), and *Rōmulus* would be ‘the man from Rivertown.’ ⁸ *dēsum*. ⁹ in proximō: ‘near by.’ Phrases consisting of a preposition and a neuter adjective are common, and have the force of adjectives or adverbs. ¹⁰ This grove lay between the two summits of the Capitoline Hill. ¹¹ *vīs* often means ‘number,’ as here, or ‘quantity’; ‘power’ is used in the same sense in some parts of Great Britain. ¹² *Cum*: ‘since’: 517: 326: 586.

uxōrēs ipse¹ populusque nōn habērent, lēgātōs circā vīcīnās gentēs mīsīt,² quī³ societātem cōnūbiumque⁴ novō populō peterent.³ Nūsquam benīgnē audīta lēgatiō est; lūdibrium etiam additum⁵: “Cūr nōn fēminīs quoque asyllum aperuistis? Id enim compār foret⁶ cōnūbium.” Rōmulus, aegritūdinem animī dissimulāns, lūdōs parat; indicī⁷ deinde finitimīs spectāculum iubet. Multī convēnēre⁸ studiō etiam⁹ videndae novae urbis, 10 māximē Sabīnī cum libērīs et cōiugibus. Ubi spectāculī tempus vēnit eōque¹⁰ conversae¹¹ mentēs¹² cum oculīs erant, tum signō datō iuvenēs Rōmānī discurrunt, virginēs rapiunt.¹³

➤ Haec¹⁴ fuit statim causa belli. Sabīnī enim ob¹⁵ virginēs raptās bellum adversus Rōmānōs sūmpsērunt,¹⁶ et cum Rōmae¹⁷ appropinquārent, Tarpēiam virginē nactī sunt,¹⁸ quae aquam forte¹⁹ extrā moenia petītum²⁰ ierat. Hūius pater Rōmānae praeerat arcī. Titus Tatius, Sabīnōrum dux, Tarpēiae optiōnem mūneris dedit, sī exercitum suum in Capitōlium perdū-



ARMILLA

15

20

¹ = *Rōmulus*. Cf. *ipsam*, I, 5. ² *mittō*. ³ *quī . . . peterent*: relative clause of purpose; see p. xviii, E 2, and 497, I: 317, 2: 630. ⁴ In early times the right of intermarriage did not exist between neighboring tribes, except by special treaty. ⁵ *Sc. est*, which, like *esse*, is often omitted with the passive, especially in rapid narrative. ⁶ = *esset*: ‘this would be.’ For the form see 204, 2: 119. *b*, n.: 116, n. 1, *c*. ⁷ *indicī . . . iubet*: ‘he bids a show to be announced.’ Such an announcement would carry with it an invitation to be present. ⁸ Cf. p. 2, n. 21. ⁹ i.e. they were not only interested in the games, but they were also curious to see the new city. ¹⁰ = *in spectāculum*. ¹¹ *convertō*. ¹² *mentēs cum oculīs*: ‘minds and eyes alike.’ The emphasis is on *mentēs*; they were thinking only of the show. ¹³ In rapid

historical narrative, clauses are often set side by side without a connective. See also n. 5 above. ¹⁴ *Haec* refers to the circumstances related in the preceding paragraph. Hence it should theoretically be neuter, but is feminine because the predicate noun *causa* is feminine. Such attraction is the rule in Latin; 445, 4: 195, *d*: 211, R. 5. ¹⁵ *ob virginēs raptās*: ‘on account of the stolen maidens’ = ‘on account of the seizure of the maidens.’ A participle agreeing with a noun is preferred in Latin to an abstract noun with a dependent genitive. ¹⁶ *sūmō*. ¹⁷ *dat.*; why? ¹⁸ ‘they happened upon’ (*nanciscor*). ¹⁹ *forte . . . ierat*: ‘had gone by chance’ = ‘happened to have gone.’ *Forte* is often best rendered by a clause: ‘as it happened,’ or ‘it so happened.’ ²⁰ supine denoting purpose; see p. xviii, E 6, and 546: 302: 435

xisset.¹ Illa petiit quod² Sabīnī in sinistrīs manib³ gererent,⁴ videlicet aureōs ānulōs et armillās. Quibus dolōsē prōmissis, Tarpēia Sabīnōs in arcem perdūxit, ubi Tatius scūtīs⁵ eam obruī iūssit; nam et⁶ ea in laevis⁷ habuerant.⁸ Sic impia prōditiō celerī poenā⁵ vindicāta est.

25



Deinde Rōmulus ad certāmen prōcēssit, et in DEATH OF TARPĒIA eō locō, ubi nunc Rōmānum Forum⁹ est, pūgnam cōnseruit. Prīmō¹⁰ impetū vir inter¹¹ Rōmānōs īnsignis, nōmine¹² Hostilius, fortissimē dīmiciāns cecidit; cūius interitū¹³ cōsternātī Rōmānī fugere coepērunt. Iam Sabīnī clāmitābant: “Vīcimus perfidōs hospites,¹⁴ imbellēs hostēs. Nunc sciunt longē¹⁵ aliud esse virginēs rapere,¹⁶ aliud pūgnāre¹⁶ cum virīs.” Tunc Rōmulus, arma ad caelum tollēns, Iovī aedem¹⁷ vōvit, et exercitus seu forte seu dīvinitus restitit.¹⁸ Itaque proelium redintegrātur; sed raptae mulierēs crīnibus¹⁹ passīs ausae sunt sē inter tēla volantia īferre et hinc patrēs, hinc virōs ōrantēs,²⁰ pācem conciliārunt.

35

Rōmulus, foedere²¹ cum Tatiō īctō, et Sabīnōs in urbem recēpit

¹ The subjunctive here, as in **gererent**, is due to the implied indirect discourse; **sī perdūxisset** represents the fut. perf. indic. of direct discourse **sī perdūxeris**, ‘if you shall have led’ = ‘if you (shall) lead’; **527, I: 337: 656, 657.** ² ‘that which.’ ³ *manus* often = ‘arm,’ just as *pēs* = ‘leg.’ ⁴ **gererent** might mean either ‘wore’ or ‘bore.’ Tarpēia meant it in the former sense; Tatius chose to understand it in the latter. ⁵ Why abl.? ⁶ **et ea** = *ea quoque*: ‘these too,’ as well as the *armillae* and *ānulī*. ⁷ Sc. *manibus*. ⁸ Note the tense; they *had had* these, too, on their arms when the bargain was struck. ⁹ See Vocab., *Forum*. ¹⁰ **Prīmō impetū**: ‘in the very first charge.’ The ablative fixes the time of **cecidit**. ¹¹ **inter . . . insignis**: ‘the most conspicuous of the Romans.’ How literally? ¹² abl.

of specification. ¹³ = *morte*. The abl. includes the ideas of means and cause. ¹⁴ ‘hostēs.’ The relation of host and guest was regarded by the Romans, as by other ancient peoples, as peculiarly sacred. ¹⁵ **longē aliud . . . aliud**: ‘one thing . . . quite another.’ Note here the difference between the English and the Latin idiom. ¹⁶ Infinitives, because the clauses in which they stand are subjects of **esse**; **538: 270: 422.** ¹⁷ This temple, when subsequently built, was called the Temple of *Iuppiter Stator*, i.e. the ‘Stayer,’ the god who had *stayed* the army’s flight. ¹⁸ **resistō**: ‘maintained its ground,’ ‘held its own,’ as contrasted with its previous flight (*fugere coepērunt*). ¹⁹ **crīnibus passīs** (*pandō*): ‘with streaming hair.’ ²⁰ ‘by beseeching’; the abl. of the gerund (*ōrandō*) might have been used. ²¹ **foe-**

et rēgnum¹ cum Tatiō sociāvit. Vērum haud ita multō post, occisō² Tatiō, ad Rōmulum potentātus omnis recidit.³ Centum 40
 deinde ex seniōribus ēlēgit, quōrum cōnsiliō⁴ omnia ageret,⁵ quōs
 senātōrēs nōmināvit propter senectūtem. Trēs equitum⁶ centu-
 riās cōstituit, populum in trīgintā cūriās distribuit. Hīs ita
 ordinātis, cum⁷ ad⁸ exercitum lūstrandum cōntiōnem in campō⁹ ad
 Caprae¹⁰ palūdem habēret, subitō coorta est 45
 tempestās cum māgnō fragōre tonitribusque et
 Rōmulus ē cōspectū ablātus¹¹ est. Ad deōs
 trānsisse vulgō crēditus¹² est; cui¹³ rei fidem
 fēcit Iūlus Proculus, vir nōbilis. Ortā¹⁴ enim
 inter patrēs et plēbem sēditione, in cōntiōnem
 prōcēssit,¹⁵ iūreiūrando adfirmāns vīsum¹⁶ ā sē
 Rōmulum augustiōre¹⁷ fōrmā, eundemque¹⁸ praecipere,¹⁹ ut sēdi-
 tiōnibus abstinērent²⁰ et rem militārem colerent²⁰; futūrum,²¹ ut



RŌMULUS AS QUIRĪNUS

From a coin

45

50

dere . . . ictō (icō): 'having struck a treaty.' How literally? The abl. abs. is one of the regular substitutes in Latin for the missing perfect active participle. In the phrase *foedus icere*, the verb suggests the striking of the victims in the sacrifice which accompanied the making of the treaty.

¹ *rēgnum* . . . *sociāvit*: i.e. henceforth there were two kings. ² By the inhabitants of Laurentum, whose ambassadors he had insulted. ³ Note the force of the prefix. The meaning is: the sovereignty 'came back,' or 'devolved again' upon Romulus, precisely as before he shared it with Tatius. ⁴ abl. of means. ⁵ For the mood, cf. p. 5, n. 3. ⁶ See *Vocab., eques*. ⁷ 'When': 521, II: 325: 585. ⁸ *ad* . . . *lūstrandum* = *ut* . . . *lūstrāret*. What does the gerundive construction express? ⁹ Sc. *Mārtiō*. See *Vocab., campus*, and map, p. xxviii. ¹⁰ *Caprae palūdem*: 'Goat Swamp.' ¹¹ *auferō*. ¹² *crēditus est*: we would say: 'it was believed that he,'

etc.; Latin, however, prefers the personal construction, and says: 'he was believed to have,' etc. ¹³ *cui rei fidem fēcit*: literally 'for which thing he made (i.e. secured) belief (i.e. general acceptance).' ¹⁴ What does the abl. abs. here express? See p. xxiii, K 6. ¹⁵ *prōcēdō*. ¹⁶ Sc. *esse*. *vīsum esse* and *praecipere* depend on *adfirmāns*: see 523, I: 336, 2: 650, and p. xxv, M 4. ¹⁷ *augustiōre fōrmā*: 'of more imposing presence' (than he was while on earth); abl. of characteristic, 419, II: 251: 400. ¹⁸ i.e. *Rōmulum*. ¹⁹ Note the change of tense from that in *vīsum* (*esse*) above. Proculus actually said here: (*Rōmulus*) *praecipit*, i.e. he used the historical present. Above *vīsum* (*esse*) represents *visus est* of the direct discourse. ²⁰ substantive clause of purpose; 498, I: 331: 546. ²¹ *futūrum ut* . . . *exsisterent*: this sentence gives the statement, not of Proculus, but of Romulus himself. The inf. *futūrum* (*esse*) depends on a verb of saying implied in *praecipere*.

omnium gentium dominī existerent. Aedēs in colle Quirīnālī
 55 Rōmulō¹ cōstitūta,² ipse³ prō deō cultus² et Quirīnus est
 appellātus.

III. Numa Pompilius, Rōmānōrum rēx secundus

716-673 B.C.

Succēssit Rōmulō Numa Pompilius, vir inelitā iūstitiā⁴ et reli-
 giōne.⁴ Is Curibus,⁵ ex oppidō Sabīnōrum, accītus est. Quī cum
 Rōmam vēnisset, ut⁶ populum ferum religiōne mītigāret, sacra
 plūrima īstituit. Āram Vestae cōsecrāvit, et īgnem⁷ in ārā per-
 5 petuō alendum virginibus dedit. Flāminem⁸
 Iovis sacerdotem creāvit eumque īsignī veste⁹
 et curūlī¹⁰ sellā adōrnāvit. Dīcitur¹¹ quondam
 ipsum Iovem ē caelō ēlicuisse.¹² Hīc, ingentibus
 fulminibus in urbem dēmissis, dēscendit in nemus
 15 Aventīnum, ubi Numam docuit quibus sacrīs
 fulmina¹³ essent prōcūranda,¹³ et praetereā imperiū



SELLA CURULIS
 From a coin

Romulus said *existētis*. Since, how-
 ever, *existō* has no supine and so no
 future participle, no direct future in-
 finitive can be formed from it. Hence
 the phrase *futūrum ut* with subjunctive
 becomes necessary: 'it would happen
 that they would become,' etc.

¹ 'in honor of Romulus'; a dative of
 advantage. ² With *cōstitūta* and
cultus (*colō*) sc. *est*. ³ For the omis-
 sion of the conjunction before *ipse*, cf.
 p. 5, n. 13.

⁴ See p. 7, n. 17. ⁵ *Curibus . . . Sabi-
 nōrum*: 'from Cures, a town of the
 Sabines.' 412, II: 258, a: 391. 'At
 Cures, a town of the Sabines,' would
 be *Curibus, in oppidō Sabīnōrum*. The
 two phrases well illustrate the differ-
 ence between the treatment of names of
 towns, and that of common nouns, in

expressions intended to denote rest in a
 place, or motion from a given point.

⁶ *ut . . . mītigāret*: purpose clause, to
 be joined with what follows. Phrases
 and clauses often thus precede the
 words which they modify. ⁷ *īgnem*

. . . alendum: for the form of expres-
 sion, see p. 2, n. 18. ⁸ *Flāminem . . .
 creāvit*: 'he appointed a priest to
 be Jupiter's Flamen.' See Vocab.,
flāmen.

⁹ The distinctive parts of
 the dress worn by the *Flāminēs* were
 (1) a close-fitting woolen cap, from
 which projected a stick of olive
 wood, called *apex*; (2) the *toga prae-
 texta* (see Vocab., *toga*); and (3) a
 laurel crown. ¹⁰ See Vocab., *sella*.

¹¹ Cf. p. 7, n. 12. ¹² *ēliciō*. ¹³ The Ro-
 mans derived many omens from
 thunder. *Prōcūrāre* is the technical

certa¹ pīgnora populō Rŏmānō datūrum sē esse prŏmīsīt. Numa laetus rem populō nūntiāvit. Postrīdiē omnēs ad aedēs² rēgiās convēnerunt silentēsque exspectābant³ quid futūrum esset.⁴ Atque sōle ortō dēlābitur ē caelō scissō⁵ scūtum, quod ancīle appellāvit Numa. Id nē⁶ fūrtō auferri posset,⁶ Māmuriū fabrum ūndecim scūta eādē fŏrmā fabricāre iūssit. Duodecim autem Saliōs⁷ Mārtis sacerdōtēs lēgit, quī ancīlia, sēcrēta illa imperiī pīgnora, cūstōdīrent⁸ et Kalen-



15

ANCILIA
 From a coin

20



IANVS

dīs Mārtiīs per urbem canentēs et rīte saltantēs ferrent.⁸ Annū in duodecim⁹ mēnsēs ad cursum lūnae dēscripsit; nefāstōs¹⁰ fāstōsque diēs fēcīt; portās Iānō¹¹ geminō¹² aedificāvit ut esset index pācis et bellī; nam apertus,¹³ in armīs esse civitātem, clausus,¹³ pācātōs circā omnēs populōs, significābat.

25

Lēgēs¹⁴ quoque plūrimās et ūtilēs tulit Numa. Ut vērō māiōrem īnstitūtīs¹⁵ suis auctōritātem conciliāret,

word for 'caring for' an omen, i.e. warding off all harmful effects by sacrifices.

¹ 'trustworthy.' This word never = 'certain,' as in the phrase 'a certain man.' In that sense *quidam* is used. ² *aedēs rēgiās*: 'the palace.' What two meanings does *aedēs* bear? ³ 'waited (to see) what,' etc. ⁴ Why subjunctive? See p. 3, n. 2. ⁵ *scindō*. *dēlābitur* . . . *scūtum*: 'the heavens were opened and a shield descended.' ⁶ Negative clause of purpose: 497, II: 317, I: 545, 3. On the possession of this *ancīle* was believed to depend the continuance of Rome's power; hence Numa's jealous care in guarding it. ⁷ *Saliōs* . . . *fēcīt*: 'he chose twelve Salii as priests of Mars.' ⁸ Why subjunctive? Cf. p. 5, n. 3. ⁹ Roman writers say that before Numa's time the year contained only

ten months, a statement hardly credible. ¹⁰ *nefastōs* . . . *fēcīt*: 'he made a distinction between *diēs nefasti* and *diēs fasti*.' See Vocab., *fastus* and *nefastus*. ¹¹ Cf. p. 8, n. 1. ¹² 'two-headed.' The reference is to a temple of Janus in the Forum, with two doors opposite each other, so that the whole structure resembled an arch. ¹³ Both adjectives = temporal clauses, signifying respectively 'when open,' 'when shut.' They agree with *Iānus* understood, which means the temple, not the god. After Numa's time the temple remained open till 235 B.C. It was opened again in the same year, and not closed till 29 B.C. ¹⁴ *Lēgēs quoque*: 'Laws too,' i.e. laws as well as religious ceremonies and priestly orders. ¹⁵ *īnstitūtīs*: dative with *conciliāret*.

30 simulāvit¹ sibi² cum deā Ēgeriā esse conloquia nocturna eiusque³ monitū sē omnia, quae ageret, facere. Lūcus erat, quem⁴ medium fōns perennī rigābat aquā; eō saepe Numa sine arbitris⁵ sē inferēbat, velut⁶ ad congressum deae; ita⁷ omnium animōs eā⁷ pietate imbuit, ut fidēs⁸ ac iūsiūrandum nōn minus quam lēgum
35 et poenārum metus cīvēs continēret.⁹ Bellum quidem¹⁰ nūllum gessit, sed¹⁰ nōn minus cīvitātī prōfuit quam Rōmulus.¹¹ Morbō¹² exstinctus in Iāniculō monte sepultus¹³ est. Ita duo¹⁴ deinceps rēgēs, ille bellō, hīc pāce, cīvitātem auxērunt. Rōmulus septem et trīgintā rēgnāvit annōs,¹⁵ Numa trēs et quadrāgintā.

IV. Tullus Hostīlius, Rōmānōrum rēx tertius

673-641 B.C.

Mortuō¹⁶ Numā Tullus Hostīlius rēx creātus est. Hīc nōn solum proximō¹⁷ rēgī dissimilis, sed ferōcior etiam Rōmulō¹⁸ fuit.

¹ How different in meaning from *dis-simulāns*, II, 9? ² *sibi . . . esse conloquia*: 'that he had conversations.' *sibi* is the dat. of the possessor; 387: 231: 349. ³ *eius monitū*: 'at her suggestion.' Cf. *quōrum cōnsiliō*, II, 41. ⁴ *quem medium*: 'the middle of which.' ⁵ Here in its original sense of 'witness.' ⁶ *velut ad congressum deae*: 'giving it out that he was going to meet the goddess'; *velut* is used here as *quasi* in I, 28. See note there. For *ad congressum* see p. 3, n. 8. *deae* is dative after the prefix in *congressum*. Cf. 386: 228: 347. ⁷ *ita* and *eā* reinforce each other. 'To such a degree (*ita*), and with such (*eā*) piety,' etc. ⁸ Here = 'respect for their oaths (and obligations).' *fidēs ac iūsiūrandum* together = 'their own moral sense,' as opposed to the restraints of the law. ⁹ subjunctive of result; 500, II: 319, 1: 552, 2. ¹⁰ *quidem* is con-

cessive, and so = 'to be sure, it is true.' Hence *quidem . . . sed* = *quamquam . . . sed tamen*. ¹¹ Sc. *prōfuerat*. ¹² *Morbō exstinctus* (*extinguō*) means that he died a natural death. We are to feel a contrast here to the miraculous disappearance of Romulus, as described on page 7. ¹³ *sepeliō*. ¹⁴ *duo deinceps rēgēs*: 'two successive kings.' When an adverb like *deinceps* stands between an adjective and a noun, it has the value of an adjective. ¹⁵ acc. of extent of time: 379: 256, 2: 336. See also p. xvii, D 1.

¹⁶ *Mortuō Numā*: abl. abs. = *post Numae mortem*. ¹⁷ *proximō rēgī*: 'his predecessor.' Join with *dissimilis*, which has the same constructions as *similis* (p. 3, n. 12). *Proximus* may mean 'nearest (in the past)' = 'last,' or 'nearest (in the future)' = 'next.' The context must determine the sense. ¹⁸ abl. of comparison. 417: 247: 398.

Eō rēgnante¹ bellum inter Albānōs et Rŏmānōs exortum² est. Ducibus³ Hostiliō et Fūfetiō placuit rem⁴ paucōrum certāmine⁵ finiri. Erant apud Rŏmānōs trigeminī frātrēs Horātiī, trēs apud 5 Albānōs Cūriātiī. Cum⁶ eīs agunt rēgēs, ut prō suā quisque patriā dīmicent⁷ ferrō. Foedus⁸ ictum est eā⁹ lēge, ut, unde¹⁰ victōria, ibi imperium esset.

Īctō foedere trigeminī arma capiunt et in medium inter duās aciēs prōcēdunt. Cōnsēderant utrimque duo exercitūs. Datur 10 sīgnum, infēstīque¹¹ armīs ternī¹² iuvenēs, māgnōrum¹³ exercituum animōs gerentēs, concurrunt. Ut prīmō concursū increpuēre¹⁴ arma micantēsque fulsēre¹⁵ gladiī, horror ingēns spectantēs¹⁶ perstringit. Cōnsertīs¹⁷ deinde manibus, statim duo Rŏmānī alius super alium expīrantēs cecidērunt¹⁸; trēs Albānī vulnerātī. Ad¹⁹ 15 cāsum Rŏmānōrum conclāmāvit gaudiō exercitus Albānus. Rŏmānōs iam spēs tōta dēserēbat. Ūnum Horātiūm trēs Cūriātiī circumsteterant.²⁰ Forte²¹ is integer fuit; sed quia tribus impār erat, ut distraheret hostēs, fugam capessīvit,²² singulōs²³ per inter-

¹ Eō rēgnante: 'during his reign.' How does this abl. abs. differ from those in I, lines 3, 5, 18, 37, and 40? Cf. p. xxii, K 1. ² exortor. ³ Ducibus . . . placuit: 'the leaders agreed that,' etc. The subject of placuit is the clause rem . . . finiri. ⁴ The meanings of rēs are extremely varied. Here rem may be translated 'dispute,' and so practically = bellum above. For the mood of finiri, see p. 6, n. 16. ⁵ The abl. here denotes both the means by which and the manner in which the quarrel was to be ended. ⁶ Cum . . . rēgēs: 'the kings urge them.' How literally? ⁷ Cf. p. 1, n. 5. ⁸ Cf. p. 6, n. 21. ⁹ eā lēge ut: 'with the understanding that,' 'with the proviso (lēge) that.' The clause ut . . . esset expresses the purpose which the leaders had in mind in striking the treaty. ¹⁰ Sc. fuisset. unde = quā ex parte. We would rather

say, 'on which side.' Latin often thus prefers to view an idea as one of motion from a place where the English views it rather as that of rest at a point. Why? ¹¹ infēstī armīs: 'hostile in (respect of) arms,' i.e. 'with hostile arms.' ¹² 'three on each side.' Why do we give this meaning to the adjective? ¹³ māgnōrum . . . gerentēs: 'breathing the spirit of mighty armies.' So we speak of a person as 'a host in himself.' ¹⁴ increpuēre describes the sound made by the spears as they struck the shields. ¹⁵ fulgeō. ¹⁶ = spectātōrēs. ¹⁷ cōnsērō. ¹⁸ cadō. ¹⁹ Ad cāsum: we say 'at the fall,' but the Latin thinks of the shout as rising against (i.e. to greet) the fall. ²⁰ circumstō. ²¹ Cf. p. 5, n. 19. ²² fugam capessīvit: 'took (to) flight'; cf. 'to take to one's heels.' ²³ singulōs per intervālla: 'one by one, at intervals.'

20 vālla secūtūrōs esse ratus. Iam aliquantum¹ spatiī ex eō locō, ubi pūgnātum est, aufūgerat, cum respiciēns videt ūnum ē Cūriātiīs haud procul ab sēsē abesse. In² eum māgnō impetū redit, et dum Albānus exercitus inclāmat³ Cūriātiīs, ut opem ferant frātrī, iam Horātius eum occiderat. Alterum⁴ deinde, prius-
25 quam⁵ tertius posset⁵ cōsequī, interfēcit.

Iam singulī⁶ supererant,⁷ sed nec spē nec vīribus parēs.⁸ Alter⁹ erat intāctus ferrō et geminātā victōriā ferōx¹⁰; alter fessum¹¹ vulnere, fessum cursū trahēbat¹² corpus. Nec illud proelium fuit. Rōmānus exsultāns male sustinentem arma Cūriātium cōnficit,¹³
30 iacentem¹⁴ spoliāt. Rōmānī ovariantēs¹⁵ ac grātulantēs Horātium accipiunt et domum¹⁶ dēdūcunt. Prīnceps ibat Horātius, trium frātrum spolia prae sē gerēns. Cui¹⁷ obvia fuit soror, quae dēspōnsa fuerat ūnī ex Cūriātiīs, vīsōque¹⁸ super umerōs frātris palūdāmentō spōnsī, quod ipsa cōnfecerat, flēre et crīnēs¹⁹ solvere coepit. Movet
35 ferōcis iuvenis animum complōrātiō sorōris in tantō gaudiō pūblicō; itaque strictō²⁰ gladiō trānsfigit puellam, simul eam verbīs²¹ increpāns: “Abī²² hinc cum immātūrō amōre ad spōnsum, oblīta²³

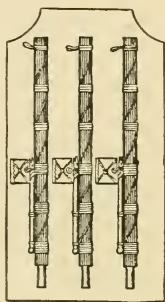
¹ *aliquantum spatiī*: ‘some distance.’ *spatiī* is a partitive genitive; *aliquantum* is an acc. of extent of space: 379: 257: 335. ² *In . . . redit* (*redō*): ‘he turned and made a furious attack upon him.’ How literally? ³ *inclāmat . . . ferant*: ‘was shouting . . . (bidding them) to bear aid.’ For the tense of *inclāmat*, see p. 3, n. 14. ⁴ = *secundum*, as often. ⁵ See 520, 2: 327: 577. ⁶ ‘one on each side.’ Cf. *ternī*, l. 11, and note there. ⁷ *superum*. ⁸ ‘equally matched.’ ⁹ *alter . . . alter*: ‘the one . . . the other (of the two).’ With *intāctus* cf. *integer*, l. 18. ¹⁰ ‘inspired, emboldened.’ ¹¹ The repetition of *fessum* gives emphasis by dwelling upon the fact. ¹² ‘was dragging,’ i.e. instead of moving with life and vigor. We would rather say, ‘could barely drag his body along.’ So we would

render *male sustinentem arma*, l. 29, as ‘barely able to endure (the weight of) his armor.’ ¹³ = *occidit*. ¹⁴ ‘as he lay prostrate.’ ¹⁵ *ovantēs ac grātulantēs*: ‘with rejoicing and congratulations.’ Participles, like adjectives, may have adverbial force. ¹⁶ accus. of limit of motion; cf. p. 3, n. 4. ¹⁷ Cf. p. 4, n. 3. ¹⁸ *vīsō . . . spōnsī*: ‘when she saw her lover’s cloak,’ etc. Cf. p. 1, n. 4. ¹⁹ *crīnēs solvere*: a common token of grief among the Romans. Cf. *crīnibus passis*, II, 36. ²⁰ *stringō*. ²¹ *verbīs increpāns*: cf. *his increpāns verbīs*, I, 46. ²² *abeō*. ²³ *oblīta* (*obliviscor*) *frātrum*: ‘you who have forgotten,’ or ‘since you have forgotten.’ For the genitives *frātrum* and *patriae*, see 406, II: 219: 376. Cf. the English ‘forgetful of.’ For the repetition of *oblīta*, see n. 11.

frātrum, oblīta patriae. Sic eat,¹ quaecumque Rēmāna lūgēbit hostem."

Atrōx id vīsum est facinus² patribus³ plēbīque; quārē raptus⁴⁰ est in iūs⁴ Horātius et apud iūdicēs condemnātus. Iam accēsserat lictor⁵ iniciēbatque⁶ laqueum. Tum Horātius ad populum prōvocāvit. Intereā pater Horātiī senex prōclāmābat fīliam suam iūre caesam⁷ esse; et iuvenem amplexus⁸ spoliaque Cūriatiōrum ostentāns, ōrābat populum, nē⁹ sē, quem paulō ante cum ēgregiā stirpe cōspexissent,¹⁰ orbū liberis¹¹ faceret.⁹ Nōn tulit populus patris lacrimās iuvenemque¹² absoluit admīrātiōne¹³ magis virtūtis quam iūre¹³ causae. Ut tamen caedēs manifestā expiārētur, pater quibusdam¹⁴ sacrificiīs peractīs trāsmisit per viam¹⁵ tigillum et fīlium capite adopertō velut sub iugum¹⁶ mīsit; quod tigillum *Sorōrium*¹⁷ appellātum est.

Nōn diū pāx¹⁸ Albāna mānsit¹⁹; nam Mettius Fūfētius, dux Albānōrum, cum²⁰ sē invidiōsum apud cīvēs vidēret,²⁰ 55



FASCES

¹ 'fare, perish.' The subject is *fēmīna*, or *illa fēmīna*, as suggested by *quaecumque*. How? With the whole sentence cf. *Sic . . . mea*, I, 47, and see note there. ² *facinus*, by its derivation from *faciō*, properly = 'a deed,' whether good or bad, but generally 'a crime.' ³ = *senātoribus*, who were officially styled *Patrēs Cōscripti*. *patribus plēbīque* virtually = *omnibus*. ⁴ 'court.' ⁵ See Vocab., *lictor*. ⁶ The tense has dramatic force and = 'was (actually) putting on.' ⁷ *caedō*. ⁸ *amplector*. ⁹ clause of negative purpose: see p. 9, n. 6. ¹⁰ *cōspiciō*. The subjunctive may be explained (1) as caused by attraction to the mood of *faceret*, 529, II: 342: 663, or (2) as in informal indirect discourse. ¹¹ abl. of separation (cf. p. 1, n. 6), to be joined with *orbū faceret*, which = *orbāret*. ¹² After a

negative clause the Romans often use *que* or *et*, where the English idiom requires *but*. ¹³ why abl.? see p. 4, n. 1. ¹⁴ Cf. p. 6, n. 21. ¹⁵ 'a (certain) street.' The street referred to ran up the slope of the Esquiline Hill. ¹⁶ See Vocab., *iugum*. The father of Horatius, by making him pass, as it were, beneath the yoke, symbolically executed the sentence of death passed by the judges. ¹⁷ Sc. *Tigillum*. Livy says that this beam was renewed from time to time at public expense, even down to his own day. Another memorial of this fight was the *Pila* ('Column') *Horātiā*, adjoining the Forum, on which Horatius is said to have hung the spoils taken from the Curiatii. ¹⁸ *pāx Albāna* = *pāx cum Albā icta*. ¹⁹ *manēō*. ²⁰ *cum . . . vidēret*: subjunctive of cause: 517: 326: 586. See also p. 2, n. 13, and p. xx, H 2.

quod¹ bellum ūnō² paucōrum certāmine finisset, ut³ rem cor-
 geret, Veientēs Fīdēnātēsque adversus Rōmānōs concitāvit. Ipse,
 ā Tullō in⁴ auxilium accessit, aciem in collem subdūxit, ut fortū-
 nam bellī exspectāret et sequeretur. Quā⁵ rē Tullus intellēctā
 60 māgnā vōce ait⁶ suō illud iūssū Mettium facere, ut hostēs ā tergō
 circumvenīrentur. Quō audītō hostēs territī et victī sunt. Posterō
 diē Mettius cum ad grātulandum Tullō vēnisset, iūssū illius quadrī-
 gīs⁷ religātus et in⁸ dīversa distrāctus⁹ est. Deinde Tullus Albam
 propter ducis perfidiam dīruit et Albānōs Rōmam trānsīre iūssit.¹⁰
 65 Rōma interim crēvit¹¹ Albae ruīnīs¹²; duplicātus est cīvium
 numerus; mōns Caelius urbī additus et, quō¹³ frequentius habi-
 tārētur,¹³ eam¹⁴ sēdem Tullus rēgiae cēpit ibique deinde habitāvit.
 Auctārum¹⁵ vīrium fidūciā ēlātus¹⁶ bellum Sabīnīs indīxit. Pēsti-

¹ **quod . . . finisset**: 'because (as they said),' etc. The subjunctive is due to the implied indirect discourse, and expresses the thought, not of the writer, but of Mettius' subjects. See p. xxi, H 4. ² **ūnō . . . certāmine**: 'by one contest (only), and that a contest in which but few fought.' Cf. l. 4. ³ **ut . . . corrigeret**: 'to set the matter straight,' i.e. to regain the good will of his people. Join this clause with what follows. ⁴ **in auxilium**: 'to give aid,' an expression of purpose. Cf. *ad supplicium*, I, 29, and note. Tullus summoned Mettius in accordance with the treaty made before the fight between the Horatii and the Curiatii (l. 7). ⁵ **Quā rē . . . intellēctā** (*intellegō*): 'when he noticed this state of things.' For **quā**, see p. 4, n. 3. ⁶ **ait . . . circumvenīrentur**: Tullus' purpose in making this statement was partly to frighten the enemy, partly to reassure his own men. Livy relates that Tullus had stationed his own forces against the Veientes, the Albans against the Fidenates. The withdrawal of Mettius exposed the flank of the Romans to attack from the Fidenates, and so was

regarded at once by the Romans as proof of treachery. ⁷ abl. of separation (cf. p. 1, n. 6). *ligāre* and its compounds are construed with either (1) the simple ablative, or (2) the ablative with *ab*, *dē*, or *ex*. ⁸ **in . . . est**: 'was torn limb from limb.' ⁹ *distrāhō*. ¹⁰ *iubeō*. ¹¹ *crēscō*. ¹² abl. of means. ¹³ **quō . . . habitārētur**: 'that it might be more densely inhabited,' i.e. that a larger number of people might be induced to live there. In purpose clauses containing an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, *quō* is used instead of *ut*: 497, II, 2: 317, b: 545, 2. This *quō* is the abl. sing. neuter of the relative pronoun, and = *ut eō*, 'that thereby.' ¹⁴ **eam . . . cēpit** (*capīō*): 'Tullus chose it (the mountain) as the site of his palace.' Why is *eam* feminine, although referring to *mōns Caelius*, which is masculine? Cf. p. 5, n. 14. ¹⁵ **Auctārum . . . fidūciā**: 'because of the confidence (begotten) of his increased strength,' or 'by his confidence in his increased strength.' In the former case the gen. is subjective; in the latter it is objective; 396, II, III: 213, I, 2: 363, 1, 2. ¹⁶ *effērō*,

lentia insecūta¹ est; nūlla tamen ab armīs quiēs dabātur. Crēdebāt enim rēx bellicōsus² salūbriōra militiae³ quam domī esse 70 iuvenum⁴ corpora, sed ipse quoque⁵ diuturnō morbō est implicitus. Tunc vērō adeō⁶ frāctī⁷ simul cum corpore sunt spīritūs⁸ illī ferōcēs, ut nūllī reī posthāc nisi sacrīs operam daret. Memorant Tullum fulmine⁹ ictum cum domō cōnflagrāsse. Tullus māgnā glōriā belli rēgnāvit annōs duōs et trīgintā. 75

V. Ancus Mārcius, RŌmānŏrum rēx quārtus

641-616 B.C.

Tullō mortuō¹⁰ Ancum Mārcium rēgem¹¹ populus creāvit. Numae Pompiliī nepōs Ancus Mārcius erat, aequitāte¹² et religiōne¹² avō similis. Tunc Latīnī, cum quibus Tullō rēgnante ictum foedus erat, sustulerant¹³ animōs, et incursiōnem in agrum Rŏmānum fēcērunt. Ancus, priusquam¹⁴ eīs bellum indiceret,¹⁴ lēgātum mīsīt, quī¹⁵ rēs



NUMA AND ANCUS
MĀRCIUS

¹ *insequor*. ² *bellicōsus* = a causal clause *quod ipse bellicōsus erat*. ³ *militiae quam domī*: 'in war than in peace.' For the locatives, see 426, 2: 258, c, 2, d: 411, R. 2, and p. xvi, A 1. ⁴ = 'the fighting men,' because *iuvenēs* (men under 45) were eligible for military duty. ⁵ *sed ipse quoque*: 'but (i.e. in spite of this statement) he too.' ⁶ 'so completely.' ⁷ *frangō*. ⁸ *spīritūs illī ferōcēs*: 'that high spirit of his'; *illī* = 'that for which he was so famous.' Cf. l. 2. ⁹ *fulmine ictum . . . cōnflagrāsse* = *fulmine ictum esse et cōnflagrāsse*. Instead of using two coördinated verbs with a common subject, Latin regularly represents the first verb by a perf. pass. part., or by the past part. of a deponent verb, in agreement with

that common subject. Cf. p. 2, n. 8, and p. xxiv, L 5.

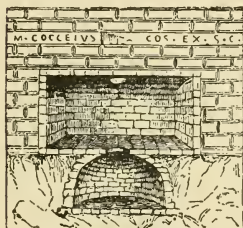
¹⁰ What is the force of this abl. abs.? ¹¹ *rēgem populus creāvit*: This phrase, as it stands, is somewhat misleading. As a matter of fact, the kingship was neither hereditary nor elective. On the death of a king an *interrēx*, or regent, was chosen, who took the auspices, and the augurs inferred from the signs that the gods favored a certain candidate. He was then elected by the Assembly, and the choice was confirmed by the Senate. ¹² abl. of specification. ¹³ *sustulerant (tollō) animōs*: 'had plucked up courage.' ¹⁴ Cf. *priusquam . . . posset*, IV, 25, and note. ¹⁵ *quī . . . repeteret*: relative clause of purpose. *Rēs repeteret* = 'to demand the (stolen)

repeteret, eumque¹ mōrem posterī accēpērunt. Id autem hōc
 10 modō fiēbat. Lēgātus, ubi ad finēs eōrum venit ā quibus rēs
 repetuntur, capite² vėlātō “Audī, Iuppiter,” inquit³ “audīte,
 finēs hūius⁴ populī. Ego sum pūblicus⁵ nūntius populī Rōmānī;
 verbīs⁶ meis fidēs sit.” Deinde peragit pōstulāta. Sī nōn dēdun-
 tur rēs, quās expōscit, hastam in finēs hostium ēmittit bellumque
 15 ita indicit. Lēgātus, quī eā dē rē mittitur, *Fētiālis*⁷ rītusque belli
 indicendī *Iūs Fētiāle* appellātur.

Lēgātō Rōmānō rēs repetentī superbē⁸ respōnsum est ā Latīnīs;
 quārē bellum hōc⁹ modō eīs indictum est. Ancus, exercitū
 cōnscrip̄tō, profectus¹⁰ Latīnōs fūdit et
 complūribus oppidīs dēlētīs cīvēs Rōmam
 trādūxit.¹¹ Cum¹² autem in tantā homi-
 num multitūdine facinora clandestīna
 fierent, Ancus carcerem¹³ in mediā urbe
 ad¹⁴ terrōrem incrēscētis audāciae aedi-
 ficāvit. Īdem nova moenia urbī circum-
 dedit, Iāniculum montem ponte¹⁵ subliciō

20

25



CARCER MAMERTĪNUS

things,' is a technical phrase of war, and = 'to demand restitution or satisfaction.' The opposite is *rēs reddere*, or *rēs dēdere*, as in l. 13.

¹ *eum mōrem . . . accēpērunt*: 'that custom posterity (the Romans of later times) adopted.' Traces of the custom appear as late as the reign of Augustus. ² While praying, the Romans covered their faces with a fold of the toga, that no untoward sight might interrupt their devotions. The *lēgātus* here covers his face, because he is praying to Jupiter and to the *finēs*, which are personified.

³ This word, rather than *dixit*, is used with direct discourse, and regularly stands, as here, *within* the quotation.

⁴ The *lēgātus*, of course, said *finēs Albānōrum*, or *Vēientium*, as the case might be. ⁵ 'official,' i.e. duly accredited. ⁶ *verbīs . . . sit = verbīs meis*

crēdite. Cf. II, 48, *cū rei fidem fecit*, and note. *sit* is a hortatory subjunctive; 484, II: 266: 263, 3. ⁷ See Vocab., *fētiālis*. ⁸ *superbē . . . Latīnīs = superbē Latīnī respondērunt*. The impersonal passive is common. ⁹ *hōc*: 'described above,' in lines 9-16. In l. 9 *hōc* = 'described below.' *Hic* more often bears the latter sense, i.e. it refers to what follows. ¹⁰ *profectus . . . fūdit (fundō)*: cf. p. 15, n. 9. ¹¹ 'transferred, removed.' ¹² *Cum . . . fierent*: a causal clause; cf. p. 13, n. 20. ¹³ See Vocab., *carcer*. ¹⁴ *ad . . . audāciae = ut incrēscēntem audāciam terreret*. Cf. p. 3, n. 8, and *ad congressum deae*, III, 33. *audāciae* is objective genitive: cf. p. 14, n. 15. ¹⁵ *ponte subliciō*: abl. abs., with *factō*, expressing means. This bridge, the earliest and most famous of the bridges over the Tiber, derived its

in Tiberī factō urbī cōniūnxit, in ōre¹ Tiberis Ōstiam urbem condidit. Plūribus aliīs rēbus intrā paucōs annōs cōfectīs, immātūrā morte praereptus obiit.

VI. Lūcius Tarquinius Prīscus, Rōmānōrum rēx quīntus

616-578 B.C.

Ancō rēgnante Lūcius Tarquinius, Tarquiniīs,² ex Etrūriae urbe, profectus,³ cum cōniuge et fortūnīs omnibus Rōmam commigrāvit. Additur haec fābula: advenientī⁴ aquila pilleum sustulit⁵ et super carpentum,⁶ cui⁷ Tarquinius insidēbat, cum māgnō clangōre volitāns rūrsus⁸ capitī⁹ aptē reposuit; inde sublīmis¹⁰ abiit. Tanaquil cōniux, caelestium¹¹ prōdigiorū perīta, rēgnū¹² eī portendī intellēxit; itaque, virum complexa, excelsa¹³ et alta¹³ spērāre

name from the circumstance that it was always made of wood and supported on piles (*publicae*). It is this bridge that figures so largely in Macaulay's *Lays of Ancient Rome*, Horatius, stanzas xxix. ff.

¹ *in ōre*: 'at the mouth.' The town Ostia got its name from its position *in ōre Tiberis*. It was the port of Rome, and thus attained great importance. Great harbors were built there in the days of the Empire, the remains of which, as well as of the warehouses built for the storage of merchandise from abroad, are still visible.

² *Tarquiniīs . . . urbe*: 'from Tarquiniī, a city of Etruria.' Cf. p. 8, n. 5. ³ *proficīscor*. ⁴ *Sc. Rōmam*: 'while on his way to Rome.' The participle agrees with *eī* understood, which is a dat. of separation, or, more strictly, of disadvantage with *sustulit*: 385, II, 2; 386, 2: 229: 345, r. 1. ⁵ *tollō*.

⁶ A two-wheeled carriage, provided with curtains and an awning. ⁷ *cui*: 'in which.' Why dat.? ⁸ *rūrsus . . . re-*

posuit: since *repōnō* = 'to put back,' or 'to place again,' *rūrsus* is unnecessary. ⁹ More often *repōnō* is followed by *in* with the ablative, or the accusative. ¹⁰ *sublīmis abiit*: 'flew high up in air and departed.' ¹¹ *caelestium prōdigiorū perīta*: 'skilled (in interpreting) portents from heaven.' The Romans regarded the Etruscans as exceptionally skillful in such matters. For the gen., see 399, I, 2: 218, a: 374. ¹² *rēgnū eī portendī intellēxit*: 'perceived that the sign indicated that he was to be king.' How literally? According to Livy, the significance of the omen lay in these facts: It came from a favorable quarter of the sky (which, to the Romans, was the east); it concerned his *head*, the *supreme* part of his being; hence the removal of his cap by the eagle, the bird of Jupiter, 'king of gods and men,' and its restoration, implied that his *cap* was to be removed and replaced by a *crown*. ¹³ neuter plural adjectives, used as nouns: 'an exalted destiny.'

eum iūssit. Hās spēs cōgitatiōnēsque sēcum portantēs urbem ingressi¹ sunt, domiciliōque ibi comparātō Tarquinius pecūniā et
 10 indūstriā dignitātem atque etiam Ancī rēgis familiāritātem cōse-
 cūtus² est; ā quō tūtōr liberis relictus³ rēgnum intercēpit et ita
 administrāvit, quasi⁴ iūre adeptus⁵ esset.

Tarquinius Priscus Latīnōs bellō domuit; Circum⁶ Māximum
 aedificāvit; dē⁷ Sabīnīs triumphāvit; mūrū⁸ lapideum urbī
 15 circumdedit. Equitum centuriās⁹ duplicāvit, nōmina mūtāre nōn potuit, dēterritus, ut ferunt, Atti Nāvii auctōritate. Attus enim, eā tem-
 pestāte¹⁰ augur inclitus, id fieri posse negābat, nisi¹¹ avēs addixissent¹¹; irātus rēx in¹² experi-
 20 mentum artis eum interrogāvit, fierīne posset¹³ quod ipse mente concēpisset¹⁴; Attus auguriō
 āctō fieri posse respondit. “Atquī hōc”¹⁵ inquit rēx “agitābam, num cōtem illam secāre
 novāculā possem.”¹³ “Potes¹⁶ ergō” inquit
 25 augur, et rēx secuisse dīcitur. Tarquinius filium tredecim
 annōrum,¹⁷ quod in proeliō hostem percussisset,¹⁸ praetextā¹⁹ bul-



AUGUR

¹ *ingredior*. ² *cōsequor*. ³ *relinquō*. ⁴ 513, II, and N. 1 : 312, and R. : 602. ⁵ *adipiscor*. ⁶ **Circum Māximum** : between the Palatine and the Aventine hills. In its final form it could accommodate nearly 300,000 spectators. The Romans of the Empire were passionately devoted to the chariot races of the circus. For a good description of a Roman circus, see Lew Wallace's *Ben Hur*, Book V, Chapter XII. ⁷ **dē Sabīnīs triumphāvit** : 'he triumphed over'; lit., 'he got a triumph out of.' See Vocab., *triumphus*. ⁸ **mūrū . . . circumdedit** : 'he built a stone wall round the city.' According to Livy, the wall was merely begun by Tarquin and finished by his successor, Servius Tullius. ⁹ Cf. II, 42. Livy says that when Romulus

formed the three centuries of horsemen he called one *Ramnēs*, after his own name, another *Titiēnsēs*, after King Tatius. Tarquin desired to name the new centuries after himself. ¹⁰ = *tempore*. ¹¹ **nisi . . . addixissent** : 'unless the birds gave consent,' i.e. without taking the *auspicia* and finding them favorable. Cf. I, 42. The subjunctive is due to the indirect discourse. For the tense, see p. 6, n. 1. ¹² **in experimentum artis** : 'to test his art.' Cf. p. 14, n. 4. ¹³ cf. p. 3, n. 2. ¹⁴ Cf. p. 6, n. 1. The king said, *Potestne fieri quod in mente concēpi*? ¹⁵ **hōc** is emphatic, 'Ah, but what I had in mind was *this*.' ¹⁶ **Potes ergō** : 'well, you can.' ¹⁷ descriptive gen. : 396, V : 215, b : 365, R. 2. ¹⁸ Cf. p. 14, n. 1. ¹⁹ *Sc. togā*. See Vocab., *toga*.

lāque¹ dōnāvit; unde² haec³ ingenuōrum puerōrum īnsīgnia esse coepērunt.

Supererant⁴ duo Ancī filiī, quī, aegrē ferentēs sē paternō⁵ rēgnō fraudātōs esse,⁶ rēgī īnsidiās parāvērunt. Ex pāstōribus 30 duōs ferōcissimōs dēligunt ad patrandum facinus. Eī simulātā rixā in vēstibulō rēgiae tumultuantur. Quōrum⁷ clāmōr cum⁸ penitus in rēgiam pervēnisset, vocātī ad rēgem pergunt. Prīmō uterque vōciferārī coepit et certātīm⁹ alter alterī obstrepere. Cum vērō iūssī essent in vicem dīcere, ūnus ex¹⁰ compositō rem 35 ōrditur; dumque intentus in eum sē rēx tōtus āvertit, alter ēlātam¹¹ secūrim in ēius caput dēiēcit, et relictō¹² in vulnere tēlō ambō forās sē prōripiunt.

VII. Servius Tullius, Rŏmānōrum rēx sextus

578-534 B.C.

Post hunc Servius Tullius suscēpit imperium, genitus ex nōbili fēminā,¹³ captivā tamen et famulā. Quī cum in domō Tarquiniī Priscī ēducārētur, ferunt¹⁴ prōdigium¹⁵ vīsū ēventūque mīrābile


¹ See Vocab., *bullā*. ² = *ex quō*: 'in consequence of this circumstance.' ³ Cf. p. 5, n. 14, and p. 16, n. 9. ⁴ 'were still alive.' ⁵ = *patris*. Cf. the use of *rēgius*, I, 17. ⁶ The infinitive depends on *aegrē ferentēs*. Phrases expressive of emotion, whether of joy or of sorrow, are often followed by the infinitive with subject accus. ⁷ Cf. p. 4, n. 3. ⁸ The conjunction of the subordinate clause is often preceded by one or two words, sometimes by a larger number. ⁹ *certātīm . . . obstrepere*: 'to (try to) drown each other's voices'; lit., 'in eager rivalry to make noise one against (ob) the other.' Why is *alterī* dative?

¹⁰ *ex compositō*: 'according to previous agreement.' ¹¹ *ēlātam secūrim . . . dēiēcit* = *extulit* ('raised') *et dēiēcit*.

Cf. p. 2, n. 8. ¹² *relictō . . . tēlō*: we say, 'leaving the weapon—they flee,' i.e. we treat the two actions as simultaneous. The Romans say more exactly: 'having left—they flee,' i.e. the act of leaving is viewed as prior to that of flight.

¹³ Livy relates that at the capture of the Latin town Corniculum, Servius' father was killed and his mother taken prisoner. Out of respect to her high rank, Tanaquil set her free and welcomed her to the palace. There Servius was born, and he was brought up in Tarquin's household. ¹⁴ *ferunt . . . accidisse*: in English, the verb corresponding to *ferunt* would be parenthetical, thus: 'a prodigy, they say, happened.' ¹⁵ *prōdigium . . . mīrābile*: 'a prodigy,

accidisse. Flammae¹ speciēs puerī dormientis caput amplexa est.

- 5 Hōc visū Tanaquil summam² ei dīgnitātem portendī intellēxit
 cōniugīque suāsīt, ut³ eum haud secus ac suōs liberōs⁴
 educāret.⁵ Is postquam adolēvit; et fortitūdine et cōn-
 siliō insīgnis fuit. In proeliō quōdam,⁵ in quō rēx Tar-
 10 quinius adversus Sabīnōs cōflīxit, mīlitibus⁶ sēgnius
 dīmīcantibus, raptum⁷ sīgnum in hostem mīsīt. Cūius⁸
 recipiendī grātiā Rōmānī tam ācriter pūgnāvērunt, ut et
 sīgnum et victōriam referrent. Quārē ā Tarquiniō gener
 adsūmptus est; et cum Tarquinius occīsus esset, Tana-
 quil, Tarquiniī uxor, mortem eius cēlāvit, populumque
 15 ex superiōre⁹ parte aedium adlocūta¹⁰ ait rēgem grave
 SIGNUM quidem, sed nōn lētāle vulnus accēpisse, eumque petere, ut
 interim dum convalēsceret,¹¹ Serviō Tulliō¹² dictō audientēs essent.
 Sic¹³ Servius Tullius rēgnāre coepit, sed rēctē imperium administrā-
 vit. Sabīnōs subēgit¹⁴; montēs trēs, Quirīnālem, Viminālem, Ēsqui-
 20 līnum urbī adiūnxīt; fossās¹⁵ circā mūrū dūxit. Īdem cēsum¹⁶
 ordināvit, et populum in clāssēs¹⁷ et centuriās¹⁸ distribuit.

strange to look upon, and marvellously fulfilled.' *visū* and *eventū* are supines, forming ablatives of specification to *mirābile*: 547: 303: 436.

¹ *Flammae speciēs*: 'the semblance of fire.' We may render the whole sentence, 'Fire seemed to envelop,' etc. ² *summam . . . intellēxit*: cf. p. 17, n. 12. ³ Cf. p. 1, n. 5. ⁴ governed by *educābat* understood. ⁵ *quīdam* and *ūnus* often have no more force than the English indefinite article. ⁶ *mīlitibus . . . dīmīcantibus*: causal. ⁷ *raptum . . . mīsīt*: cf. p. 2, n. 8. To lose the standard was as much of a disgrace then as it is now to lose the flag. ⁸ *Cūius . . . grātiā*: an expression of purpose = *quid ut reciperet*. ⁹ Roman houses in general had no windows on the ground floor. ¹⁰ *adlocūta ait*: cf. p. 19, n. 12. ¹¹ 519, II: 328: 572, and p. xx, G 3.

¹² dat. with *dictō audientēs essent*, which together = *pārērent*: 385, I: 227, and N. 2: 346 and N. 5. *dictō* is also dat. with *audientēs*, which in this phrase itself = 'obeying.' ¹³ i.e. instead of being formally chosen king by the senate and people (p. 15, n. 11). ¹⁴ *subigō*. ¹⁵ *fossās . . . dūxit*: this statement harmonizes with VI, 14: see note there. Remains of the wall and ditch are extant, especially along the east side of the Esquiline, Viminal, and Quirinal hills. ¹⁶ The census was not, as with us, a mere enumeration of the inhabitants, but an enrollment and classification of them according to property for purposes of taxation and military service. Hence the clause *in . . . distribuit* is in part an explanation of *cēsum ordināvit*. ¹⁷ These classes were six in number. ¹⁸ According to Livy, there

Servius Tullius aliquod urbī decus addere volēbat. Iam¹ tum inclitum erat Diānae Ephesiae fānum.² Id commūniter³ ā cīvītātibus Asiae factum fāma ferēbat. Itaque Latīnōrum populīs suāsīt ut et⁴ ipsī fānum Diānae cum⁵ populō Rōmānō Rōmae in Aventīnō monte aedificārent. Quō⁶ factō, bōs mīrae māgnitūdinis⁷ cuīdam Latīnō nāta⁸ dīcitur, et respōnsum somniō datum⁸ eum populum summam imperiī habitūrum,⁸ cūius cīvis bovem illam Diānae immolāasset.⁹ Latīnus¹⁰ bovem ad fānum Diānae ēgit et causam sacerdotī Rōmānō exposuit. Ille callidus¹¹ dīxit prius eum vīvō flūmine manūs abluere dēbēre. DIANA OF EPHEBUS Latīnus dum ad Tiberim¹² dēscendit, sacerdos bovem immolāvit. Ita imperium cīvibus sibi que glōriam adquīsīvit.



25

30

35

Servius Tullius filiam alteram ferōcem, mītem alteram habēns,¹³ cum Tarquiniī filiōs parī esse animō¹⁴ vidēret, ferōcem¹⁵ mīti, mītem ferōcī in mātirimōnium dedit, nē duo violenta ingenia

were 193 centuries. At elections each century cast a single vote, the opinion of the majority of its members being regarded as the voice of the whole century. The first, or richest class, contained 98 centuries, and so controlled 98 votes, more than a majority.

¹ **Iam tum**: 'even in those early days.' ² This temple was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. See Acts xix, 24 f. ³ **commūniter . . . factum** (*esse*): 'that the states of Asia had united in building it.' How literally? ⁴ **et ipsī** = *etiam ipsi*, or *ipsi quoque*: 'they too,' i.e. as well as the *civitatēs Asiae*. ⁵ 'in conjunction with.' The whole might have been expressed thus: *ut illi* (i.e. the *Latīni*) *et populus Rōmānus . . . aedificārent*. Cf. lines 23, 24. ⁶ **Quō factō** = *postquam hōc* (i.e. the building of the temple) *factum est*. ⁷ Cf. p. 18, n. 17. ⁸ *Sc. esse*. For the

personal construction **bōs . . . nāta** (*esse*) **dīcitur**, see 534, I, and N. 1: 330, b, 1: 528, 1. ⁹ Subjunctive, because in a subordinate clause of the indirect discourse. For the tense, cf. p. 6, n. 1. ¹⁰ 'The (aforesaid) Latin,' mentioned in l. 28. This is one of the cases where Latin suffers from the lack of the definite article. ¹¹ 'cunningly.' Cf. p. 4, n. 4. ¹² The Tiber ran close to the foot of the Aventine hill on which (l. 26) the temple of Diana stood. ¹³ = *cum habēret*, 'since he had.' The clause **cum . . . vidēret** is also causal. ¹⁴ *abl. of quality*: 419, II: 251: 400. ¹⁵ **ferōcem mīti, mītem ferōcī**: note that we have here two pairs of words, and that the order in the second pair is the reverse of that in the first. Cf. l. 36, *alteram ferōcem, mītem alteram*. This arrangement is called *Chiasmus*; 562: 344, f, and N: 632, and R.

mātrimōniō iungerentur. Sed mītēs seu forte seu fraude peri-
40 ērunt; ferōcēs mōrum similitūdō cōniūnxit. Statim Tarquinius



SACRIFICE

ā Tulliā¹ incitātus advocātō² senātū rē-
gnum paternum repetere coepit. Quā³ rē
auditā Servius dum ad Cūriam contendit,
iūssū Tarquiniī per gradūs⁴ dēiectus et
domum refugiēs interfectus est. Tullia
carpentō vecta in Forum properāvit et
cōniugem ē Cūriā ēvocātum prīma rēgem
salūtāvit; cūius iūssū cum ē turbā ac
tumultū dēcēssisset⁵ domumque redīret,

50 vīsō patris corpore, cunctantem et frēna mūliōnem inhibentem
super ipsum⁶ corpus carpentum agere iūssit, unde⁷ vīcus ille
Scelerātus dictus est. Servius Tullius rēgnāvit annōs quattuor et
quadrāgintā.

VIII. Tarquinius Superbus, Rōmānōrum rēx septimus et ūltimus

534-510 B.C.

Tarquinius Superbus rēgnum scelestē⁸ occupāvit.⁹ Tamen bellō
strēnuus Latīnōs Sabīnōsque domuit. Urbem Gabiōs in potestā-
tem redēgit fraude Sextī filiī. Is cum indīgnē ferret eam urbem
ā patre expūgnārī nōn posse,¹⁰ ad Gabīnōs sē contulit, patris saevi-
5 tiam in sē conquerēns. Benīgnē ā Gabīnīs exceptus paulātīm
eōrum benevolentiam cōnsequitur, fictīs blanditiīs ita eōs adli-

¹ The daughter of Tullius. ² **advocātō . . . coepit** = *senātum advocāvit et . . . coepit*. Cf. p. 2, n. 8. ³ **quā rē . . . contendit**: 'while Servius, after he had heard of this action, was hastening,' etc. For the tense of **contendit**, see p. 3, n. 14. ⁴ *Sc. Cūriae*. ⁵ **dēcēssisset . . . redīret**: 'had departed . . . and was returning.' ⁶ **super ipsum corpus**:

'over the *very* body'; **ipsum** emphasizes the wickedness of Tullia. Roman feeling usually required that the utmost respect be shown to the bodies of the dead. ⁷ Used here as in VI, 27.

⁸ Cf. the whole description VII, 40-53. ⁹ not 'occupied.' ¹⁰ The infinitive depends on **indīgnē ferret**, an expression of emotion. Cf. p. 19, n. 6.

ciēns, ut apud omnēs plūrimum posset,¹ et ad postrēmum dux belli eligeretur. Tum ē suīs ūnum ad patrem mittit scīscitātum² quidnam sē³ facere vellet. Pater nūntiō filiī nihil respondit, sed velut dēliberābundus⁴ in hortum trānsiit ibique inambulāns¹⁰ sequente nūntiō altissima⁵ papāverum capita baculō dēcussit. Nūntius, fessus exspectandō, rediit Gabiōs. Sextus, cōgnitō silentiō patris et factō,⁶ intellēxit⁷ quid vellet pater. Prīmōrēs civitātis interēmit patrique urbem sine ūllā dīmiciātiōne trādedit.

15

Posteā rēx Ardeam urbem obsidēbat. Ibi cum in castris essent, Tarquinius Collātīnus, sorōre⁸ rēgis nātus, forte cēnābat apud Sextum Tarquinium cum iuvenibus⁹ rēgiīs. Incidit¹⁰ de uxōribus mentiō; cum suam ūnusquisque laudāret, placuit experiri. Itaque citātis¹¹ equīs Rōmam āvolant; rēgiās¹² nurūs in conviviō¹³ 20 et lūxū dēprehendunt. Pergunt inde Collātiam¹⁴; Lucrētiam, Collātīnī uxōrem, inter ancillās lānae¹⁵ dēditam inveniunt. Ea ergō cēterīs praestāre iūdicātur. Paucīs interiectīs diēbus Sextus Collātiam rediit et Lucrētiaē vim¹⁶ attulit. Illa posterō diē, advocātis patre et cōiuge, rem exposuit et sē cultrō, quem sub veste 25

¹ **plūrimum posset**: 'he possessed great influence.' **plūrimum** is an accusative of extent. ² Cf. p. 5, n. 20. ³ **sē** refers to Sextus. Sextus asked his father through the messenger: *Quidnam mē facere vis?* ⁴ Adjectives ending in *-bundus* generally have the force of the English present participle active. ⁵ **altissima . . . capita** = 'the heads of the tallest poppies.' How literally? ⁶ **factō** is here a noun. ⁷ It has been shown that the whole of this story was derived by the Roman chroniclers from Greek sources, and that the incident described in the text is, so far as Gabii is concerned, without foundation. ⁸ **415, II: 244, a: 395.** ⁹ **iuvenibus rēgiīs**: 'the princes.' ¹⁰ **Incidit . . . mentiō**: 'the conversation happened to turn

on (the merits of) their (respective) wives.' How literally? ¹¹ **citātis equīs**: 'at top speed.' How literally? ¹² **rēgiās nurūs**: 'the king's daughters-in-law,' i.e. the princes' wives. ¹³ **conviviō et lūxū**: 'a banquet and luxury' = 'a luxurious banquet.' ¹⁴ The home of Collatinus. ¹⁵ **lānae dēditam**: 'wholly intent on spinning.' In the oldest times the Roman housewife made all the garments of the household. Hence a frequent laudatory inscription on the tombstones of Roman ladies is *lānam fēcit*. Macaulay had this feature of Roman life in mind when (*Horatius*, stanza LXX) he wrote:

"When the goodwife's shuttle merrily
Goes flashing through the loom."

¹⁶ **vim attulit (adferō)**: 'outraged.'

abditum habēbat, occīdit. Conclāmat vir paterque et in¹ exitium rēgum cōniūrant. Tarquiniō² Rōmam redeuntī clausae sunt urbis portae et exsilium indictum.³

✓ In antīquīs annālibus memoriae haec sunt prōdita.⁴ Anus
 30 hospita atque incōgnita ad Tarquinium quondam Superbum rēgem adiit,⁵ novem librōs ferēns, quōs esse dīcēbat dīvīna ōrācula: eōs sē velle⁶ vēnumdare. Tarquinius pretium percontātus est: mulier nimium atque immēsum popōscit. Rēx, quasi⁷ anus aetāte dēsi-
 peret, dērisit.⁸ Tum illa foculum cum ignī appōnit et trēs librōs
 35 ex novem deūrit; et, ecquid reliquōs sex eōdem pretiō⁹ emere vellet, rēgem interrogāvit. Sed Tarquinius id multō rīsīt magis, dīxitque anum iam procul dubiō dēlīrāre. Mulier ibīdem statim trēs aliōs librōs exūssit¹⁰; atque id¹¹ ipsum dēnuō placidē rogat, ut¹² trēs reliquōs eōdem illō pretiō emat. Tarquinius ōre¹³ iam
 40 sēriō atque attentīōre animō¹³ fit; eam¹⁴ cōstantiam cōfidentiamque nōn neglegendam¹⁵ intellegit: librōs trēs reliquōs mercātur nihilō minōre pretiō⁹ quam quod erat petītum prō omnibus.) Sed eam mulierem tunc ā Tarquiniō dīgressam¹⁶ postea nūsquam locī vīsam¹⁵ cōstitit. Librī¹⁷ trēs in sacrariō conditī Sibyllīnīque
 45 appellātī. Ad eōs, quasi ad ōrāculum, Quīndecemvirī adeunt, cum diī immortalēs publicē cōsulendī sunt.

¹ in exitium rēgum cōniūrant: 'conspire to kill the royal family (rēgum).' For in exitium cf. p. 14, n. 4. ² dative of disadvantage. Translate: 'against T., on his return to Rome.' ³ Sc. est. ⁴ prōdō. ⁵ adeō. ⁶ infinitive because dependent on dīxit understood, to be supplied from dīcēbat. ⁷ quasi . . . dēsi-peret: 'thinking that the old woman's mind was failing through age.' See p. 3, n. 6. ⁸ dērideō. ⁹ abl. of price: 422: 252: 404. ¹⁰ exūrō. ¹¹ explained by the clause ut . . . emat. ¹² ut . . . emat: a substantive clause of purpose depending on rogat: 498, I: 331: 546. ¹³ abl. of quality with fit. ¹⁴ = tālem,

as often. ¹⁵ sc. esse. ¹⁶ digressam (dī-gredior) = postquam digressa est. ¹⁷ Librī . . . appellātī: the Sibyllae were inspired maidens devoted to the worship of Apollo. The most famous, from whom Tarquin was believed to have received the Sibylline books, lived at Cumae, on the coast of Campania, in Italy. The books were placed in a vault beneath the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. When this temple was burned in 83 B.C., the senate sent envoys to Greece to make a new collection of oracular sayings. These also were deposited for a time in the temple of Jupiter after its restoration.

IX. Iūnius Brūtus, Rōmānōrum cōnsul prīmus

Iūnius Brūtus, sorōre ¹ Tarquiniī Superbī nātus, cum ² eandem fortūnam timēret, in quam frāter inciderat, quī ob dīvitiās et prūdētiā ab avunculō erat occisus, stultitiā finxit, unde Brūtus dictus est. Profectus ³ Delphōs ⁴ cum Tarquiniī filiīs, quōs pater ad Apollinem mūneribus honōrandum mīserat, baculō ⁵ sambūceō aurum inclūsum dōnō ⁶ tulit deō. Perāctis deinde mandātis patris, iuvenēs Apollinem cōnsulunt quisnam ex ipsīs Rōmae ⁷ rēgnātūrus esset. ⁸ Respōnsum est eum Rōmae ⁷ summā potestātem habitūrum, quī prīmus mātrem ōsculātus esset. ⁹ Tunc Brūtus, velut sī cāsū prōlāpsus ¹⁰ cecidisset, terram ōsculātus est, ¹⁰ scilicet quod ea commūnis māter omnium mortālium esset.

Expulsīs rēgibus duo cōsulēs ¹¹ creati sunt, Iūnius Brūtus et B.C. Tarquinius Collātīnus ¹² Lucrētiaē marītus. At libertās 509. modo parta ¹³ per dolum et prōditiōnem paene āmissa est. Erant in iuventūte Rōmānā adulēscentēs aliquot, sodālēs adulēscentium Tarquiniōrum. ¹⁴ Hī cum lēgātīs, quōs rēx ad bona sua repetenda Rōmam mīserat, dē restituendīs rēgibus conloquuntur, ipsōs Brūtī cōsulīs filiōs in societātem cōsiliī adsūmunt. Sermonem eōrum ex servīs ūnus excēpit; rem ad cōsulēs dētulit. Datae ¹⁵ ad Tarquinium lītterae manifestum facinus fēcērunt. ¹⁵ Prōditōrēs in vincula coniecti sunt, deinde damnāti. Stābant ad pālum dēligāti iuvenēs nōbilissimī; sed ā cēterīs liberī cōsulīs omnium in sē oculōs āvertēbant. Cōsulēs in sēdem prōcēssērē ¹⁶

¹ Cf. p. 23, n. 8. ² cum . . . timēret: causal; cf. p. 4, n. 12; also p. xx, II 2. ³ proficiscor. ⁴ Cf. p. 3, n. 4. ⁵ Join with inclūsum, and cf. p. 2, n. 7. ⁶ dat. of purpose or service: 390, II: 233, a: 356. This dat. is specially common in connection with another dative, as deō here, referring to a person (dat. of advantage). ⁷ locative: 425, II: 258, c, 2: 411. ⁸ Cf. p. 3, n. 2. The whole

clause is the object of cōnsulunt, 'consult (by asking).' ⁹ Cf. p. 6, n. 1. The oracle said: *Is . . . habēbit, quī . . . erit.* ¹⁰ prōlāpsus (prōlābor) cecidisset (cadō) = prōlāpsus esset et cecidisset. ¹¹ See Vocab., cōsul. ¹² Cf. VIII, 17. ¹³ pariō. ¹⁴ The sons of Tarquin, mentioned above, l. 4. ¹⁵ = quae datae erant. datae = missae, and so is construed with ad and the accusative. ¹⁶ = prōcēssērunt.

25 suam, missique lictōrēs nūdātōs¹ virgīs caedunt secūrīque feriunt. Supplicii nōn spectātor modo, sed et² exāctor erat Brūtus, quī tunc patrem exuit, ut cōsulem ageret.³

Tarquinius deinde bellō apertō rēgnū recipere cōnātus⁴ est. Equitibus praeerat Ārūns, Tarquiniī filius: rēx ipse cum legiōnibus

30



35

sequēbātur. Obviam hostī⁵ cōsulēs eunt; Brūtus ad explōrandum cum equitātū antecēssit. Ārūns, ubi procul Brūtum agnōvit,⁶ inflammātus irā “Ille est vir” inquit “quī nōs patriā expulit; ipse⁷ ēn ille nostrīs decorātus insignibus magnificē incēdit.” Tum concitat calcāribus equum atque in ipsum cō-

35

sulem dīrigit; Brūtus avidē sē certāminī offert. Adeō⁸ infestīs animīs concurrerunt, ut ambō hastā trānsfixī caderent; fugātus tamen proeliō est Tarquinius. Alter⁹ cōsul Rōmam triumphāns rediit. Brūtī conlēgae fūnus, quantō¹⁰ potuit apparātū, fēcit. 40 Brūtum matrōnae, ut parentem, annum lūxerunt.¹¹

X. Mūcius Scaevola

Cum Porsena¹² Rōmam obsidēret, Mūcius, vir Rōmānae¹³ cōstantiae, senātum adiit et veniam¹⁴ trānsfugiendī petiit, necem

¹ nūdātōs virgīs caedunt = nūdant (eōs) et virgīs caedunt. ² = etiam.

³ What does the subjunctive express?

⁴ cōnor. ⁵ dat. after ob in obviam.

The rule regarding compound verbs (p. 2, n. 7) holds true often of nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. ⁶ agnōscō.

⁷ ipse . . . incēdit: the spirit of this dramatic sentence may be reproduced thus: ‘Look at him (ēn ille)! He is actually adorned with our insignia! See in what a lordly way he advances!’

⁸ Adeō, ‘such,’ in part qualifies infestīs, in part paves the way for the result clause ut . . . caderent. ⁹ Alter: ‘the

remaining.’ Why may it be so translated? ¹⁰ quantō . . . apparātū: ‘with the greatest possible splendor.’ ¹¹ lūgeō.

¹² Tarquinius Superbus had applied to Porsena, king of the Etruscan city of Clusium, for aid in the recovery of his throne. Porsena gathered a large army and marched against Rome. For this story, see Macaulay’s *Lays of Ancient Rome*, Horatius. Modern authorities on Roman history maintain that Porsena was so successful in his operations that he compelled the Romans to submit to a very humiliating treaty. ¹³ We would say, ‘truly Roman.’ ¹⁴ veniam

rēgis reprōmittēns. Acceptā¹ potestāte cum in castra Porsenae B.C. vēnisset, ibi in cōnfertissimā turbā prope tribūnāl cōstitit. 507. Stīpendium tunc forte² mīlitibus dabātur et scrība cum 5 rēge parī³ ferē ōrnātū sedēbat. Mūcius, ignōrāns uter rēx esset, illum prō rēge occidit. Apprehēnsus et ad rēgem pertrāctus, dextram accēnsō⁵ ad sacrificium foculō iniēcit, velut manum pūniēns, quod⁶ in caede peccāset. Attonitus mīrāculō rēx iuvenem āmovērī ab altāribus iūssit. Tum Mūcius, quasi bene- 10 ficiū remūnerāns, ait trecentōs adversus eum⁷ suī similēs cōniūrāsse. Quā rē ille territ⁸ bellum acceptis obsidibus dēposuit.⁹ Mūciō prāta trāns Tiberim data,¹⁰ ab eō Mūcia appellāta. Statua quoque eī¹¹ honōris grātiā cōstitutā est.

XI. Fabiī trecentī sex

479-477 B.C.

Cum¹² adsiduīs Vēientium¹³ incursiōnibus vexārentur¹² Rōmānī, Fabia gēns senātum adit; cōsul Fabius prō gente loquitur: "Vōs alia bella cūrāte; Fabiōs¹⁴ hostēs Vēientibus date: id bellum prīvatō sūmptū¹⁵ gerere nōbīs¹⁶ in animō est." Grātia eī

trāsfugiendī: 'permission to go over (to the enemy).'

¹ **Acceptā** (*accipiō*) . . . **vēnisset** = *Cum potestatem accēpisset et in castra Porsenae vēnisset.* ² Cf. p. 5, n. 19.

³ **parī** . . . **ōrnātū**: abl. abs. to denote an attendant circumstance: 431, 1: 255, d, 5: 409, N. ⁴ *pertrahō.* ⁵ *accendō.*

⁶ **quod** . . . **peccāset** expresses Scaevola's thought: see 516, II: 321: 541, and cf. p. 14, n. 1, and p. xxi, H 4.

⁷ **eum** refers to the king, **suī** to Scaevola. Scaevola's speech was: *Trecenti adversus tē mei similēs cōniūrāvērunt.* ⁸ *terreō.* ⁹ *dēponō.* ¹⁰ *Sc. sunt.*

¹¹ **dat.** of advantage with **cōstitutā est.**

¹² The subjunctive expresses both time and cause: cf. p. 2, n. 13, and p. xxii, J.

¹³ The Veientes fought almost constantly against Rome from a very early time (cf. IV, 57; Livy says that they were defeated by Romulus) till their city was completely destroyed in 396 B.C. ¹⁴ **Fabiōs** . . . **date**: 'give the Veientes the Fabii as their enemies,' i.e. let the war against the Veientes be the special business of the Fabii. ¹⁵ Cf. p. 24, n. 9.

¹⁶ **nōbīs** . . . **est**: since **nōbīs** is a dat. of possession (387: 231: 349) with **est**, the whole phrase exactly = 'we have it in mind.' The subject of **est** is the clause **id bellum** . . . **gerere.** **Fabiōs** is strongly opposed to **vōs**.

ingentēs āctae sunt. Cōsul ē Cūriā ēgressus, comitante¹ Fabi-
 ōrum āgmine, domum rediit. Mānat tōtā urbe rūmor; Fabium
 ad² caelum laudibus ferunt. Fabiī posterō diē arma capiunt.
 Numquam³ exercitus neque minor numerō neque clārior fāmā et
 admirātiōne hominum per urbem incēssit. Ībant sex et trecenti
 10 militēs, omnēs patriciī, omnēs ūnīus gentis. Ad Cremeram flūmen
 perveniunt. Is opportūnus vīsus est locus commūniendō prae-
 sidiō.⁴ Hostēs nōn⁵ semel fūsī pācem supplicēs⁶ petunt.

Vēientēs⁷ pācis impetrātae cum brevī paenituisset,⁸ redinte-
 grātō bellō iniērunt cōsiliū insidiīs ferōcem hostem captandī.
 15 Multō succēssū Fabiīs⁹ audācia crēscēbat. Cum igitur pālātī
 passim agrōs populārentur, pecora ā Vēientibus obviam¹⁰ ācta
 sunt; ad quae prōgressī Fabiī in insidiās dēlāpsī¹¹ omnēs ad
 ūnum periērunt. Diēs, quō id factum est, inter nefāstōs relātus¹²
 est; porta, quā profectī erant, Scelerāta est appellāta. Ūnus
 20 omnīnō superfuit ex eā gente, quī propter aetātem impūberem
 domī¹³ relictus¹⁴ erat. Is¹⁵ genus propāgāvit ad Quīntum¹⁶ Fabium
 Māximum, quī Hannibalem morā¹⁷ frēgit.¹⁸

¹ comitante . . . āgmine: 'the Fabii accompanying him in a body.' How literally? ² ad . . . ferunt: so we 'laud a person to the skies.' ³ Numquam . . . neque . . . neque: it is a law of Latin, as of English, that two negatives neutralize each other and make an affirmative. To this law there are two regular exceptions in Latin: (1) When a general negative like *nōn*, *numquam*, or *nēmō* is followed by *neque* . . . *neque*; (2) when a general negative is followed by the emphatic *nē* . . . *quidem*. In the former case the negation is distributed by the *neque* . . . *neque* into two (or more) clauses or phrases; in the latter, the full weight of the negation is concentrated upon a single word or phrase. In English a single negative is always to be employed. ⁴ dat. of purpose: cf. p. 25, n. 6. This construction is espe-

cially frequent with phrases consisting of a gerundive and a noun. ⁵ nōn semel: 'not once (only),' i.e. repeatedly. ⁶ Cf. p. 4, n. 4. ⁷ Vēientēs . . . paenituisset: lit. 'when it had repented the V. of the peace which they had secured.' What is our idiom? *paenituisset* is wholly impersonal; *Vēientēs* is acc., though logically its subject, and *pācis* is gen., though logically its object. 409, III: 221, b: 377. ⁸ See p. 2, n. 13. ⁹ dat. of reference: 384, 4, n. 2: 235: 350, 2. ¹⁰ Sc. *eīs*: 'to meet them.' ¹¹ dēlābor. ¹² referō. ¹³ locative: 426, 2: 258, d: 411, R. 2. ¹⁴ relīquō. ¹⁵ Is . . . Māximum: freely 'he saved the family from extinction and became the ancestor of Maximus.' ¹⁶ See Selection XIX. ¹⁷ Fabius, by his 'policy of masterly inactivity,' gained the title of *Cunctātor*, 'the Delayer.' ¹⁸ *frangō*.

XII. Lūcius Virgīnius

Annō trecentēsīmō¹ ab urbe² conditā prō duōbus cōsulibus decemvirī creātī sunt, quī³ adlātās ē Graeciā lēgēs populō prōpōnerent.⁴ Duodecim⁵ tabulīs⁶ eae sunt perscriptae. Cēterum decemvirī⁷ suā⁸ ipsōrum insolentiā in exitium āctī sunt. Nam ūnus ex iīs Appius Claudius virginem plēbēiam adamāvit. Quam⁹ 5 cum Appius nōn posset pretiō āc spē perlicere, ūnum ē clientibus¹⁰ subōrnāvit, quī eam in¹¹ servitūtem dēpōsceret,¹² facile victūrum¹³ sē spērāns, cum ipse esset et accūsātor et iūdex. Lūcius Virgīnius, puellae pater, tunc aberat militiae causā. Cliēns igitur virgini¹⁴ venientī in Forum (namque ibi in tabernīs litterārum¹⁵ 10 lūdi erant) iniēcit manum, adfīrmāns suam esse servam. Eam sequī sē iubet; nī faciāt,¹⁶ minātur sē vī abstrāctūrum. Pavidā puellā¹⁷ stupente,¹⁷ ad clāmōrem nūtrīcis fit concursus. Itaque cum ille puellam vī nōn posset abdūcere, eam vocat in iūs, ipsō Appiō¹⁷ iūdice.¹⁷

15

Intereā missī nūntiī ad Virgīnium properant. Is commeātū sūmptō ā castrīs profectus primā lūce Rōmam advēnit, cum iam cīvitās in Forō exspectātiōne ērēcta stābat. Virgīnius statim in Forum lacrimābundus et cīvium opem implōrāns fīliam suam

¹ The dating is not exact, as the Decemvirs were elected in 451 B.C.

² Cf. p. 5, n. 15. ³ quī . . . prōpōnerent: i.e. after studying the laws of Greece, they were to draw up a code and submit it to the people. ⁴ Cf. p. 5, n. 3. ⁵ From this circumstance the code was known as the *Lēgēs XII Tabulārum*. ⁶ abl. of means; we say 'on tablets.' The tablets were of bronze. For many centuries Roman schoolboys had to commit these laws to memory.

⁷ The Decemvirs had been elected for one year, at the end of which time they reported their work still unfinished, and a second board was chosen. The

story that follows concerns the second board. All accounts agree that the rule of the first board was in all respects just. ⁸ suā ipsōrum: a strong expression for 'their own.' ⁹ Cf. p. 4, n. 3. ¹⁰ See Vocab., cliēns. ¹¹ in servitūtem expresses purpose (cf. p. 14, n. 4), and so = *ut serva esset*. ¹² Cf. p. 5, n. 3. ¹³ vincō. ¹⁴ Join with iniēcit manum, and cf. p. 2, n. 7. ¹⁵ litterārum lūdi: schools where children were taught their A B C's, i.e. what we should call 'primary schools.' ¹⁶ subjunctive as the subordinate clause of the indirect quotation, which depends on minātur. The threat was: *Nī (id) fēceris, vī (te) abstraham*. ¹⁷ abl. abs.

- 20 dēdūcit. Neque¹ eō sētius Appius, cum in tribūnal ēscendisset, Virgīniam clientī suō addīxit. Tum pater, ubi nihil ūsquā auxiliī² vīdit, “Quaesō,” inquit “Appī, ignōsce patriō dolōrī³; sine mē filiam ūltimum adloquī.” Datā veniā pater cum filiam sēdūxisset, ab ianiō cultrō⁴ adreptō pectus puellae trānsfigit.
- 25 Tum vērō sibi viam facit et respersus cruōre ad exercitum profugit et militēs ad vindicandum facinus accendit. Concitātus exercitus montem Aventīnum īnsēdit; decem tribūnōs⁵ militum creāvit; decemvirōs magistrātū sē abdicāre coēgit⁶ eōsque omnēs aut morte aut exiliō multāvit; ipse Appius Claudius in carce-
- 30 rem coniectus mortem sibi cōscīvit.⁷

B.C.
449.

XIII. Titus Mānlius Torquātus

- Titus Mānlius ob ingenī et linguae tarditatem ā patre rū⁸ relēgātus erat. Quī cum audīvisset patrī⁹ diem dictam esse ā Pompōniō, tribūnō plēbis, cēpit cōnsilium rudis quidem et agrestis animī,¹⁰ sed pietāte laudābile. Cultrō succinctus māne in urbem atque ā portā cōnfestim ad¹¹ Pompōnium pergit: intrōductus¹² cultrum stringit et super lectum Pompōniī stāns sē eum trānsfixūrum minātur, nisi ab inceptā accūsātiōne dēsistat.¹³ Pavidus

¹ Neque eō sētius: ‘nevertheless.’ How literally? eō = ‘for that reason.’

² partitive gen. with nihil: 397, 1: 216, a, 3: 369. ³ dat. with ignōsce: 385, II: 227: 346, and R. 2. ⁴ cultrō ... trānsfigit: cf. p. 2, n. 8. ⁵ tribūnōs militum: two armies were at this time in the field against the Sabines and the Aequians. The eight Decemvirs who commanded them were deposed, and ten tribunes, or ‘captains,’ were chosen in their place. ⁶ coēgit. ⁷ cōscīcō. With this whole story cf. Macanlay’s *Lays of Ancient Rome, Virginia*.

⁸ Cf. p. 3, n. 4. ⁹ patrī ... esse: ‘that a day had been set against his

father (for trial),’ i.e. ‘that his father had been summoned to appear for trial.’ Among the charges against the elder Manlius was that of cruelty to his son. patrī is a dat. of disadvantage. ¹⁰ cēpit ... laudābile: ‘he formed a plan (which, though it gave token) of a rough and uncouth temper (was) nevertheless commendable by reason of the filial devotion (which it showed).’ For quidem ... sed, cf. p. 10, n. 10. animī is a genitive of quality or description with cōnsilium. ¹¹ ad Pompōnium = ‘to (the house of) Pomponius.’ ¹² = a temporal clause: ‘when he had been ushered in.’ ¹³ For the mood, cf. p. 29, n. 16.

tribūnus, quippe¹ quī cerneret ferrum ante oculōs micāns, accūsatiōnem dīmisit. Ea rēs adulēscentī² eō³ māiōrī⁴ fuit honōrī quod animum eius acerbitās paterna ā pietāte nōn āvertisset, 10 ideōque eōdem annō tribūnus militum factus est.

Cum postea Gallī⁵ ad tertium⁶ lapidem trāns Aniēnem fluvium castra posuissent, exercitus Rōmānus ab urbe profectus in citeriōre rīpā fluvīi cōstitit. Pōns in mediō⁷ erat: tunc Gallus

B.C. eximiā corporis māgnitūdine in vacuum pontem

361. prōcēssit et quam⁸ māximā vōce potuit "Quem

nunc" inquit "Rōma fortissimum habet, is prōcēdat⁹

agedum ad pūgnam, ut ēventus certāminis nostrī

ostendat utra gēns bellō sit melior." Diū inter

primōrēs iuvenum Rōmānōrum silentium fuit. Tum

Titus Mānlius ex statiōne ad imperātōrem pergit:

"Iniūssū¹⁰ tuō," inquit, "imperātōr, extrā ōrdinem

numquam pūgnāverim,¹¹ nōn sī certam victōriam

videam¹²; sī tū permittis, volō ego illī bēluæ ostendere mē ex eā

familiā ortum esse, quae Gallōrum āgmen ex rūpe Tarpēiā dēiēcit."¹² 25



MILIARIUM

¹ quippe quī: 'since indeed he,' etc. quī = cum is (cf. p. 4, n. 3), and the relative clause has its verb in the subjunctive because it expresses a reason: 517 and 3, 1: 320, e, n. 1: 633 and 626, n. 1. ² dat. of advantage. ³ eō = 'for this reason,' and is explained by the clause quod ... āvertisset. ⁴ māiōrī fuit honōrī: 'was all the more credit': cf. note on dōnō, IX, 6. ⁵ In the fifth century B.C. the Gauls left their homes in northwestern Europe, and, crossing the Alps, gained control of the fertile valley of the Po. Hence that part of the Italian peninsula was called Gallia Cisalpina. Thence they made raids into the lands to the south. ⁶ With tertium sc. ab urbe Rōmā. On all the roads leading from Rome milestones were set up to mark the distance from the gate

in the Servian Wall (see map, p. xxviii), by which the road issued from the capital. ⁷ Sc. duōrum exercituum, i.e. 'between the two armies.' ⁸ quam ... potuit: cf. quantō potuit apparātū, IX, 39, and note. ⁹ subjunctive of exhortation or command: 484, II: 266: 263, and 3. ¹⁰ Iniūssū tuō: 'without your consent.' ¹¹ subjunctive in an ideal condition: 509: 307, b: 596. ¹² In 388 B.C. the Gauls had captured and destroyed all of Rome save the Capitol, which was commanded by M. Manlius, the father of Titus. He was aroused one night by the cackling of the sacred geese, to find that the Gauls had climbed by a secret path and had almost effected an entrance. He awoke the garrison, hurled the foremost Gauls back upon their companions, and thus saved the Capitol.

Cuī imperātor “Macte¹ virtūte,” inquit “Tite Mānlī, estō: perge et nōmen Rōmānum invictum praestā.”

Armant deinde iuvenem aequālēs: scūtum capit, Hispānō² cingitur³ gladiō, ad propiōrem⁴ pūgnam habili. Exspectābat eum

30

Gallus stolidē laetus et linguam ab inrīsū exserēns.

Ubi cōstitēre⁵ inter duās aciēs, Gallus ēnsem cum ingentī sonitū in arma Mānlī dēiēcit. Mānlius vērō

35

inter corpus et arma Gallī sēsē īnsinuāns ūnō⁶ alterōque ictū ventrem trānsfōdit et in spatium ingēns ruentem porrēxit hostem; iacentī⁷ torquem dētrāxit, quem cruōre respersum⁸ collō⁹ circumdedit¹⁰ suō.

40

Dēfixerat pavor¹¹ cum admirātiōne Gallōs; Rōmānī alacrēs obviam militī suō prōgrediuntur et grātulantēs laudantēsque ad imperātōrem perdūcunt. Mānlius inde Torquātī cōgnōmen accēpit.

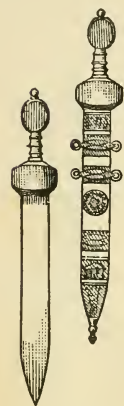
Īdem Mānlius, postea cōsul factus bellō Latīnō, ut dīsciplīnam militārem restitueret, ēdixit nē¹² quis extrā ōrdinem in hostēs pūgnāret. T. Mānlius,¹³

cōsulis filius, cum propius forte ad statīōnem hostium

accēssisset, is, quī Latīnō equitātūi praeerat, ubi cōsulis filium agnōvit,¹⁴ “Visne” inquit “congregdī mēcum, ut singulāris certāminis ēventū cernātur, quantum eques Latīnus Rōmānō praeestet?” Mōvit ferōcem animum iuvenis seu īra seu dētrēctandī¹⁵

¹ macte virtūte . . . estō: lit., ‘be glorified in (respect of) your valor.’ The phrase is in part an expression of commendation, like our ‘bravo!’ in part a prayer, like ‘success attend thee!’ ² A straight, two-edged sword, not more than two feet long, used for thrusting rather than for striking. The Gallic sword was long and without point. ³ = cingit sē, i.e. ‘girds himself,’ not ‘is girded.’ ⁴ ‘nearer,’ i.e. hand to hand. ⁵ cōsistō. What tense? ⁶ ūnō alterōque ictū: ‘with one stroke after

the other’; i.e. he killed him with two quick blows. ⁷ Sc. ēi, and render ‘from him as he lay (dead).’ See p. 17, n. 4. ⁸ respersō. ⁹ What case? ¹⁰ In its compounds, dare more often = ‘to put’ than ‘to give.’ ¹¹ pavor cum admirātiōne = pavor et admirātiō; cf. mentēs cum oculis, II, 12. ¹² nē quis . . . pūgnāret: ‘that no one should fight.’ For the subjunctive, see p. 9, n. 6. ¹³ Subject of accēssisset. For its position, see p. 19, n. 7. ¹⁴ agnōscō. ¹⁵ dētrēctandī . . . pudor: ‘his unwillingness to



GLADIUS

certāminis pudor. Itaque oblītus¹ imperiī² paternī in certāmen ruit et Latīnum³ ex equō excussum trānsfixit spoliisque lēctīs 50 in castra ad patrem vēnit. Extemplō filiū āversā-tus cōsul mīlītēs clāssicō advocat. Quī postquam frequentēs convēnēre, “Quandōquidem” inquit “tū, fili, contrā imperium cōsulis pūgnāstī, oportet⁴ dīsciplīnam, quam solvistī, poenā⁵ tuā restituās. Trīste exemplum, sed in⁶ posterum salūbre iuventūti eris. Ī,⁷ līctor, dēligā⁸ ad pālum.” Metū omnēs obstupeŕe; sed postquam cervīce caesā fūsus est cruor, in questūs et lāmenta ērūpēre.⁹ Mānliō Rōmam redeuntī seniōrēs tantum obviam exiērunt: iuventūs et tunc eum et omnī¹⁰ deinde vītā 60 exsecrāta est.



55

LICTOR

Operae pretium erit aliud sevērītātis dīsciplīnae Rōmānae exemplum prōferre, simul ut appāreat, quam facile sevērītās in¹¹ crūdēlītātem et furōrem abeat. Cn. Pīsō fuit¹² vir ā multīs vitiīs integer, sed prāvus et cui¹³ placēbat prō cōstantiā rigor. Is 65 cum irātus ad mortem dūcī iūssisset mīlitem, quasi¹⁴ interfēcisset commīlītōnem, cum quō ēgressus erat ē castrīs et sine quō redierat, rogantī¹⁵ tempus aliquod ad conquīrendum¹⁶ nōn dedit. Damnātus mīles extrā castrōrum vāllum ductus est et iam cervicem porrigēbat, cum subitō appāruit ille commīlītō, quī occīsus¹⁷ 70

decline the fight.' A literal translation of this phrase would be impossible. *Pudor* implies that he was ashamed to decline lest his refusal should be attributed to cowardice.

¹ *obliviscor*. ² dependent on *oblītus*: 406, II: 219: 376. ³ *excussum trānsfixit*: cf. p. 2, n. 8. ⁴ *oportet restituās*: 'it is fitting that you restore.' *Oportet* is construed either with the infinitive or with the subjunctive of result with *ut* omitted. ⁵ Why abl.? ⁶ *in posterum* is an adverbial phrase (cf. p. 4, n. 9) = 'for the future.' ⁷ Imperative of *eō*. ⁸ Cf. *Stābant ad pālum dēligātī*, IX, 21.

⁹ *ērumpō*. ¹⁰ *omnī . . . vītā*: 'throughout his whole subsequent life.' In this sense the simple acc., or the acc. with *per* is far more common. *deinde*, standing as it does between an adj. and a noun, may be rendered by an adj.: cf. p. 10, n. 14. ¹¹ *in . . . abeat*: 'passes over into,' 'degenerates into.' ¹² *fuit . . . sed*: we would say, 'was, to be sure, . . . but, after all,' i.e. 'although he was . . . yet.' In this sense *quidem* . . . *sed* is commonly used; cf. p. 10, n. 10. ¹³ 385, I: 227: 346. ¹⁴ Cf. p. 3, n. 6. ¹⁵ Sc. *militi*, and join with *dedit*. ¹⁶ Sc. *commilitōnem*. ¹⁷ Sc. *esse*.

dīcēbātur. Tunc centuriō suppliciō praepositus condere gladium carnificem iubet. Ambō commilitōnēs alter alterum complexi ingentī concursū et māgnō gaudiō exercitūs dēdūcuntur ad Pīsōnem. Ille cōnscendit tribūnal furēns et utrumque ad mortem
 75 dūcī iubet, adicit et centuriōnem, quī damnātum militem redūxerat, haec praefātus ¹: “Tē morte plectī iubeō, quia iam damnātus es; tē, quia causa damnatiōnis commilitōnī fuistī; tē, quia iūssus occīdere militem imperātōrī ² nōn pāruiistī.”

Cēterum Mānliānae gentis ³ propriam ferē fuisse ⁴ illam in
 80 filiōs acerbitātem alius Mānlius, illius dē quō suprā dīximus nepōs, ostendit. Cum Macedonum lēgātī Rōmam vēnissent conquestum ⁵ dē Silānō, Mānlii Torquātī filiō, quod praetor ⁶ prōvinciam expilāsset, ⁷ pater, avitae sevērītātis hērēs, petiit ā patribus ⁸ cōnscriptīs nē quid dē eā rē statuerent, antequam ipse inspexisset
 85 Macedonum et filiī suī causam. Id ā senātū libenter concēssum est virō summae ⁹ dīgnitātis, cōsulārī iūrisque cīvīlis perītissimō. Itaque, institūtā domī cōgnitiōne causae, sōlus per tōtum bīdium utramque partem audiēbat ac tertiō diē prōnūntiāvit filium suum vidērī nōn tālem fuisse in prōvinciā, quālēs eius māiōrēs fuissent,
 90 et in cōnspectum suum deinceps venīre vetuit. Tam trīstī patris iūdicīō percussus ¹⁰ lūcem ¹¹ ūlterius intuērī nōn sustinuit et proximā ¹² nocte vītā suspendiō finīvit. Perēgerat ¹³ Torquātus sevērī et religiōsī iūdicis partēs, ¹⁴ satisfactum erat rei pūblīcae, habēbat ultīōnem Macedonia, at nōndum erat inflexus patris rigor. Igitur
 95 nē ¹⁵ exsequiīs quidem filiī interfuit, ut patribus mōs erat apud

¹ *praefer.* ² 385: 227: 346. ³ Join with *propriam*. *Proprius*, like *similis*, is construed with both the gen. and the dat. ⁴ dependent on *ostendit*, l. 81. ⁵ supine of *conqueror*, expressing purpose. Cf. p. 5, n. 20. ⁶ ‘when praetor,’ or ‘during his praetorship.’ See Vocab., *praetor*. ⁷ Many, indeed most, governors of provinces enriched themselves by extortion. ⁸ See Vocab., *cōnscriptus*.

⁹ *summae . . . perītissimō*: these words contain the reasons why *Id . . . concēssum est*. ¹⁰ *percellō*. ¹¹ *lūcem . . . sustinuit*: ‘he refused to live longer.’ How literally? ¹² The context must determine whether *proximā nocte* = ‘the next night’ or ‘last night.’ ¹³ *pergō*. ¹⁴ ‘role.’ This meaning of *partēs* is borrowed from the theater. ¹⁵ *nē . . . quidem* is a very strong negative, and

Rōmānōs, et eō ipsō diē, quō fūnus ēius dūcebātur, aurēs, ut solēbat, volentibus cōsulere sē dē iūre praeuit.

XIV. Pūblius Decius

P. Decius,¹ Valeriō² Māximō et Cornēliō Cossō cōsulibus, tri-
 B.C. būnus mīlitum fuit. Exercitū Rōmānō in angustiīs Gauri
 343. montis clausō³ Decius ēditum collem cōspexit imminentem
 hostium castrīs. Acceptō praesidiō verticem⁴ occupāvit, hostēs
 terruit, cōsulī spatium dedit ad subdūcendum āgmen in aequiō- 5
 rem locum. Ipse, colle, quem insēderat,⁵ un-
 dique armātīs circumdatō, intempestā nocte
 per⁶ mediās hostium cūstōdiās somnō oppres-
 sās⁷ incolumis ēvāsīt. Quā rē ab exercitū
 dōnātus est coronā cīvīcā, quae dabātur eī,
 quī cīvēs in bellō servāsset. Cōsul fuit bellō
 B.C. Latīnō cum Mānliō⁸ Torquātō. Hōc
 340. bellō cum⁹ utrīque cōsulī somniō obvē-
 nisset, eōs victōrēs futūrōs, quōrum dux in proeliō cecidisset,
 convēnit inter eōs utī, utrīus cornū in aciē labōrāret, is diīs¹⁰ 15
 sē Mānibus dēvovēret. Inclīnante suā parte Decius sē et hostēs
 diīs Mānibus dēvōvit.¹¹ Armātus in equum insiluit ac sē in mediōs
 hostēs immīsīt: corruit obrutus tēlīs et victōriam suīs relīquit.



CORŌNA CĪVICA

generally emphasizes some particular word or phrase which is placed between the *nē* and the *quidem*.

¹ His full name was P. Decius Mus.
² Valeriō . . . cōsulibus: 'in the consulship of,' etc. For the abl. abs. consisting of two nouns, see 431, 4: 255, a: 409. For another (less common) method of dating events, cf. XII, 1. ³ claudō.
⁴ Sc. collis. ⁵ insideō. ⁶ per . . . cūstōdiās: 'through the midst of the enemy's pickets.' Cf. l. 17, in mediōs hostēs, 'against the enemy's center.'

Note the difference between the Latin and the English idioms. 440, notes 1, 2: 193: 291, R. 2. ⁷ opprimō. ⁸ Cf. XIII, 41. ⁹ cum . . . obvēnisset: 'when the two consuls had dreamed.' How literally? The subject of obvēnisset is the clause eōs . . . cecidisset. So the subject of convēnit is utī . . . dēvovēret.
¹⁰ See Vocab., Mānēs. ¹¹ Decius' act was called dēvōtiō, and proceeded from the idea that for the victim which the Manes seemed to be claiming another might be substituted. According to Livy,

XV. Mānius Curius

Mānius Curius contrā Samnītēs profectus¹ eōs ingentibus proeliis vicit.² In quō bellō cum permultum agrī³ hominumque³ māximam vim⁴ cepisset,⁵ ipse inde⁶ dītārī adeō⁷ nōluit, ut, cum interversae⁸ pecūniae arguerētur, catillō⁹ ligneo, quō¹⁰ utī ad sacrificia cōsuēverat,¹¹ in medium prōlātō iūrāret sē nihil amplius dē praedā hostilī in domum suam convertisse. Curiō¹² ad focum sedentī in agresti scamnō et ex ligneo catillō cēnantī cum māgnum aurī pondus Samnītēs attulissent,¹³ repudiātī ab eō sunt dixitque nōn¹⁴ aurum habēre¹⁵ sibi praeclārum vidērī, sed iīs quī habērent aurum imperāre.¹⁵ Quō respōnsō Curius Samnītibus ostendit sē neque aciē vincī neque pecūniā corrumpī posse. Agrī captī septēna iūgera populō viritim dīvisit¹⁶; cumque ipsī senātus iūgera quīnquāgintā adsignāret, plūs accipere nōluit quam singulis cīvibus erat datum, dīxitque perniciōsum esse cīvem,¹⁷ quī eō,¹⁸ quod reliquīs tribuerētur, contentus nōn esset.¹⁹

Posteā cōsul creatus adversus Pyrrhum missus est: cumque in Capitōliō dēlēctum habēret et iūniōrēs taediō²⁰ bellī nōmina²¹ nōn darent, coniectīs in ūrnā omnium tribuum nōminibus primum²² nōmen ūrnā extrāctum citārī iūssit et cum adulēscēns nōn responderet, bona²³ ēius hastae subiēcīt, deinde cum is que-

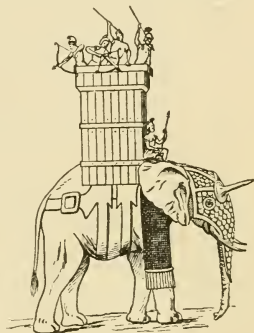
Decius used this formula: "As a substitute for the commonwealth, the army, the legions, and the allies of the Roman people I devote to the Manes myself and the legions and allies of the enemy."

¹ *proficiscor*. ² *vincō*. ³ partitive gen.: cf. p. 30, n. 2. ⁴ Cf. p. 4, n. 11. ⁵ *capio*. ⁶ i.e. from the *ager*, or the money derived from the sale of the *hominēs*. ⁷ Cf. p. 26, n. 8. ⁸ *interversae pecūniae*: see p. 5, n. 15: for the case of *pecūniae*, see 409, II: 220: 378. ⁹ *catillō* . . . *prōlātō* (*prōferō*) *iūrāret* = *catillum prōferret et iūrāret*. Cf. p. 2, n. 8. ¹⁰ 421, I: 249: 407. ¹¹ *cōsuē-*

scō. ¹² Join with *attulissent*. ¹³ *adferō*. ¹⁴ *nōn* . . . *imperāre*: 'it was not the having gold that seemed to him glorious, but the ruling over those who had it.' Give Curius' exact words. ¹⁵ subjects of *vidērī*: cf. p. 6, n. 16. ¹⁶ = *distribuit*. ¹⁷ We would say, 'that citizen.' ¹⁸ 421, III: 254, b, 2: 401, n. 6. ¹⁹ Why subjunctive? ²⁰ abl. of cause. ²¹ *nōmina dare* = to hand in one's name to a recruiting officer, i.e. 'to volunteer.' It rarely, if ever, means 'to name.' ²² *primum nōmen*: i.e. the man whose name was first drawn. ²³ *bona* . . . *subiēcīt*: i.e. he sold his goods at auc-

stus¹ dē iniuriā cōsulis tribūnōs² plēbis appellāset, ipsum quoque vēdidit, nihil³ opus esse rei publicae eō cīve,⁴ quī nesciret pārere, dicēns. Neque tribūnī plēbis adulēscēti⁵ auxiliō⁵ fuērunt; posteaque rēs⁶ in cōsuetūdinem abiit, ut dēlectū rīte actō, quī⁷ militiam dētrēctāret, in servitūtem vēderētur. Hōc⁸ terrōre²⁵ cēterī adāctī⁹ nōmina prōmptius dedērunt.

Hīs cōpiīs Curius Pyrrhī exercitum cecidit¹⁰ dēque eō rēge triumphāvit. Insignem¹¹ triumphum fēcērunt quattuor elephantī cum turribus suis, tum primum Rōmae¹² vīsī. Victus rēx relictō Tarentī¹² praesidiō in Ēpirum revertit. Cum¹³ autem bellum renovātūrus putārētur, Mānium Curium iterum cōsulem fierī placuit.¹⁴ Sed inopināta mors rēgis Rōmānōs metū liberāvit. Pyrrhus enim, dum Argōs op-pūgnat,¹⁵ urbem iam ingressus ā iuvene quōdam Argivō lanceā leviter vulnerātus est. Māter adulēscētis, anus paupercula, cum aliīs mulieribus ē tēctō domūs proelium spectābat; quae cum vīdisset Pyrrhum in auctōrem vulneris⁴⁰ suī magnō impetū ferri,¹⁶ periculō filiī suī commōta prōtinus tēgulam corripuit et utrāque manū librātam¹⁷ in caput rēgis dēiēcit.



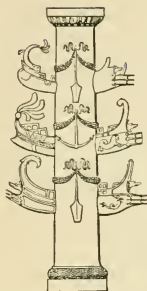
ELEPHANT

tion. At Roman auctions, especially of booty taken in war, a spear was set in the ground, just as nowadays a flag is exposed.

¹ *queror*. ² The *tribūnī plēbis* had been created for the express purpose of protecting the people from unjust treatment by the patrician magistrates, especially the consuls. They could veto the acts of any magistrate. ³ *nihil ... cīve*: 'the state had no need of that citizen.' *nihil* is an adverbial acc. ⁴ abl. with *opus*: 414, IV: 243, e: 406. ⁵ For the two datives see p. 25, n. 6. ⁶ *rēs ... abiit*: i.e. it became a regular

custom. Cf. *severitās ... abeat*, XIII, 63. ⁷ 'whoever.' ⁸ *Hōc terrōre*: i.e. 'by the terror occasioned by this (act).' ⁹ *adigō*. ¹⁰ At Beneventum, 275 B.C. ¹¹ *Insignem ... elephantī*: 'this triumph was made notable by the presence of four elephants.' How literally? ¹² Cf. p. 25, n. 7. ¹³ *Cum ... putārētur*: with *renovātūrus* sc. *esse*. For the personal construction, see p. 7, n. 12. ¹⁴ Sc. *populō Rōmānō*. Its subject is the clause *Mānium ... fieri*: hence the infin. *fieri*. ¹⁵ 'was besieging.' Cf. p. 3, n. 14. ¹⁶ 'rushing.' How literally? ¹⁷ *librātam ... dēiēcit* = *librāvit et dēiēcit*.

XVI. Gāius Duīlius



5
10 COLUMNARŌSTRĀ-
TA OF DUĪLIUS

Gāius Duīlius Poenōs nāvālī pūgnā prīmus¹ dē-
vīcit. Quī cum vidēret nāvēs Rōmānās ā Pūnicīs
vēlōcitatē superārī, manūs ferreās sīve corvōs,
māchinam ad comprehendendās hostium nāvēs
tenendāsque ūtilem, excōgitāvit. Quae² manūs ubi
hostilem apprehenderant nāvem, superiectō ponte
trānsgridiebātur Rōmānus³ et in ipsōrum⁴ ratibus
comminus dīmīcābant, unde⁵ Rōmānīs, quī rōbre
praestābant, facilis victōria fuit. Celeriter sunt
expūgnātae nāvēs Pūnicāe trīgintā, in quibus etiam
praetōria⁶ septirēmīs⁷ capta est, mersae⁸ tredecim.

Duīlius victor Rōmam reversus prīmus
nāvālem triumphum ēgit. Nūlla victōria
Rōmānīs grātor fuit, quod⁹ invictī terrā
iam etiam marī plūrimum¹⁰ possent.⁹ Itaque
Duīliō concēssum est, ut per omnem vītā
praelūcente fūnālī et praecinente tībīcīne ā
cēnā redīret.¹¹



Hannibal, dux clāssis Pūnicāe, ē nāvī . TĪBĪCEN
20 quae iam capiēbātur, in scapham saltū sē dēmīttēs Rōmānōrum
manūs effūgit. Veritus autem, nē¹² in patriā clāssis¹³ āmissae

¹ **prīmus dēvīcit**: 'was the first (Roman) to conquer.' Cf. *prīmus ēgit*, l. 12. **443**, and l. 191: **325**, R. 6. Such a phrase as *prīmus fuit dēvincere* is never used by good writers. ² 'These'; cf. p. 4, n. 3. ³ a collective noun: 'the Romans.' ⁴ Sc. *hostium*. ⁵ We would say: 'and as a consequence.' ⁶ = *praetōris*. Cf. *rēgius*, I, 17. The Romans applied the term *praetor* to the commander of any foreign force. ⁷ Sc. *nāvis*. At this time Carthaginian ships generally had five banks of oars. In

building the fleet commanded by Duilius, the Romans, it is said, took as their model a Carthaginian vessel which had been wrecked on the coast of Italy. ⁸ *mergō*; sc. *sunt*. ⁹ Cf. p. 14, n. 1. ¹⁰ 'were supreme'; cf. p. 23, n. 1. ¹¹ In commemoration also of the victory the Columna Rōstrāta was erected in the Forum. ¹² *nē . . . daret*: a clause of purpose, dependent on *veritus*: **498**, III: 331, f: 550. ¹³ *clāssis āmissae*: 'for losing the fleet'; see p. 5, n. 15.

poenās daret, cīvium odium āstūtiā āvertit, nam ex illā infēlici pūgnā priusquam¹ clādis nūntius domum² perveniret¹ quendam ex amicīs Carthāginem² mīsit. Quī postquam cūriam intrāvit, “Cōnsulit” inquit “vōs Hannibal, cum³ dux Rōmānōrum māgnīs 25 cōpiīs maritimīs instrūctīs advēnerit,³ num cum eō cōnfligere dēbeat?” Acclāmāvit ūniversus senātus nōn esse dubium, quīn⁴ cōnfligi oportēret. Tum ille “Cōnflīxit” inquit “et superātus est.” Ita nōn potuērunt factum damnāre, quod ipsī fieri dēbuisse iūdicāverant. Sic Hannibal victus crucis supplicium effūgit: 30 nam eō⁵ poenae genere dux rē⁶ male gestā apud Poenōs adficiēbātur.

XVII. Mārcus Atīlius Rēgulus

Mārcus Rēgulus cum Poenōs māgnā clāde⁷ adfēcisset, Hannō B.C. Carthāginiēnsis ad eum vēnit, quasi dē pāce āctūrus,⁸ rē 256. vērā ut⁸ tempus extraheret,⁸ dōnec⁹ novae cōpiae ex Āfricā advenīrent.⁹ Is ubi ad cōnsulem accēssit, exortus¹⁰ est militum clāmor audītaque vōx, idem¹¹ huīc faciendum esse, quod paucīs 5 ante annīs¹² Cornēliō cōsulī ā Poenīs factum esset. Cornēlius enim, velut in conloquium per fraudem ēvocātus, ā Poenīs comprehēnsus erat et in vincula coniectus. Iam Hannō timēre incipiēbat, sed perīculum āstūtō respōnsō āvertit: “Hōc vērō” inquit

¹ Cf. p. 12, n. 5. ² Why accus.? ³ causal subjunctive. ⁴ **quīn . . . oportēret**: *quīn* with a subjunctive of result is regularly used after negative expressions of doubt: 504, 3, 2: 332, g, R: 555, 2. ⁵ **eō . . . adficiēbātur**: ‘in that way . . . was punished.’ How literally? ⁶ **rē male gestā**: ‘if unsuccessful.’ How literally?

⁷ **clāde adfēcisset** = ‘had inflicted defeat upon.’ Cf. *eō genere . . . adficiēbātur*, XVI, 31. The reference is to the naval victory off Ecnomus, in Sicily.

⁸ Note carefully the two ways of ex-

pressing purpose, the future participle being exactly equivalent to *ut* with the subjunctive. See p. xviii, E 5; **quasi** = ‘as if,’ and is contrasted with **rē vērā**, ‘in reality.’ ⁹ The subjunctive in reality expresses purpose. See also p. xx, G 3. ¹⁰ *exorior*. ¹¹ **idem . . . esse**: ‘the same thing ought to be done to him.’ The gerundive when coupled with *esse* denotes either physical necessity (‘must’), or moral obligation (‘ought’). ¹² abl. of the measure of difference: 423: 250: 403. **paucīs annīs** is a sort of temporal adverb with *ante*.

- 10 "sī fēceritis,¹ nihilō² eritis Āfrīs³ meliōrēs." Cōsul tacēre iūssit eōs, quī pār⁴ parī referri volēbant, et conveniēns⁵ gravitatī Rōmānae respōsum dedit: "Istō tē metū, Hannō, fidēs Rōmāna liberat." Dē pāce, quia neque Poenus sērīō agēbat et cōsul victōriam quam pācem mālēbat, nōn convēnit.
- 15 Rēgulus deinde in Āfricam prīmus⁶ Rōmānōrum ducum trāiēcit. Clypeam urbem et trecenta⁷ castella expūgnāvit, neque⁸ cum hominibus tantum, sed etiam cum mōnstrīs dīmīcāvit. Nam cum ad flūmen Bagradam castra habēret, anguis mīrā māgnitūdine exercitum Rōmānōrum vexābat; multōs mīlitēs ingentī ōre corripuit; plūrēs caudae verbere ēlīsīt⁹; nōnnūllōs ipsō pēstilentis hālītūs adflātū exanimāvit. Neque is tēlōrum īctū perforārī poterat, dūrissimā¹⁰ squāmārum lōricā omnia tēla facile repel-lente. Cōfugiendum¹¹ fuit ad māchinās advectisque ballistīs¹² et catapultīs, velut¹³ arx quaedam mūnīta, dēiciendus hostis fuit.
- 25 Tandem saxōrum pondere oppressus¹⁴ iacuit, sed cruōre suō flūmen corporisque pēstiferō adflātū vicīna loca īnfēcīt Rōmānōsque castra inde submovēre coēgit.¹⁵ Corium bēluae, centum et vīgintī pedēs¹⁶ longum, Rōmam mīsīt Rēgulus.

Huīc ob rēs¹⁷ bene gestās imperium in annum proximum prō-

¹ Latin is extremely exact in the use of the tenses. Of two *past* actions the prior is expressed by the *pluperfect* tense; of two *future* actions the prior is expressed by the *future perfect* tense. Apply this principle here. We say simply, 'if you do.' ² Join with **meliōrēs**, and cf. p. 39, n. 12. ³ i.e. the Carthaginians. To the Roman mind *Pūnica fidēs* was a synonym for the vilest treachery. So Livy says of the great Hannibal that his character was marred by 'worse than Punic treachery.' For **Āfrīs**, see p. 10, n. 18. ⁴ **pār** . . . **referri** = 'retaliation.' How literally? ⁵ 'consistent with.' ⁶ **prīmus** . . . **trāiēcit**: cf. p. 38, n. 1. ⁷ indefinite, like our

'hundreds of.' *Sēscentī* and *mille* are often used in the same way. ⁸ = *et nōn* (cf. l. 13). ⁹ *ēlīdō*. ¹⁰ **dūrissimā** . . . **repellente**: what does the abl. abs. express? ¹¹ **Cōfugiendum** . . . **ad**: impersonal passive: 'they had to resort to.' Cf. p. 39, n. 11. ¹² The *ballistae* and *catapultae* were the artillery of antiquity. It is said that from the *ballistae* stones weighing one hundred pounds could be sent half a mile. ¹³ **velut** . . . **mūnīta**: to be taken with what follows. ¹⁴ *opprimō*. ¹⁵ *cōgō*. ¹⁶ acc. of extent (cf. p. 12, n. 1) with **longum**. ¹⁷ **rēs bene gestās**: 'successes,' 'exploits.' Contrast *rē male gestā*, XVI, 31, and note.

rogātum est. Quod ubi cōgnōvit Rēgulus, scrīpsit senātuī vilicum 30
 suum in agellō, quem septem iūgerum¹ habēbat, mortuum esse et
 servum, occāsiōnem nactum,² aufūgissee ablātō instrūmentō³ rū-
 sticō ideōque petere sē, ut sibi⁴ succēssor in Āfricā mitterētur,
 nē, dēsertō agrō, nōn esset, unde⁵ uxor et liberī alerentur.⁶ Senā-
 tus, acceptīs litterīs, rēs, quās Rēgulus amiserat, publicā pecūniā 35
 redimī iūssit, agellum colendum⁷ locāvit, alimenta⁸ cōniugī ac
 liberīs praeuit. Rēgulus deinde multīs proeliīs Carthāginiēn-
 sium opēs contudit⁹ eōsque pācem petere coēgit. Quam cum
 Rēgulus nōllet nisi dūrissimīs condiōnibus¹⁰ dare, ā Lacedae-
 moniīs illī auxilium petierunt.

40

Lacedaemoniī Xanthippum, virum bellī perītissimum, Carthā-
 B.C. giniēnsibus mīserunt, ā quō Rēgulus victus est ūltimā per-
 251. niciē¹⁰: nam duo tantum mīlia hominum ex omnī Rōmānō
 exercitū refūgērunt et Rēgulus ipse captus et in carcerem con-
 B.C. iectus est. Inde Rōmam dē permūtandīs captīvis missus 45
 251. est datō iūreiūrandō, ut,¹¹ sī nōn impetrāsset,¹² redīret ipse
 Carthāginem. Quī cum Rōmam vēnisset, inductus in senātum
 mandāta exposuit; sententiam¹³ nē dīceret recūsāvit; quamdiū¹⁴
 iūreiūrandō hostium tenērētur, sē nōn esse senātōrem. Iūssus
 tamen sententiam dīcere, negāvit¹⁵ esse ūtile captīvōs Poenōs 50

¹ Cf. p. 18, n. 17. ² *occāsiōnem nactum* (*nancīscor*): 'seizing the opportunity.' ³ *instrūmentō rūsticō*: 'his farming implements.' ⁴ Join with *succēssor*, and cf. p. 26, n. 5. ⁵ *unde* . . . *alerentur*: 'the wherewithal to support,' etc. ⁶ subjunctive partly of purpose, partly by attraction, for which see p. 13, n. 10. ⁷ *colendum*: 'to be tilled' (cf. p. 2, n. 18), for *Regulus'* benefit. In such cases the produce of the farm was divided equally between owner and tenant. ⁸ *alimenta* . . . *praeuit*: i.e. they were supported at public expense till the harvest of that year was gathered. No salary was

given to Roman officials. ⁹ *contundō*. ¹⁰ abl. of manner: 419, III: 248, and R.: 399. ¹¹ *ut* . . . *redīret* gives the purpose of the Carthaginians in exacting, and of *Regulus* in taking, the oath. ¹² subjunctive in indirect discourse. *Regulus* said: *Sī nōn impetrāverō*, . . . *redībō*. ¹³ *sententiam* . . . *recūsāvit*: 'he refused to express his opinion.' *recūsāre* is construed (1) with the simple infinitive; (2) with *nē* and a subjunctive of purpose; (3) with *quā* or *quōminus* and a subjunctive of result. ¹⁴ *quamdiū* . . . *senātōrem*: indirect discourse = '(saying that) as long as,' etc. ¹⁵ *negāvit esse ūtile*: 'he said that it was not expe-

reddī, illōs enim adulēscētēs esse et bonōs ducēs, sē iam cōn-
fectum¹ senectūte. Cūius cūm² valuisset auctōritās, captīvī
retentī sunt, ipse, cum retinērētur ā propinquīs et amīcīs, tamen
Carthāginem rediit: neque vērō tunc ignōrābat sē ad crūdēlis-
55 sinum hostem et ad exquisīta supplicia proficīscī, sed iūsiūran-
dum cōservandum³ putāvit. Reversum⁴ Carthāginiēnsēs omnī
cruciātū necāvērunt: palpebrīs enim resectīs aliquamdiū in locō
tenebricōsō tenuērunt: deinde cum sōl esset ārdentissimus, repente
ēductum intuērī caelum coēgērunt; postrēmō in arcam ligneam,
60 undique clāvīs praeacūtīs horrentem et tam angustam, ut ērēctus
perpetuō manēre cōgerētur, inclūsērunt. Ita dum fessum corpus,
quōcumque inclinābat, stimulīs ferreīs cōnfoditur, vigiliīs et dolore
continuō interēptus est. Hīc fuit Atīlii Rēgulī exitus, ipsā vītā
clārīor et inlūstrior.

XVIII. Appius Claudius Pulcher

Appius Claudius, vir stultae temeritātis, cōnsul adversus Poe-
nōs profectus priōrum ducum cōnsilia palam reprehendēbat B.C.
sēque, quō⁵ diē hostem vīdisset, bellum cōfectūrum esse 249.
iactitābat. Quī cum, antequam nāvāle proelium committeret,
5 auspicia⁶ habēret pullāriusque⁷ eī nūntiāset, pullōs nōn exīre ē

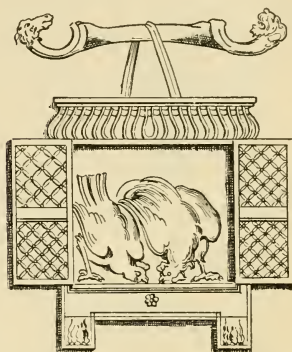
dient.' In such sentences *negāre* rather than *nōn dicere* is used. The subject of *esse* is the clause *captīvōs . . . reddī*.

¹ 'exhausted.' ² Here temporal, but in the next line adversative, as is shown by *tamen*: see p. xxii, J. ³ Sc. *esse*, and cf. p. 39, n. 11. ⁴ Sc. *eum*: 'on his return.' The story is given by no writer earlier than Cicero, and modern historians are inclined to view the whole narrative as fictitious.

⁵ *quō diē*: we should expect *diē quō*, or *eōdem diē quō*, but the antecedent, as often, is incorporated into the relative clause and made to agree with the pro-

noun: 445, 9: 200, b: 616. ⁶ *auspicia habēret*: cf. *auspicia dēcrēvērunt adhibēre*, I, 42. ⁷ *pullārius . . . vescī*: on setting out for the seat of war, the commanding general often took with him a cage of sacred chickens, in charge of a special keeper (*pullārius*). If, when food was thrown before them, the chickens ate so greedily that portions of the food fell from their mouths to the ground, it was considered a very favorable omen. The circumstance described in the text would be regarded by the superstitious soldiery as of very dire significance.

caveā neque vescī, inrīdēns iūssit eōs in aquam mergī, ut saltem biberent, quoniam ēsse¹ nōllent. Ea rēs cum, quasi² irātīs diīs, milītēs ad omnia sēgniōrēs timidiōrēsque fēcisset, commissō proeliō³ māgna clādēs ā Rōmānīs accepta est: octō eōrum mīlia caesa sunt, vīgintī mīlia capta. Quā re Claudius postea ā populō condemnātus est damnātiōnisque⁴ ignōminiam voluntariā morte praevenit. Ea rēs calamitātī⁵ fuit etiam Claudiaē,⁵ cōsulis sorōrī: quae ā lūdīs publicīs revertēns, in⁶ cōnfertā multitudīne aegrē prōcēdente carpentō, palam optāvit ut frāter suus Pulcher revivisceret atque iterum clāssē āmitteret, quō⁷ minor turba Rōmae foret.⁷ Ob vōcem illam impiam Claudia quoque damnāta gravisque⁸ ei⁹ dicta est multa.



SACRED CHICKENS
From the tomb of a Pullarius

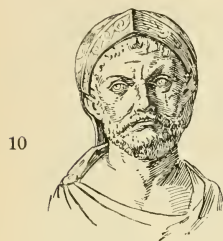
XIX. Quintus Fabius Maximus

B.C. Hannibal, Hamilcaris¹⁰ filiūs, novem¹¹ annōs¹² nātus, ā 236. patre ārīs admōtus odium in Rōmānōs perenne iūrāvit. Quae rēs māximē vidētur concitāsse secundum¹³ Pūnicum bellum.

¹ infinitive of *edō*. ² *quasi* . . . *diīs* : 'because (as they supposed), the gods were angry.' Cf. p. 3, n. 6. *irātīs diīs* is an abl. abs. ³ The battle was fought off Drepanum, in Sicily. Appius lost 93 out of 123 ships. ⁴ *que* here = 'but,' a meaning which it bears more frequently after negative sentences (p. 13, n. 12). ⁵ Cf. p. 25, n. 6. ⁶ *in* . . . *carpentō* : an abl. abs., giving the cause of *optāvit*. ⁷ Cf. p. 14, n. 13. ⁸ *gravis* . . . *multa* : 'a heavy fine was imposed upon her.' ⁹ dat. of disadvantage.

¹⁰ In the latter part of the First Punic War Hamilcar had successfully maintained himself for several years in Sicily against the Romans. Subsequently he built up a great Carthaginian empire in Spain, partly to offset the losses which Carthage had sustained in its struggle with Rome, and partly to supply it with the means for a renewal of the conflict. ¹¹ *novem* . . . *nātus* : 'when only nine years old.' ¹² Cf. p. 10, n. 15. ¹³ This war lasted from 218 to 202 B.C.

Nam, mortuō¹ Hamilcare, Hannibal causam bellī quaerēns Saguntum, cīvitātem Hispāniae Rōmānīs² foederātam, ēvertit. B.C. 219.



HANNIBAL

Quāpropter Rōmā missī sunt Carthāginem lēgātī, quī Hannibalem, malī auctōrem, expōscerent. Tergiversantibus Poenīs Quīntus Fabius, lēgatiōnis prīnceps, sinū ex togā factō “Hic” inquit “vōbīs bellum et pācem portāmus; utrum” placet, sūmite.” Poenīs daret⁴ utrum vellet succlāmantibus, Fabius, excussā⁵ togā, bellum sē dare dicit. Poenī accipere sē respondērunt et, quibus⁶ acciperent animīs, iisdem sē gestūrōs.⁷

Hannibal superātīs Pŷrēnaei et Alpiū iugīs in Ītaliā vēnit. Pūbliū⁸ Scīpiōnem apud Ticīnū⁹ amnem, Semprōnium apud Trebiam, Flāminium apud Trasimēnum prōflīgāvit.

Adversus hostem totiēns victōrem missus Quīntus Fabius dictātor¹⁰ Hannibalis impetum morā¹¹ frēgit; namque, priōrum ducum clādibus ēdoctus bellī ratiōnem mūtāre et adversus¹² Hannibalem, succēssibus proeliōrum īnsolentem, recēdere¹³ ab ancipitī discrimine et tuērī tantummodo Ītaliā cōstituit Cunctātōrisque nōmen et laudem summī ducis meruit. Per loca alta āgmen dūcēbat modicō ab hoste intervāllō,¹⁴ ut neque omitteret¹⁵ eum

¹ When Hamilcar was killed in battle in Spain in 227, his son-in-law Hasdrubal took command of the Carthaginian forces there. He in turn was succeeded by Hannibal in 219. ² dat. with **foederātam**. Compare the dat. used with *iungō* and *misceō*: 385, 4, 3: 248, a, R.: 359. ³ **utrum** is here a relative pronoun; hence the indicative **placet**, with which we must supply *vōbīs*. In **utrum vellet**, however, **utrum** is interrogative: hence the subjunctive. ⁴ = *ut daret*, a subjunctive of purpose, to be taken with **succlāmantibus**. Cf. *inclāmat* . . . *ferant*, IV, 23, and note. ⁵ *excutiō*. ⁶ **quibus . . . animīs, iisdem**: abl. of manner.

See p. 42, n. 5. ⁷ *Sc. bellum*. ⁸ P. Cornelius Scipio, father of the famous P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus Maior, and consul in 218. ⁹ The first two battles were fought in 218, the third in 217. ¹⁰ See Vocab., *dictātor*. ¹¹ Cf. p. 28, n. 17. ¹² **adversus Hannibalem** = a causal clause: ‘since he was facing H.’ Here again the Latin feels the lack of a participle to *sum*. ¹³ **recēdere . . . discrimine**: ‘to avoid (any) hazardous risk.’ **recēdere** depends on **cōstituit**, l. 22. ¹⁴ **modicō . . . intervāllō**: we say, ‘at a moderate distance.’ For the abl., see p. 39, n. 12. ¹⁵ ‘let slip,’ ‘lose sight of.’

neque cum eō congregederētur; castrīs,¹ nisi² quantum necessitās²⁵
cōgeret,² miles tenēbātur. Dux neque occāsiōnī³ rei⁴ bene
gerendae deerat, sī qua ab hoste darētur, neque ūllam ipse hostī
dabat. Itaque cum ex levibus proeliīs superior discēderet,
mīlitem⁵ minus iam coepit aut virtūtis suae aut fortūnae
paenitēre.

30

Hīs artibus cum Hannibalem Fabius in agrō Falernō locōrum
angustiīs clausisset, ille sine ūllō exercitūs dētrīmentō sē expedit. Namque ārida sarmenta in boum cornibus dēligāta⁶ prīncipiō⁷
noctis incendi bovēsque ad montēs, quōs Rōmānī insēderant, agī
iūssit. Quī cum accēnsīs cornibus per montēs, per silvās hūc³⁵
illūc discurrerent, Rōmānī mīrāculō attonitī cōstitērunt; ipse
Fabius, insidiās esse ratus,⁸ mīlitem extrā vāllum ēgredi vetuit.
Intereā Hannibal ex angustiīs evāsīt.

Dein Hannibal, ut Fabiō apud suōs cōflāret invidiam, agrum
ēius, omnibus circā vāstātīs, intāctum reliquit. At Fabius, missō⁴⁰
Rōmam Quīntō filiō, inviolātum ab hoste agrum vēndidit ēiusque
pretiō captīvōs Rōmānōs redēmit.

Haud grāta tamen Rōmānīs erat Fabiī cunctātiō: eumque prō
cautō timidum, prō cunctātōre sēgnem⁹ vocitābant. Augēbat
invidiam Minucius, magister¹⁰ equitum, dictātōrem crīminandō:⁴⁵
illum in dūcendō bellō sēdulō tempus terere,¹¹ quō diūtius in
magistrātū esset sōlusque et Rōmae et in exercitū imperium
habēret. Hīs sermōnibus accēnsa plēbs dictātōrī¹² magistrum

¹ apparently = *in castris*, but really an
abl. of means. ² *nisi* . . . *cōgeret*: 'ex-
cept as far as necessity forced (Fabius to
lead them forth).' *cōgeret* is an exam-
ple of the iterative subjunctive, used to
denote the frequent repetition of an act.
It generally occurs in clauses containing
a past tense, and is common in Livy, on
whom this story is based. ³ *neque* . . .
deerat: 'misssed no chance of scoring a
success.' ⁴ *rei bene gerendae*: cf. p. 40,

n. 17. ⁵ *mīlitem* . . . *paenitēre*: 'the
soldiers began to be less discontented
with (i.e. to be more confident of),' etc.
For the construction, see p. 28, n. 7.
⁶ *dēligāta* . . . *incendī* = *dēligārī et in-
cendī*. ⁷ Why abl.? ⁸ *reor*. ⁹ Render
by a noun: 'sluggard.' ¹⁰ See Vocab.,
magister. ¹¹ indirect discourse, de-
pendent on the verb of saying suggested
by *crīminandō*. ¹² Indirect object with
aequāvit, which = *aequum fēcīt*.

equitum imperiō¹ aequāvit. Hanc iniūriam aequō² animō tulit
 50 Fabius exercitumque suum cum Minuciō dīvisit. Cum autem
 Minucius temerē proelium commīssisset, ei³ periclitantī auxiliō
 vēnit Fabius. Cūius subitō adventū repressus Hannibal receptuī⁴
 cecinit, palam cōfessus⁵ ab sē Minucium, sē ā Fabiō victum esse.
 Redeuntem ex aciē dīxisse eum⁶ ferunt tandem⁷ eam nūbem, quae
 55 sedēre in iugīs montium solita esset, cum procellā imbrem dedisse.
 Minucius autem periculō liberātus castra cum Fabiō iūnxit et
 patrem eum appellāvit idemque facere milītēs iūssit.

Posteā Hannibal Tarentō⁸ per prōditiōnem potītus est. Hanc
 urbem ut Poenīs trāderent, tredecim ferē nōbilēs iuvenēs Taren-
 60 tīnī cōniūrāverant. Hī, nocte per⁹ speciem vēnandī urbe ēgressī,
 ad Hannibalem, quī haud procul castra habēbat, vērunt. Cū
 cum quid parārent exposuissent, conlaudāvit eōs Hannibal monuit-
 que ut¹⁰ redeuntēs pecora Carthāginiēnsium, quae pāstum¹¹ prō-
 pulsa essent, ad urbem agerent¹⁰ et velutī¹² praedam ex hoste
 65 factam aut praefectō aut cūstōdibus portārum dōnārent.¹⁰ Id
 iterum āc saepius ab iīs factum eōque¹³ cōnsuētūdinis adducta rēs
 est, ut, quōcumque noctis tempore sībilō dedissent¹⁴ sīgnum, porta
 urbis aperīrētur. Tunc Hannibal eōs nocte mediā cum decem
 mīlibus hominum dēlectōrum secūtus est. Ubi portae appropin-

¹ abl. of specification. ² **aequō animō** is an abl. of manner (p. 41, n. 10), and = 'patiently.' ³ **ei . . . auxiliō**: 'to help him in his peril.' Cf. p. 25, n. 6. ⁴ **receptuī cecinit**: 'gave the signal for a retreat.' **receptuī** is a dat. of purpose: cf. p. 25, n. 6. *canere* is used of instrumental music (here of playing on the trumpet) as well as of vocal. ⁵ *cōn-
fiteor*. ⁶ i.e. Hannibal. ⁷ **tandem . . . dedisse**: 'the cloud . . . had at last brought wind and rain,' i.e. Fabius, after so long threatening the Carthaginians, had at last proceeded to active measures. ⁸ Cf. p. 4, n. 6. ⁹ **per . . . vēnandī**: 'under pretense of hunting.'

¹⁰ a substantive clause of purpose, object of **monuit**. ¹¹ supine of *pāscō*, denoting the purpose of **prōpulsa essent**: cf. p. 5, n. 20. ¹² **velutī . . . factam**: 'as if they (i.e. the cattle) were plunder captured from the foe.' **praedam** is accus. by attraction to *ea pecora*, to be supplied as the object of **dōnārent**. ¹³ **eō . . . est**: lit., 'to such a degree of custom was the matter brought,' = 'so customary did this proceeding become.' **cōnsuētūdinis** is a partitive gen. with **eō**, which strictly = 'thither, to that point.' ¹⁴ subjunctive by attraction (p. 13, n. 10) to **aperīrētur**, which itself denotes result.

quārunť, nōťa iuvenum vōx et familiāre sīgnum vigilem excitāvit. 70
 Duo prīmī īnferēbant aprum vāstī corporis. Vigil incautus, dum
 bēluae māgnitūdinem mīrātur, vēnābulō occīsus est. Ingressī
 prōditōrēs cēterōs vigilēs sōpītōs¹ obtruncant. Tum Hannibal
 cum suō āgmīne ingreditur: Rōmānī passim trucīdantur. Līvius
 Salīnātor, Rōmānōrum praefectus, cum iīs, quī caedī superfuērunt, 75
 in arcem cōnfūgit.

Profectus igitur Fabius ad recipiendum Tarentum urbem obsidi-
 ōne cinxit. Leve² dictū mōmentum ad rem ingentem perficien-
 dam eum adiūvit. Praefectus praesidiī Tarentīnī dēperībat³
 amōre mulierculae,⁴ cūius frāter in exercitū Fabiī erat. Mīles 80
 iūssus ā Fabiō prō perfugā Tarentum trānsiit ac per sorōrem
 praefectum ad⁵ trādendam urbem perpulit. Fabius vigiliā⁶ primā
 accēssit ad eam partem mūrī, quam praefectus cūstōdiēbat. Adiu-
 vantibus recipientibusque ēius mīlitibus, Rōmānī in urbem trān-
 scendērunt. Inde, proximā portā refrāctā,⁷ Fabius cum exercitū 85
 intrāvit. Hannibal⁸ nūntiātā Tarentī oppūgnātiōne, cum ad opem
 ferendam fēstīnāns captam urbem esse audīvisset, "Et Rōmānī"
 inquit "suū⁹ Hannibalem habent: eādē, quā cēperāmus, arte
 Tarentum āmīsimus."

Cum postea Līvius Salīnātor cōram Fabiō glōriārētur, quod¹⁰ 90
 arcem Tarentīnam retinuisset,¹⁰ dīxissetque eum¹¹ suā operā Taren-
 tum recēpisse, "Certē" inquit Fabius rīdēs, "nam nisi tū āmī-
 sissēs,¹² ego numquam recēpīsem."

Quīntus Fabius iam senex filiō suō cōnsulī lēgātus fuit; cum-

¹ 'who were buried in slumber.' The
 perf. pass. part. here, as often, = a rela-
 tive clause. ² **Leve** . . . **mōmentum**:
 'a circumstance (almost too) trifling
 to mention.' For **dictū**, see p. 19, n. 15.
³ **dēperibat amōre**: 'was dying for
 (lit. because of) love,' i.e. was desper-
 ately in love with. ⁴ objective gen. with
amōre: cf. p. 14, n. 15. ⁵ **ad** . . . **per-**
pulit (**perpellō**): 'drove him to,' i.e.

induced him to, etc. ⁶ 'watch.' ⁷ *re-*
frīngō. ⁸ emphatic by reason of its
 position before the conjunction **cum**:
 cf. p. 19, n. 8. ⁹ **suū Hannibalem**:
 'a Hannibal of their own.' ¹⁰ Cf. p. 14,
 n. 1. ¹¹ i.e. Fabius. Līvius said: *meā*
operā tū Tarentum recēpisti. ¹² A con-
 ditional sentence, containing a supposi-
 tion contrary to the facts as they existed
 in the past: 510, and n. 1: 308: 597.

95 que in ēius castra venīret, fīlius obviam patrī prōgressus est, duodecim lictōribus prō mōre antecēdentibus. Equō¹ vehēbātur senex neque appropinquante cōnsule dēscendit. Iam ex lictōribus ūndecim verēcundiā² paternae māiestātis tacitī praeterierant. Quod cum cōsul animadvertisset, proximum lictōrem iūssit 100 inclāmāre³ Fabiō patrī, ut ex equō dēscenderet. Pater tum dēsiliēns “Nōn ego, fili,” inquit “tuum imperium contempsī, sed experīrī voluī, num scīrēs cōnsulem tē esse.” Ad summam senectūtem vīxit Fabius Māximus, dīgnus tantō cōgnōmine.⁴ Cautior⁵ quam prōptior habitus est, sed īnsita⁶ ēius ingeniō prūdētia eī bellō, quod tum gerēbātur, propriē apta erat. Nēmīnī⁷ dubium est quīn⁸ rem⁹ Rōmānam cunctandō¹⁰ restituerit. Ut Scīpiō pūgnandō,¹⁰ ita hīc nōn dīmīcandō¹⁰ māximē cīvītātī Rōmānae succurrisse vīsus est. Alter enim celeritātē suā Carthāginem oppressit, alter cunctātiōne id¹¹ ēgit, ne Rōma opprimī posset.

XX. Aemilius Paulus et Terentius Varrō

Hannibal¹² in Āpūliam pervēnerat. Adversus eum Rōmā
profectī sunt duo cōsulēs, Aemilius Paulus et Terentius

B.C.

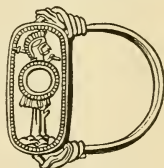
216.

¹ equō vehēbātur: ‘was riding.’ equō is an abl. of means. ² verēcundiā . . . māiestātis: ‘out of respect for his dignity as a father.’ Explain the case of verēcundiā, also of māiestātis. Roman fathers were as absolutely masters of their children as they were of their slaves. Yet the rights of a son in official position took precedence of the honors due a father. ³ inclāmāre . . . dēscenderet: cf. p. 12, n. 3. ⁴ abl. with dignus: 421, III: 245, a; 397, n. 2. ⁵ Cautior . . . est: we would say: ‘he was accounted cautious rather than alert.’ For the Latin form, see 444, 2: 192: 299. ⁶ īnsita . . . prūdētia: ‘his innate caution’; lit., the caution im-

planted in his nature. For ingeniō, see p. 2, n. 7. ⁷ possessive dative: ‘no one has a doubt.’ ⁸ Cf. p. 39, n. 4. ⁹ = rem pūblicam. ¹⁰ abl. of means. With cunctandō cf. morā, l. 19, and cunctātiōne, l. 109. ¹¹ id . . . posset: ‘accomplished this, that it should be impossible to overthrow Rome.’ nē . . . posset is a clause of purpose, in apposition with id.

¹² Since the battle at Lake Trasimēnus (XIX, 17), there had been no general engagement between the Romans and Hannibal. The latter, closely watched and followed by Fabius, had marched into southern Italy, hoping to induce the peoples there to desert Rome and join him. When Fabius resigned

Varrō. Paulō Fabiī cunctātiō magis placēbat; Varrō¹ autem, ferōx et temerārius, ācriōra sequēbātur cōnsilia. Ambō cōnsulēs ad vīcum, quī Cannae appellābātur, castra commūnīverunt. Ibi 5 deinde Varrō, invītō² conlēgā, aciem instrūxit et sīgnum pūgnae dedit. Hannibal autem ita cōstituerat aciem, ut Rōmānīs³ et sōlis radiī et ventus ab oriente pulverem adflāns adversī essent. Victus caesusque est Rōmānus exercitus; nūsqum graviōre vulnere adflīcta est rēs pūblica. Aemilius Paulus tēlīs obrutus ceci- 10 dit: quem cum mediā in pūgnā sedentem in saxō opplētum cruōre cōspexisset quīdam tribūnus militum, "Cape" inquit "hunc equum et fuge, Aemilī.⁴ Etiam sine tuā morte lacrimārum satis lūctūsque est." Ad ea cōsul⁵: "Tū⁶ quidem macte virtūte estō! Sed cavē⁷ exiguum tempus ē manibus hostium ēvādendī 15 perdās! Abī, nūntiā patribus ut urbem mūniant āc prius quam hostis victor adveniat, praesidiīs fīrment. Mē in hāc strāge meōrum militum patere⁸ expīrāre." Alter cōsul cum paucīs equitibus Venusiam perfūgit. Cōsulārēs aut praetōriī occidērunt vīgintī, senātōrēs captī aut occīsī trīgintā, nōbilēs 20 virī trecentī, militum quadrāgintā mīlia, equitum tria mīlia et quīngentī. Hannibal in⁹ tēstimōnium victōriae suae trēs modiōs aureōrum ānulōrum¹⁰ Carthāginem mīsīt, quōs dē manibus equitum Rōmānōrum et senātōrum dētrāxerat.



ĀNULUS

20

25

the dictatorship at the end of the legal period, C. Terentius Varro and L. Aemilius Paulus were elected consuls. Their army numbered 80,000 men, and their instructions were to fight as speedily as possible.

¹ A further cause of trouble between the consuls was the fact that Paulus was a patrician, Varro a plebeian. ² **invītō conlēgā**: abl. abs.: 'though opposed by his colleague.' How literally? The consuls held supreme command on alternate days. ³ Construe with **adversī**.

⁴ For this form of the vocative, see 51. 5: 40, c: 33, 2. ⁵ sc. *inquit*. ⁶ **Tū . . . estō**: 'God bless you!' Cf. p. 32, n. 1 ⁷ **cavē . . . perdās** = *cavē nē . . . perdās* 'Take care lest,' etc. For this common form of prohibition, see 489, 2: 269, a, 3: 271, 2. We really have two commands here side by side, thus: 'Take care'; 'Don't waste,' etc. ⁸ imperative of *patior*. ⁹ **in . . . suae**: 'to prove his victory.' ¹⁰ The custom of wearing rings was universal among the Romans, having arisen out of their use as signets.

Hannibalī victōrī cum cēterī grātulārentur suādērentque, ut quiētem iam ipse sūmeret et fessīs mīlitibus daret, ūnus ex ēius praefectīs, Maharbal, minimē¹ cēssandum ratus, Hannibalem hortābātur ut statim Rōmam pergeret, diē quīntō victor in
 30 Capitōliō epulātūrus.² Cumque Hannibal illud nōn probāset, Maharbal “Nōn omnia nīmīrum” inquit “eīdem³ diī dedēre. Vincere scīs, Hannibal; victōriā ūtī nescīs.” Mora hūius diēī satis crēditur salūtī⁴ fuisse urbī⁴ et imperiō.⁴ Hannibal cum victōriā posset ūtī, fruī māluit, relictāque Rōmā in Campāniam dīvertit,
 35 cūius⁵ dēliciīs mox exercitūs ārdor ēlanguit, adeō ut vērē dictum sit Capuam⁶ Hannibalī Cannās fuisse.

Numquam tantum pavōris Rōmae fuit, quantum⁷ ubi acceptae clādis nūntius advēnit. Neque tamen ūlla pācis mentiō facta est; quīn⁸ etiam animō cīvitās adeō māgnō fuit, ut Varrōnī ex tantā
 40 clāde redeuntī obviam īrent et grātiās agerent, quod dē rē públicā nōn dēspērāset: quī, sī Poenōrum dux fuisset,⁹ temeritātis poenās omnī suppliciō dedisset.⁹ Nōn autem vītae cupiditāte, sed rei públicae amōre sē superfuisse¹⁰ reliquō aetātis suae tempore approbāvit. Nam et barbam capillumque submīsīt,¹¹ et postea numquam
 45 recubāns¹² cibum cēpit; honōribus quoque, cum eī dēferrentur ā

Originally they were of iron. When gold rings were first used they served to distinguish the higher classes.

¹ **minimē . . . ratus**: ‘thinking that there ought to be no delay.’ With **cēssandum** sc. *esse*, and see p. 16, n. 8.

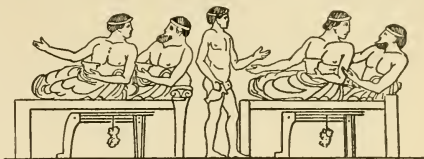
² **victor . . . epulātūrus**: ‘for he would surely dine as victor on the Capitol.’ The fut. part. is often thus used to denote the certain occurrence of a future event. Further, the clause expresses the reason why Maharbal urged H. to proceed to Rome. What were Maharbal’s exact words? ³ dat. sing. ⁴ Cf. p. 25, n. 6. Contrast the words of a modern historian: “Hannibal knew Rome better than the simpletons who, in ancient and modern times, have fan-

cied that he might have terminated the struggle by a march on the enemy’s capital.” ⁵ **cūius . . . fuisse**: a gross exaggeration. Hannibal successfully maintained himself in Italy till recalled in 203. ⁶ Capua, at this time the most

powerful city in Italy next to Rome, had formed an alliance with Hannibal after the battle of Cannae. ⁷ Sc. *fuit*. ⁸ **quīn etiam**: ‘on the contrary.’ ⁹ For the construction, see p. 47, n. 12. For the fact, cf. XVI, 19 ff. ¹⁰ **superfuisse . . . approbāvit**: ‘he showed that he had effected his escape (lit., had survived).’

¹¹ ‘let grow.’ This manner of showing grief is often mentioned. ¹² The Romans reclined on the left side at meals. Varro’s act was a kind of penance, since

populō, renūtiāvit, dicēns fēliciōribus magistrātibus¹ rei pūblīcae opus esse. Dum igitur Hannibal sēgniter et ōtiōsē agēbat, Rōmānī interim respirāre² coepērunt. Arma nōn erant: dētrācta sunt templīs³ vetera hostium spolia. Deerat iuventūs: servī manūmissī et armātī sunt. Egēbat aerārium:



50

CONVIVIVM

opēs suās libēns senātus in medium prōtulit, nec praeter quod in 55
bullīs singulisque⁴ ānulis erat quidquam sibi aurī relīquērunt.
Patrum exemplum secūtī sunt equitēs imitātaeque equitēs omnēs
tribūs. Dēnique vix⁵ suffēcēre tabulae, vix scribārum manūs, cum
omnēs prīvātae opēs in pūblicum dēferrentur.

Cum Hannibal redimendī⁶ suī cōpiam captīvīs Rōmānīs fēcisset, decem ex ipsīs Rōmam eā dē rē missī sunt; nec pīgnus aliud 60
fideī ab iīs pōstulātum est, quam ut iūrārent, sē, sī nōn impetrās-
sent, in castra esse reditūrōs. Eōs senātus nōn redimendōs cēn-
suit responditque eōs cīvēs nōn esse necessariōs, quī, cum armātī
essent, capī potuissent. Ūnus ex iīs lēgātīs ē castrīs Poenōrum 65
ēgressus, velutī⁷ aliquid⁸ oblītus, paulō post in castra erat
regressus, deinde comitēs ante noctem adsecūtus erat. Is ergō, rē
nōn impetrātā, domum abiit; reditū enim in castra sē liberātum
esse iūreiūrandō interpretābātur.⁹ Quod ubi innōtuit, iūssit senā-

it indicated that he denied himself the pleasures of the table.

¹ *magistrātibus* . . . *esse*: cf. p. 37, notes 3 and 4. ² 'to repair their losses'; lit., 'to get their breath again.' ³ *dat.*; cf. p. 2, n. 7. After a victory, captured arms, as well as a portion of the captured treasure, were hung up in some temple as a thank-offering to the gods.

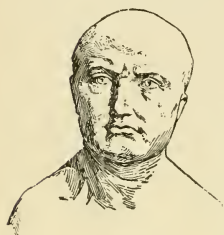
⁴ *singulis* . . . *ānulis*: 'a ring apiece.'

⁵ *vix* . . . *manūs*: i.e. they hardly had

clerks and tablets sufficient to keep the record of contributions. ⁶ *redimendī suī*: 'of ransoming themselves.' 542, I, n. 1: 298, a: 428, R. 1. ⁷ *velutī* . . . *oblītus*: 'pretending to have forgotten something.' How literally? Join with what follows. ⁸ A neuter pronoun or adjective is often used with verbs of remembering or forgetting. Contrast *oblīta frātrum*, IV, 37, and note ⁹ 'maintained, held.'

70 tus illum comprehendī et vinctum dūcī ad Hannibalem. Ea rēs Hannibalis audāciam māximē frēgit, quod senātus populusque Rōmānus rēbus¹ adflētīs tam excelsō esset animō.

XXI. Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō Āfricānus



scīpiō

Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō² nōndum annōs pueritiae ēgressus patrem singulārī virtūte servāvit; quī³ cum pūgnā⁴ apud Tīcīnum⁵ contrā Hannibalem commissā graviter vulnerātus in hostium manūs iam iam⁶ ventūrus esset, filius interiectō⁷ corpore Poenīs inruentibus sē opposuit et patrem periculō liberāvit. Quae⁸ pietās Scīpiōnī postea aedilitatem petentī favōrem populī conciliāvit. Cum obsi-

10 sterent tribūnī plēbis, negantēs⁹ ratiōnem eius esse habendam, quod nōndum ad petendum lēgitima¹⁰ aetās esset, “Sī mē” inquit Scīpiō “omnēs Quirītēs aedilem facere volunt, satis annōrum habeō.” Tantō inde favōre ad suffrāgia itum¹¹ est, ut tribūnī inceptō dēsisterent.

15 Post clādem Cannēnsē Rōmānī exercitūs reliquiae Canusium perfūgerant; cumque ibi tribūnī mīlitum quattuor essent, tamen omnium cōnsēnsū ad Pūblium Scīpiōnem, admodum¹² adulēscēntem, summa imperiī dēlāta est. Quibus cōsultantibus nūntiat

¹ abl. abs.: ‘though their affairs were at the lowest ebb.’

² See Vocab., *Āfricānus* and *Scīpiō*.

³ **quī cum**: ‘for when he.’ Cf. p. 4, n. 3. ⁴ ‘in (the course of) the battle.’ *pūgna*, like *bellum* and *proelium*, is often used in the abl. of time without a prep. ⁵ Cf. XIX, 16. ⁶ **iam iam . . . esset**: ‘was on the very point of falling.’ ⁷ **interiectō corpore**: ‘by interposing his body.’ See p. xxiii, K 8.

⁸ **Quae pietās**: ‘this act of devotion.’

⁹ **negantēs . . . habendam**: ‘by saying that no account should be taken of him.’ For **negantēs**, see p. 41, n. 15. *ratiōnem habere* is a phrase of mercantile life.

¹⁰ Scipio was less than twenty-five years old. In later times no one could be aedile till he had completed his thirty-sixth year. ¹¹ impersonal pass. from *eō*: ‘they proceeded.’ ¹² **admodum adulēscēntem**: ‘though but,’ etc.

Pūblius Fūrius Philus, cōsulāris virī filius, nōbilēs quōsdam iuvenēs propter dēspērātiōnem cōnsilium dē Italiā dēserendā 20 inīre. Statim in hospitium Metellī, quī cōspīrātiōnis erat prīnceps, sē contulit Scīpiō, et cum cōncilium ibi iuvenum, dē quibus adlātum¹ erat, invēnisset, strictō super cāpita cōnsultantium gladiō, “Iūrāte” inquit “vōs neque ipsōs rem publicam populī Rōmānī dēsertūrōs, neque alium cīvem Rōmānum dēserere pas- 25 sūrōs²: quī³ nōn iūrāverit, in sē hunc gladium strictum esse sciat.”⁴ Haud⁵ secus pavidī, quam sī victōrem Hannibalem cernerent,⁶ iūrant omnēs cūstōdiendōsque sēmet ipsōs Scīpiōnī trādunt.

Cum Rōmānī duās clādēs in Hispāniā accēpissent duoque ibi 30 B.C. summī imperātōrēs⁷ intrā diēs trīgintā cecidissent, placuit⁸ 212. exercitum augērī eōque prōcōnsulem mittī; nec tamen quem mitterent⁹ satis cōnstābat. Eā dē rē indicta sunt comitia. Prīmō populus exspectābat, ut, quī sē tantō dīgnōs imperiō crēderent,¹⁰ nōmina profitērentur; sed nēmō audēbat illud impe- 35 rium suscipere. Maesta igitur cīvitās ac prope inops¹¹ cōsiliū¹² comitiōrum diē in campum dēscendit. Subitō P. Cornēlius Scīpiō, quattuor et vīgintī fermē annōs nātus, professus sē petere,¹³ in superiōre, unde¹⁴ cōspici posset, locō cōstitit. In quem postquam omnium ōra conversa sunt, ad ūnum omnēs Scīpiōnem in 40 Hispāniā prōcōnsulem esse iūssērunt. At postquam animōrum¹⁵ impetus resēdit, populum¹⁶ Rōmānum coepit factī paenitēre:

¹ *adlātum erat*: impersonal pass.: ‘the news had been brought.’ ² *patior*. ³ *quī . . . iūrāverit* (fut. perf. indic.) = a conditional clause, *sī quis nōn iūrāverit*. Cf. *quī . . . crēderent*, l. 35, below. ⁴ Cf. p. 31, n. 9. ⁵ *Haud . . . si*: ‘Quite as much frightened as if.’ ⁶ Cf. p. 47, n. 12. ⁷ P. Cornelius Scipio and Cn. Cornelius Scipio, respectively father and uncle of Africanus. ⁸ Sc. *senātū* or *populū*. ⁹ Cf. p. 3, n. 2. ¹⁰ Subjunctive by at-

traction: see p. 13, n. 10. ¹¹ *inops cōsiliū*: ‘at its wit’s end.’ ¹² The gen. is regularly used with adjectives denoting fullness or the opposite: 399, 3: 218, a: 374, and n. 1. ¹³ *petere*, as a political term, = ‘to be a candidate.’ ¹⁴ *unde . . . posset* = *ut inde . . . posset*; cf. p. 5, n. 3. ¹⁵ *animōrum impetus*: ‘enthusiasm,’ ‘excitement.’ ¹⁶ *populum . . . paenitēre*: cf. *Vēientēs . . . paenituisse*, XI, 13, and note.

aetātī Scīpiōnis māximē diffidēbant. Quod ubi animadvertit Scīpiō, advocātā cōntiōne ita māgnō ēlātōque animō dē bellō,
 45 quod gerendum esset, disseruit, ut hominēs cūrā liberāret spēque certissimā implēret.

Profectus igitur in Hispāniam Scīpiō Carthāginem Novam, quō¹ diē vēnit, expūgnāvit. Eō² congestae³ erant omnēs paene Africae et Hispāniae opēs, ibi arma, ibi pecūnia, ibi tōtius Hispāniae obsidēs erant: quibus omnibus potītus est Scīpiō. Inter captīvōs ad eum adducta est eximiae fōrmae adulta virgō. Quam ubi comperit inlūstrī locō inter Celtibērōs nātam princīpīque eius gentis adulēscētī dēspōnsam esse, arcessītis parentibus et spōnsō eam reddidit. Parentēs virginis, quī ad eam redimendam satis⁴
 55 māgnū aurī pondus attulerant, Scīpiōnem ōrābant ut id ā sē dōnum acciperet. Scīpiō aurum ante pedēs pōnī iūssit vocātōque ad sē virginis spōnsō, "Super dōtem" inquit "quam acceptūrus ā socerō es, haec tibi ā mē dōtālia dōna accēdent" aurumque tollere ac sibi habēre iūssit. Ille domum reversus ad referendam
 60 Scīpiōnī grātiā Celtibērōs Rōmānīs conciliāvit.

Deinde Scīpiō Hasdrubalem⁵ victum⁶ ex Hispāniā expulit. Castrīs hostium potītus omnem praedam militibus concēssit, captīvōs⁷ Hispānōs sine pretiō domum dīmīsīt; Afrōs vērō vēndī iūssit. Erat inter eōs puer adultus rēgiū generis,⁸ fōrmā in-
 65 signī⁸: quem cum percontārētur Scīpiō quis et cūiās esset, et cūr id⁹ aetātis in castrīs fuisset, "Numida sum" inquit puer, "Massīvam populārēs vocant: orbus ā patre relictus, apud avum māternum, Numidiaē rēgem, ēducātus sum. Cum avunculō Masi-
 nissā, quī nūper subsidiō Carthāginiēnsibus vēnit, in Hispāniam

¹ Cf. p. 42, n. 5. ² = *in eum locum*.
³ *congerō*. ⁴ *satis* is often used like our 'tolerably.' ⁵ A brother of Hannibal. ⁶ *victum . . . expulit* = *vicit et expulit*. ⁷ = 'but the captives,' etc. Cf. p. 2, n. 24, and p. 5, n. 13. ⁸ Note that we have here side by side the gen. and
 the abl. of characteristic. For the difference between them, see 419, 2: 215, n.: 400, r. 1. ⁹ *id aetātis*: 'at that age,' i.e. though he was so young. The accus. *id* is variously explained: see 378, 2: 240, b: 336, n. 2. *aetātis* is partitive gen. (p. 30, n. 2) with *id*.

trāiēcī; prohibitus propter aetātem ā Masinissā numquam ante 70
proelium iniī. Eō diē, quō pūgnātum est cum Rōmānīs, insciō
avunculō, clam armīs equōque sūmptō, in aciem exiī: ibi, prō-
lāpsō equō, captus sum ā Rōmānīs.” Scīpiō eum interrogat vel-
letne¹ ad avunculum revertī. Cum, effūsīs² gaudiō lacrimīs, id
vērō sē cupere puer diceret, tum Scīpiō puerō ānulum aureum 75
equumque ōrnatū dōnat datisque quī³ tūtō dēdūcerent equiti-
bus dīmīsīt.

Cum Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō sē ergā Hispānōs clēmenter ges-
sisset, circumfūsa multītūdō eum rēgem ingentī cōnsēnsū appellā-
vit; at Scīpiō, silentiō per praecōnem factō, “Nōmen imperātōris” 80
inquit, “quō⁴ mē meī militēs appellārunt, mihi⁵ māximum est:
rēgium⁶ nōmen, alibī māgnū, Rōmae intolerābile est. Sī id am-
plissimum iūdicātis, quod rēgāle est, vōbīs licet exīstimāre rēgālem
in mē esse animum; sed ōrō vōs ut ā rēgis appellātiōne abstine-
ātis.” Sēnsēre etiam barbarī māgnitūdinem animī, quā Scīpiō id 85
āspērābātur, quod cēterī mortālēs admīrantur et concupiscunt.

Scīpiō receptā Hispāniā cum iam bellum in ipsam Āfricam
trānsferre meditārētur, conciliandōs⁷ prius rēgum et gentium ani-
mōs exīstimāvit. Syphācem, Maurōrum rēgem, opulentissimum
tōtius Āfricae rēgem, quem⁸ māgnō ūsu⁹ sibi⁹ fore¹⁰ spērāret, prī- 90
mum tentāre statuit. Itaque lēgātum cum dōnīs ad eum mīsīt
C. Laelium, quōcum intimā familiāritāte vīvēbat. Syphāx amī-
B.C. citiam Rōmānōrum sē accipere adnuit, sed fidem nec dare
206. nec accipere, nisi cum ipsō cōram duce Rōmānō, voluit.
Scīpiō igitur in Āfricam trāiēcīt. Forte ita incidit, ut eō ipsō 95

¹ Why is **vellet** subjunctive? ² **effū-**
sīs (*effundō*) . . . **lacrimīs**: ‘with tears
of joy.’ How literally? ³ **quī** . . . **dē-**
dūcerent: ‘to escort him.’ ⁴ **quō** . . .
appellārunt: Roman soldiers, after a
victory, hailed their general as Impera-
tor. It was a way of saying that the
leader had won his spurs and had really
earned his title, which he had assumed

on beginning the campaign. ⁵ ‘in my
eyes,’ ‘to my mind’; a dative of refer-
ence. ⁶ **rēgium nōmen** = *rēgis nōmen*,
‘the title of king.’ Cf. *nōmen imperā-*
tōris, l. 80, and *rēgis appellātiōne*, l. 84.
⁷ **Sc. esse**. ⁸ **quem** . . . **spērāret**: causal
rel. clause (p. 31, n. 1). ⁹ For the two
datives, see p. 25, n. 6. ¹⁰ future in-
finitive of *sum*.

tempore Hasdrubal¹ pulsus Hispāniā ad eundem portum appelleret,² Syphācis amicitiam pariter petīturus.³ Uterque ā rēge in hospitium invītātus. Cēnātum⁴ simul apud rēgem est; eōdem etiam lectō⁵ Scīpiō atque Hasdrubal accubuērunt. Tanta autem
 100 inerat cōmitās in Scīpiōne, ut nōn Syphācem modo, sed etiam hostem infēstissimum Hasdrubalem sibi conciliāret. Scīpiō, foedere ietō cum Syphāce, in Hispāniam ad exercitum rediit.

Masinissa quoque amicitiam cum Scīpiōne iungere iam dūdum⁶ cupiēbat. Quārē ad eum trēs Numidārum princīpēs mīsīt ad
 105 tempus locumque conloquiō statuendum. Duōs prō obsidibus retinērī ā Scīpiōne iubet; remissō tertiō, quī Masinissam ad locum cōstitūtum addūceret, Scīpiō et Masinissa cum paucīs in conloquium vērunt. Cēperat iam ante Numidam ex fāmā rerum gestārum admīrātiō virī, sed māior praesentis⁷ venerātiō cēpit:
 110 erat enim in vultū māiestās summa; accēdēbat prōmissa caesariēs habitusque corporis, nōn cultus⁸ munditiīs, sed virilis vērē ac militāris, et flōrēns iuventa. Prope attonitus ipsō congressū Numida grātiās dē⁹ filiō frātris remissō agit: adfīrmat sē ex eō tempore eam quaesivisse¹⁰ occāsionem, quam tandem oblātā¹¹
 115 nōn omīserit; cupere sē illi et populō Rōmānō operam nāvāre. Laetus eum Scīpiō audīvit atque in societātem recēpit.

Scīpiō deinde Rōmam rediit et ante annōs¹² cōsul factus est. Sicilia eī prōvincia dēerēta est permissumque, ut in Āfricam inde

¹ Son of Gisco (so also in l. 148); to be carefully distinguished from the Hasdrubal of l. 61. ² Sc. *nāvem*; 'was sailing.' ³ = *ut peteret*. Cf. p. xviii, E 5. ⁴ Cēnātum . . . est (*ab iīs*): impers. pass.; 'they dined.' ⁵ lectō . . . accubuērunt (*accumbō*): the writer has in mind the Roman custom, according to which men reclined at meals, supporting themselves on the left elbow. Three persons or more occupied the same couch. ⁶ iam dūdum cupiēbat: 'had long desired.' *Iam diū, iam dūdum*, and *iam*

pridem give to the *present* the force of the English *perfect*, to the *imperfect* the force of the English *pluperfect*. ⁷ Sc. *ēius*: 'of him present' = 'now that he met him face to face.' ⁸ cultus (*colō*) munditiīs: '(too) elegantly adorned.' How literally? ⁹ dē . . . remissō: 'for the release of his nephew.' For the construction, see p. 5, n. 15. ¹⁰ quaerō. ¹¹ oblātā (*offerō*): 'now that it was at last offered.' ¹² 'the legal time'; *lēgitima aetās*, l. 11. In later days forty-three was the legal age.

trāiceret. Quī cum vellet ex fortissimīs peditibus Rōmānīs trecentōrum equitum numerum complēre, nec posset illōs subitō 120 armīs et equīs instruere, id prūdētī cōsiliō perfēcit. Namque ex omnī Siciliā trecentōs iuvenēs nōbilissimōs et dītissimōs, quī equīs militārent¹ et sēcum in Āfricam trāicerent,¹ lēgit diemque iīs ēdixit, quā² equīs armīsque instrūctī atque ōrnātī adessent.¹ Gravis ea militia, procul domō, terrā marīque multōs labōrēs, 125 māgna periculā adlātūra vidēbātur; neque ipsōs modo, sed parentēs cōgnātōsque eōrum ea cūra angēbat. Ubi diēs quae dicta erat advēnit, arma equōsque ostendērunt, sed omnēs ferē longinquum et grave bellum horrēre appārēbat. Tunc Scīpiō militiam iīs sē remissūrum ait, sī arma et equōs militibus Rōmānīs voluis- 130 sent³ trādere. Laetī condiciōnem accēpērunt iuvenēs Siculī. Ita Scīpiō sine publicā impēnsā suōs instrūxit ōrnāvitque equitēs.

Tunc Scīpiō ex Siciliā in Āfricam ventō secūdō profectus est tantō militum ārdōre, ut nōn ad bellum dūcī vidērentur, sed ad certa victōriae praemia. Celeriter nāvēs ē cōspectū Siciliae 135 ablātae sunt cōspectaque brevī Āfricae litora. Scīpiō cum ēgre-diēns ad terram nāvī prōlāpsus esset et ob hōc attonitōs militēs cerneret, id, quod trepidātiōnem adferēbat, in hortātiōnem convertēs, “Āfricam oppressī” inquit, “militēs!” Expositīs cōpiīs in proximīs tumulīs castra mētātus⁴ est. Ibi speculātōrēs hostium 140 in castrīs dēprehēnsōs⁵ et ad sē perductōs⁵ nec suppliciō adfēcit nec dē cōsiliīs ac vīribus Poenōrum percontātus est, sed circā omnēs Rōmānī exercitūs manipulōs cūrāvit dēdūcendōs; dein interrogātōs,⁶ num ea satis cōnsīderāssent, quae speculārī erant iūssī, prandiō datō incolumēs dīmīsīt.

¹ See p. 5, n. 3. ² Sc. *diē*, for the gender of which, as in *diēs, quae dicta erat*, l. 127, see Vocab., *diēs*. ³ For mood and tense, see p. 6, n. 1. What did Scipio say? ⁴ ‘pitched,’ lit. ‘measured.’ The Roman camp was always laid out with great care, according to a

fixed plan, and was carefully fortified, even if the stay was to last but one night. ⁵ The participles = rel. clauses: see p. xxiv, l. 1. ⁶ *interrogātōs* (sc. *eōs*) . . . *dīmīsīt* = *interrogāvit (eōs)* . . . et . . . *dīmīsīt*, or *cum (eōs)* . . . *interrogāssent*, . . . *dīmīsīt*.

Scīpiōnī in Āfricam advenientī Masinissa sē cōniūnxit cum parvā equitum turmā. Syphāx vērō ā Rōmānīs ad Poenōs dēfēcerat. Hasdrubal, Poenōrum dux, Syphāxque Scīpiōnī sē opposuērunt, quī utriūsq̄ castra ūnā nocte perrūpit et incendit. Syphāx ipse captus et vīvus ad Scīpiōnem pertrāctus est. Syphācem in castra addūcī cum esset nūntiātum, omnis velut ad spectāculum triumphī multitūdō effūsa est; praecēdēbat ipse¹ vinctus, sequēbātur grex nōbīlium Maurōrum. Movēbat omnēs fortūna² virī, cūius amīcitiam ōlim Scīpiō petierat. Rēgem aliōsque captīvōs Rōmam mīsīt Scīpiō; Masinissam, quī ēgregiē rem Rōmānam adiūverat, aureā corōnā dōnāvit.

Haec et aliae, quae sequēbantur, clādēs Carthāginiēnsibus tantum terrōris intulērunt, ut Hannibalem ex Ītaliā ad tuendam patriam revocārent. Frenlēns gemēnsque ac vix lacrimīs³ temperāns is dīcitur lēgātōrum vērba audīsse mandātisque pāruisse. Respexit saepe Ītaliae lītora, sēmet accūsāns, quod⁴ nōn victōrem exercitum statim ab⁵ Cannēnsī pūgnā Rōmam dūxisset. Zamam vēnerat Hannibal, quae urbs quīnque diērum iter⁶ ā Carthāgine abest, et nūntium ad Scīpiōnem mīsīt, ut conloquendī sēcum potestātem faceret. Scīpiō cum conloquium haud abnuisset, diēs locusque cōstituitur. Itaque congressī sunt duo clārissimī suae aetātis ducēs. Stetērunt aliquamdiū tacitī mūtūaque admīrātiōne dēfīxī.⁷ Cum vērō dē condiciōnibus pācis inter eōs nōn convēnisset, ad suōs sē recēpērunt, renūntiantēs armīs⁸ dēcernendum esse. Commissō deinde proeliō Hannibal victus cum quattuor equitibus fūgit. Cēterum⁹ cōstat

B.C.
203.

B.C.
202.

¹ = Syphax. For *ipse* referring to the principal personage, see also I, 5, and II, 4. ² 'misfortune.' So *fāma* = both 'fame' and 'ill repute,' *valētūdō* = both 'health' and 'sickness.' ³ dat. of indir. object with *temperāns*. ⁴ *quod* . . . *dūxisset*. What does the subjunctive show? ⁵ *ab* . . . *dūxisset*: cf. p.

50, n. 4. ⁶ acc. of extent of space: cf. p. xvii, D 2. ⁷ 'motionless.' ⁸ *armīs* . . . *esse*: 'that the issue must be decided by arms.' Note the method employed in translating the impers. passive here and in lines 13, 23, and 98, and apply it to *pūgnārī*, l. 173. ⁹ *Cēterum cōstat*: 'it is, however, well known.'

utrumque dē alterō cōfessum esse nec melius īnstruī aciem nec ācrius potuisse pūgnārī.

Carthāginiēnsēs metū perculsī¹ ad petendam pācem ōrātōrēs mittunt trīgintā cīvitātis prīncipēs. Quī ubi in castra Rōmāna 175 vērunt, veniam cīvitātī petēbant nōn culpam pūgantēs,² sed initium culpaē in Hannibalem trānsferentēs.² Victīs lēgēs imposuit Scīpiō. Lēgātī, cum nullās condiciōnēs recūsārent, Rōmam profectī sunt, ut, quae ā Scīpiōne pacta³ essent, ea patrum āc populī auctōritāte cōfirmārentur. Ita pāce terrā marīque 180 partā,⁴ Scīpiō exercitū in nāvēs impositō Rōmam revertit. Ad quem advenientem concursus ingēns factus est; effūsa nōn ex urbibus modo, sed etiam ex agrīs multitudō viam obsidēbat. Scīpiō inter grātulantium plausūs triumphō omnium⁵ clārissimō urbem est invectus prīmusque nōnīne victae ā sē gentis est 185 nōbilitātus Āfricānusque appellātus.

Ex hīs rēbus gestīs virum eum esse virtūtis dīvināe vulgō crēditum est. Id etiam dīcere haud piget,⁶ quod scrīptōrēs dē eō lītterīs mandāvērunt, Scīpiōnem cōsuēvisse, priusquam dilūcēsceret, in Capitōlium⁷ ventitāre āc iubēre 190 aperīrī cellam Iovis ibi solum diū dēmōrārī, quasi cōsultantem dē rē pūblicā cum Iove: aedituōsque ēius templī saepe esse mīrātōs, quod eum id⁸ temporis in Capitōlium ingredientem canēs, semper in aliōs saevientēs, nōn lātrārent. Hās vulgī dē Scīpiōne opīniōnēs cōfirmāre atque approbāre vidēbantur dicta factaque ēius plēraque admīranda, ex quibus est ūnum hūiuscemodī. Adsidēbat oppūgnābatque oppi-



TEMPLE OF IUPITER
CAPITŌLĪNUS

¹ *percellō*. ² Cf. *negantēs*, l. 10, and p. 6, n. 20. ³ *pacta* (*pacīscor*) *essent*: subjunctive by attraction: see p. 13, n. 10. ⁴ *pariō*. ⁵ i.e. of all ever celebrated in Rome. ⁶ *haud piget*: sc. *me*; 'I am not ashamed.' *piget* is construed exactly like *paenitet*: see p. 28, n. 7. ⁷ Here = the temple, sacred to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. ⁸ *id temporis* = *eō tempore*. Cf. note on *id aetātis*, l. 66.

200 dum in Hispāniā, sitū moenibusque ac dēfēnsōribus validum et mūnītum, rē etiam cibāriā cōpiōsum, neque ūlla ēius potiundī spēs erat. Quōdam diē iūs in castrīs sedēns dicēbat Scīpiō atque ex eō locō id oppidum procul vidēbātur. Tum ē¹ mīlitibus, quī in iūre apud eum stābant, interrogāvit quispiam ex mōre, in² 205 quem diem locumque vadēs sistī iubēret. Et Scīpiō manum ad ipsam oppidī, quod obsidēbātur, arcem prōtendēns, "Perendīē" inquit "sēsē³ sistant illō in locō," atque ita factum. Diē⁴ tertiā, in quam vadēs sistī iūsserat, oppidum captum est. Eōdem diē in arce ēius oppidī iūs dīxit.

210 Hannibal, ā Scīpiōne victus suīsque invīsus, ad Antiochum, Syriae rēgem, cōfūgit eumque hostem Rōmānīs fēcīt. Missī sunt Rōmā lēgātī ad Antiochum, in quibus erat Scīpiō Africānus, quī cum Hannibale Ephesi⁵ conlocūtus ab eō quaesīvit, quem fuisse māximum imperātōrem crēderet. Respondit Hannibal 215 Alexandrum, Macedonum rēgem, māximum sibi vidērī, quod parvā manū innumerābilēs exercitūs fūdisset. Quaerentī deinde, quem secundum pōneret, "Pyrrhum" inquit, "quod prīmus castra⁶ mētārī docuit nēmōque illō⁷ ēlegantius loca⁸ cēpit et praesidia dēposuit." Scīscitantī dēnique quem tertium dūceret, sēmet ipsum 220 dīxit. Tum rīdēns Scīpiō "Quidnam tū dīcerēs⁹" inquit "sī mē vīcissēs⁹?" "Tum¹⁰ mē vērō" respondit Hannibal "et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante omnēs aliōs imperātōrēs posuissem.⁹" Ita imprōvīsō adsentatiōnis genere Scīpiōnem ē grege imperātōrum velut inaestimābilem sēcernēbat.

¹ Join ē mīlitibus with quispiam, l. 204. ² in ... iubēret: 'when and where he bade (the accused) appear for trial.' vadēs sistī is the passive of vadēs sistere, a legal phrase = 'to make one's bail stand,' i.e. to make it effective, and so 'to stand trial.' Sistere often means 'to produce in court,' as in l. 207. ³ sēsē sistant: 'let them produce themselves,' i.e. appear for trial.

⁴ Diē tertiā = perendīē, l. 206. In counting days, the Romans usually included the day from which they started. ⁵ locative. ⁶ Cf. n. on castra mētātus est, l. 140. ⁷ illō ēlegantius: 'more judiciously than he.' For illō, see p. 10, n. 18. ⁸ Sc. castris. ⁹ See p. 47, n. 12. dīcerēs is imperfect, as referring to present time; the other verbs denote past time. ¹⁰ 'in that event'; = sī tē vīcissēm.

Scipiō ipse fertur quondam dīxisse, cum eum quīdam parum 225
pūgnācem dīcerent, “Imperātōrem mē māter, nōn bellātōrem¹
peperit.”² Idem dīcere solitus est nōn solum dandam esse viam
fugientibus, sed etiam mūniendam.

Dēcrētō adversus Antiochum bellō³ cum Syria prōvincia obvē-
nisset Lūciō Scipiōnī, quia parum in eō putābātur esse animī,⁴ 230
parum rōboris,⁴ senātus gerendī hūius bellī cūram mandārī volē-
bat conlēgae eius C. Laeliō. Surgēns tunc Scipiō Āfricānus,
frāter māior Lūciī Scipiōnis, illam familiae ignōminiam dēpre-
cātus est: dīxit in frātre suō summam esse virtūtem, summum
cōnsilium sēque eī lēgātum fore prōmīsīt. Quod cum ab eō esset 235
dictum, nihil⁵ est dē Lūciī Scipiōnis prōvinciā commūtātum:
itaque frāter nātū māior minōrī lēgātus in Asiam profectus est
et tam diū eum cōnsiliō operāque adiūvit, dōnec triumphum ille
et cōgnōmen Asiāticī peperisset.

Eōdem bellō filius Scipiōnis Āfricānī captus est et ad Anti- 240
ochum dēductus. Benīgnē et liberāliter adulēscētem rēx habuit,⁶
quamquam ab eius patre tum⁷ māximē finibus imperiī pellēbātur.
Cum deinde pācem Antiochus ā Rōmānīs peteret, lēgātus eius
Pūblium Scipiōnem adiit eīque filium sine pretiō redditūrum
rēgem dīxit, sī per eum pācem impetrāset.⁸ Cui Scipiō respon- 245
dit “Abī, nūntiā rēgī, mē prō tantō mūnere grātiās⁹ agere; sed
nunc aliam grātiām nōn possum referre, quam ut eī suādeam¹⁰ ut
bellō absistat et pācis condiciōnem nūllam recūset.” Pāx nōn
convēnit¹¹; tamen Antiochus Scipiōnī filium remīsīt tantīque virī
māiestātem venerārī quam dolōrem suum ulcīscī māluit. 250

Victō Antiochō cum praedae ratiō ā L. Scipiōne repōscerētur,

¹ ‘a (mere) fighter.’ ² *pariō*. ³ This war lasted from 192 to 190. ⁴ partitive gen. with **parum**, which is here a noun. In l. 225 it was an adverb. ⁵ **nihil . . . commūtātum**: ‘no change was made.’ Note that **nihil** is an adverbial acc. of degree, and that **commūtātum est** is

impersonal. ⁶ ‘treated.’ ⁷ **tum māxi-
mē**: ‘at that very moment.’ ⁸ Ex-
plain mood and tense. ⁹ Distinguish
between *grātiās agere* and *grātiām
referre*. ¹⁰ Notice that *suādeō* = merely
‘to advise’; ‘to persuade’ is *persuādeō*.
¹¹ ‘was not arranged.’

255 *Āfricānus prōlātum*¹ ab eō librum, quō² acceptae et expēnsae
 summae continēbantur et refelli inimicōrum accūsātiō poterat,
 discerpserit, indignātus³ dē eā rē dubitārī, quae sub ipsō lēgātō
 administrāta esset. Quīn etiam hunc⁴ in modum verba fēcit:
 “Nōn⁵ est, quod quāerātis, patrēs cōscriptī, num parvam pecū-
 niam in aerārium rettulerim, quī antea illud Pūnicō aurō replē-
 verim, neque mea innocentia potest in dubium vocārī. Cum
 260 *Āfricam* tōtam potestātī vestrae subiēcērim, nihil ex eā praeter
 cōgnōmen rettulī. Nōn igitur mē Pūnicāe, nōn frātre meum
 Asiaticāe gazae avārum reddidērunt; sed uterque nostrum⁶ in-
 vidiā quam pecūniā est locuplētior.” Tam cōstantem dēfēn-
 sionem Scīpiōnis ūniversus senātus comprobāvit.

Deinde Scīpiōnī *Āfricānō* duo tribūnī plēbis diem dīxērunt,
 265 quod praedā ex Antiochō captā aerārium fraudāset. Ubi causae
 dīcendae diēs vēnit, Scīpiō magnā hominum frequentiā in Forum
 est dēductus. Iūssus causam dīcere rōstra cōscendit et, coronā⁷



CORŌNA TRIUMPHĀLIS

275 *optimō māximō supplicātum*.” *Ā* rōstris in Capitōlium āscendit;
 simul sē ūniversa cōtiō ab accūsātōribus āvertit et secūta Scīpi-

triumphālī capiti suō impositā, “Hōc ego diē”
 inquit “Hannibalem Poenum, imperiō nostrō
 inimicissimum, magnō proeliō vicī in terrā
 Āfricā pācemque nobīs et victōriam peperī in-
 spērābilem. Nē⁸ igitur sīmus adversus deōs
 ingrātī, sed cēnsēō relinquāmus⁹ nebulōnēs hōs
 eāmusque nunc prōtinus in Capitōlium Iovī

¹ *prōlātum* = *quī prōlātus erat*; cf. p. xxiv, L 1. ² *quō* is abl. of means (though rendered ‘in which’) both with *continēbantur* and *refelli poterat*. ³ *indignātus . . . dubitārī*: ‘angry because doubts were raised.’ For the infin. *dubitārī*, see p. 19, n. 6. ⁴ See p. 16, n. 9. *verba fēcit*: ‘he delivered a speech.’ ⁵ *Nōn . . . quāerātis*: ‘there is no reason why you should ask’; lit.,

‘there is not (anything) as to which,’ etc. For the subjunctive, see 503, I, n. 2: 320, a: 631, 2. ⁶ *nostrum*, like *vestrum*, is regularly used only as a partitive gen. ⁷ a crown of laurel, worn by the general at his triumph. ⁸ *Nē . . . sīmus*: cf. p. 31, n. 9. ⁹ (*ut*) *relinquāmus . . . eāmus* is a substantive clause of purpose. For the omission of *ut* see 499, 2: 331, f, R.: 546, R. 2.

ōnem est, nec quisquam praeter praecōnem, quī reum citābat, cum tribūnīs remānsit. Celebrātior is diēs favōre¹ hominum fuit, quam quō² triumphāns dē Syphāce rēge et Carthāginiēnsibus urbem est ingressus. Inde, nē amplius tribūnīciīs iniūriīs vexārētur, in Lī- 280 ternīnum concēssit, ubi reliquam ēgit aetātem sine urbis dēsideriō.

Cum in Līternīnā villā sē continēret, complūrēs praedōnum ducēs ad eum videndum forte cōfluxērunt. Quōs cum ad vim faciendam venīre exīstimāset, praesidium servōrum in tēctō conlocāvit aliaque parābat, quae³ ad eōs repellendōs opus erant. 285 Quod ubi praedōnēs animadvertērunt, abiectīs armīs iānuae appropinquant et clārā vōce nūntiant Scīpiōnī sē nōn vītae ēius hostēs, sed virtūtis admīrātōrēs vēnisse, cōnspectum⁴ tantī virī, quasi caeleste aliquod beneficium, expetentēs; proinde nē⁵ gravārētur sē spectandum praebere. Haec postquam audīvit Scīpiō, forēs 290 reserārī eōsque intrōducī iūssit. Illī postēs iānuae tamquam religiōsissimam āram venerātī, cupidē Scīpiōnis dextram apprehēderunt ac diū deōsculātī sunt; deinde positīs ante vēstibulūm dōnīs laetī, quod sibi Scīpiōnem ut vidērent contigisset, domum revertērunt. Paulō post mortuus est Scīpiō moriēnsque ab uxōre 295 petiit, nē corpus suum Rōmam referrētur.

XXII. Tiberius Gracchus et Gāius Gracchus

Tiberius et Gāius Gracchī⁶ Scīpiōnis Āfricānī⁷ ex filiā⁸ nepōtēs erant. Hōrum adulēscentia bonīs artibus et māgnā omnium spē

¹ abl. of specification. ² quō (sc. diē) = eō diē quō. ³ quae . . . opus erant: 'which were necessary'; lit. 'which were a necessity.' For a very different construction with *opus*, cf. *nihil opus esse . . . eō cive*, XV, 22, and note. ⁴ cōnspectum . . . expetentēs: 'craving a chance to see so great a man, as a sort of heaven-sent favor.' ⁵ nē . . . gravārētur: the subjunctive is used here in indir. disc., as representing

an imperative of the direct: see 523, III: 339: 652, and p. xxvi, M 6.

⁶ When two persons of the same name are mentioned together, the cognomen is usually put in the plural.

⁷ Africanus Maior. ⁸ Her brother was the adoptive father of the younger Scipio Africanus. The Gracchi were thus connected with two of the most distinguished of the Roman clans, the Cornelian and the Aemilian.

exācta est: ad ēgregiam enim indolem optima accēdebat educātiō. Erant enim diligentiā Cornēliae mātis ā¹ pueris doctī et Graecis
 5 litterīs² eruditī. Māximum mātṛōnīs ōrnāmentum esse liberōs bene īnstitūtōs meritō putābat māter illa sapientissima. Cum Campāna mātṛōna, apud illam hospita,³ ōrnāmenta sua, illō saeculō⁴ pulcherrima, ostentāret eī muliebriter,⁵ Cornēlia trāxit eam sermōne quoūsq⁶ ē scholā redīrent liberī. Quōs reversōs
 10 hospitae ostendēns, "Haec" inquit "mea ōrnāmenta sunt." Nihil⁷ quidem hīs adulēscentibus neque⁷ ā nātūrā neque⁷ ā doctrīnā dēfuit; sed⁸ ambō rem pūblicam, quam tuērī poterant, perturbāre māluērunt.

Tiberius Gracchus, tribūnus plēbis creātus, ā senātū dēscīvit:
 15 populī favōrem profūsīs largitīōnibus sibi conciliāvit; B.C.
 agrōs⁹ plēbī dīvidēbat; prōvinciās novīs colōniīs¹⁰ replē- 134.
 bat. Cum autem tribūnīciam potestātem sibi prōrogārī¹¹ vellet

¹ ā pueris: we say, 'from *childhood*.'

² 'literature'; abl. of means. ³ 'guest.'

⁴ illō saeculō: temporal abl. We say: 'for that age.' The writer of these words was familiar with the extraordinary luxury and extravagance that marked the later history of Rome. ⁵ 'with womanish pride.' A tone of contempt often attaches to *mulier* and its derivatives. ⁶ construed here like *dōnec*, p. 39, n. 9. ⁷ Cf. p. 28, n. 3.

⁸ sed . . māluērunt: this whole account of the Gracchi was manifestly written by one who sympathized with the senatorial or aristocratic party. Modern scholars are divided in their interpretations of the motives of the Gracchi. ⁹ The reference is to the *ager publicus*, or land gained in conquest. It belonged in theory to the state, but the greater part of it had fallen into the hands of wealthy capitalists, who, though possessing no legal title to the land, yet regarded it as their own, and resented any attempt to interfere with

their occupancy. Meanwhile, the number of small landholders was constantly decreasing. These circumstances tended to drive numbers of poor people to the cities, especially Rome. The universal employment of slave labor aggravated the trouble by shutting the poor out from honest labor. Tiberius attempted to remedy these evils by limiting the number of acres of the public land which might be held by any individual and by distributing the lands thus redeemed among the poorer classes.

¹⁰ These colonies were intended to aid in relieving the distress at Rome by removing part of the population and supplying such persons with lands. ¹¹ It was a general rule that no magistrate should hold the same office for two successive terms. Thus no man could be reelected consul until ten years after the expiration of the first term. When Tiberius, at the end of his year as tribune, presented himself for reelection, the aristocrats appealed to this

et palam dictitasset,¹ interēptō senātū omnia per plēbem agi dēbere, viam sibi ad rēgnū parāre vidēbātur. Quārē cum convocātī patrēs dēliberārent quidnam faciendum esset, statim Tiberius Capitōlium petit, manum ad caput referēns, quō signō salūtem suam populō commendābat. Hōc² nōbilitās ita accēpit, quasi diadēma pōsceret, sēgniterque cēssante cōsule, Scīpiō Nāsīca, cum³ esset cōsōbrīnus Tiberiī Gracchī, patriam cōgnātiōnī praeferēns sublātā dextrā prōclāmāvit: "Qui rem pūblicam salvam esse volunt, mē sequantur!" Dein optimātēs, senātus atque equestris⁴ ōrdinis pars māior in Gracchum inruunt, quī fugiēns decurrēnsque Clīvō Capitōlinō frāgmentō subselliī ictus vītam, quam glōriōsissimē dēgere⁵ potuerat, immātūrā morte fīnīvit. Mortuī Tiberiī corpus in flūmen prōiectum est.

Gāium Gracchum idem furor, quī frātre, Tiberium, occupāvit.

B.C. 123. Tribūnātum enim adeptus,⁶ seu vindicandae frāternae necis, seu comparandae rēgiae potentiae causā, pessima coepit inīre cōsilia: māximās largitiōnēs fēcit; aerārium⁷ effūdīt: lēgem dē frūmentō plēbī dīvidendō tulit: cīvitātem⁸ omnibus Ītaliciīs dābat.⁹ Hīs Gracchī cōsiliīs quantā¹⁰ poterant contentiōne obsistē-

rule. Gracchus might have replied that the rule had often been set aside under special circumstances. Still, on the whole, his conduct seems to have been unconstitutional.

¹ This statement is probably wholly false. As the champions of the poor against the rich, the Gracchi were hated by the aristocrats, and received no favors at the hands of the Roman historians. ² *Hōc* . . . *pōsceret*: 'The nobles interpreted this to mean that he was demanding a kingly crown.' *pōsceret* is subjunctive as giving in indirect discourse the thought of the nobles; cf. p. 3, n. 6. ³ 'although.' ⁴ See Vocab., *equestris* and *eques*. ⁵ *dēgere potuerat*: 'he might have spent.' Cf. *tuērī poterant*, l. 12. ⁶ *adīpīscor*. ⁷ *aerā-*

rium effūdīt: 'he wasted (the money in) the treasury.' The reference is to the corn law mentioned in the next sentence. This entitled all citizens residing in Rome to a certain measure of corn monthly for less than the market price. The distribution was thus a constant drain upon the treasury. ⁸ 'citizenship.' ⁹ 'tried to give.' The imperfect tense, like the present, often denotes attempted action: cf. *dīvidēbat*, l. 16, and *commendābat*, l. 22. He was unable to carry the law, as the citizens of Rome itself were jealous of any extension of the franchise. The Italians did not obtain citizenship till 89 B.C. ¹⁰ *quantā* . . . *contentiōne*: 'with the greatest possible energy.' Cf. *quantō potuit apparātū*, IX, 39, and note.

bant omnēs¹ bonī, in quibus māximē Pīsō,² vir cōsulāris. Is cum multa contrā lēgem frūmentāriam dīxisset, lēge tamen lātā ad frūmentum cum cēterīs accipiendum vēnit. Gracchus ubi
 40 animadvertit in cōtiōne Pīsōnem stantem, eum sīc compellāvit audiente populō Rōmānō: “Quī³ tibi cōnstās, Pīsō, cum eā lēge frūmentum petās, quam dissuāsistī?” Cui Pīsō “Nōlim⁴ quidem, Gracche” inquit, “mea bona tibi⁵ virītim dīvidere liceat; sed sī faciēs, partem petam.” Quō respōnsō apertē dēclārāvit vir
 45 gravis et sapiēns lēge, quam tulerat Gracchus, patrimonium pūblicum dissipārī.

Dēcrētum ā senātū est, ut⁶ vidēret cōsul Opīmius, nē quid dētrīmentī rēs pūblica caperet: quod nisi in māximō dis- B.C.
 crīmine dēcernī nōn solēbat. Gāius Gracchus, armātā 121.
 50 familiā,⁷ Aventīnum occupāvit. Cōsul, vocātō ad arma populō, Gāium aggressus est, quī pulsus profūgit et, cum iam⁸ comprehenderētur, iugulum servō prae-buit, quī dominum et mox sēmet ipsum super dominī corpus interēmit. Ut Tiberiī Gracchī antea corpus, ita Gāiī mīrā crūdēlītate victōrum in Tiberim dēiectum
 55 est. Caput autem ā Septimulēiō, amīcō Gracchī, ad Opīmīum relātum aurō⁹ repēnsū fertur. Sunt¹⁰ quī trādunt infūsō¹¹ plumbō eum partem capitis, quō gravius efficerētur, explēsse.¹²

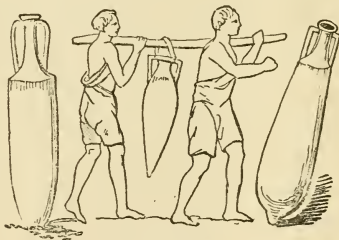
Occīsō Tiberiō Gracchō cum senātus cōsulibus mandāset, ut

¹ *omnēs bonī*: ‘all loyal citizens.’ *bonī*, like *optimātēs*, often has this political meaning. Cf. the derivation of *aristocracy*. ² *Sc. obsistēbat*. ³ *Quī* . . . *cōnstās*: ‘How do you explain your conduct?’ How literally? See (4) *quī* in vocabulary. ⁴ *Nōlim*: ‘I should hardly desire’; lit. ‘I should be unwilling.’ The subjunctive is often thus used in a modest assertion: 486, I, and n. 1: 311, b: 257, 2. Cf. *possit*, l. 72. Often, as here, the modesty is assumed ironically. ⁵ Join with *liceat*. ⁶ *ut* . . . *caperet*: this was the formula by which

the senate conferred unlimited power upon the consuls. Explain the subjunctives *vidēret* and *caperet*, and give the words of the decree as passed by the senate. ⁷ here ‘household.’ ⁸ *iam comprehenderētur*: ‘was on the point of being arrested.’ ⁹ *aurō* . . . *fertur*: ‘is said to have been paid for with gold.’ ¹⁰ *Sunt quī trādunt*: ‘there are (those) who relate,’ i.e. ‘some say.’ ¹¹ *infūsō plumbō*: ‘by pouring in lead.’ Cf. p. xxiii, K 8. It is said that Opimius had promised to pay its weight in gold for the head of Gaius. ¹² = *explēvisse*.

in¹ eōs, quī cum Gracchō cōnsēserant, animadverterētur, Blossius quīdam, Tiberiī amīcus, prō sē dēprecātum² vēnit, hanc, ut³ sibi 60
ignōscerētur, causam adferēns, quod tantī⁴ Gracchum fēcisset, ut, quidquid ille vellet, sibi faciendum putāret. Tum cōsul “Quid?” inquit “sī tē Gracchus templō Iovis in Capitoliō facēs subdere iūssisset,⁵ obsecūtūrusne voluntātī illius fuissēs⁵ propter istam, quam iactās, familiāritatem?” “Numquam” inquit 65
Blossius “voulisset⁵ id quidem,⁶ sed sī voulisset,⁵ pāruišem.” “Nefāria est ea vōx, nūlla enim est excūsatiō peccātī, sī amīcī causā peccāveris.

Exstat Gāi Gracchī ē Sardinia Rōmam reversī orātiō, in quā cum⁷ alia tum⁷ haec dē sē nārrat: “Versātus sum in prōvinciā, 70
quōmodo ex⁸ ūsū vestrō existimābam esse, nōn quōmodo ambi-
tioni meae condūcere arbitrābar. Nēmō possit vērē dicere assem⁹
aut eō plūs in mūneribus mē accē-
pisse aut meā causā quemquam
sūmptum¹⁰ fēcisse. Zōnās, quās
Rōmā proficiscēns plēnās ar-
gentī¹¹ extulī, eas ex prōvinciā
inānēs rettulī. Aliī amphorās,
quās vīnī¹¹ plēnās extulērunt, eas
argentō¹¹ replētās domum re-
portārunt.”



AMPHORAE

¹ in eōs . . . animadverterētur: ‘punishment should be visited upon those.’ ² Cf. p. xviii, E 6. ³ ut . . . ignōscerētur: a clause of result, dependent on causam: ‘a reason as a result of which he ought to be pardoned.’ The subjunctive at times expresses the idea of necessity or of obligation and propriety. ⁴ tantī . . . fēcisset: ‘he had so highly esteemed Gracchus.’ tantī is a so-called gen. of price or value: 405: 252, a: 379, 380, 1. For fēcisset, cf. p. 14, n. 1. ⁵ Cf. p. 47, n.

12. ⁶ quidem emphasizes id. This emphasis in English would be indicated by the stress of the voice, thus: ‘he never would have dreamed of that.’ Cf. Nōlim quidem above, l. 42. ⁷ cum . . . tum: ‘not only . . . but also.’ ⁸ ex ūsū vestrō: ‘to your interests.’ ⁹ ‘a red cent,’ ‘a farthing,’ as we say. ¹⁰ sūmptum facere = ‘to be put to expense.’ ¹¹ Verbs and adjectives denoting fullness and want are construed with either the gen. or the abl., the abl. in reality expressing means.

XXIII. Gāius Marius

C. Marius, humilī locō nātus,¹ mīlītiaē tīrōcinium in Hispāniā duce Scīpiōne² posuit.³ Erat imprīmīs Scīpiōnī cārus ob singulārem virtutē et impigram⁴ ad perīcula et labōrēs alacritatē. Cum aliquandō inter cēnam Scīpiōnem quīdam interrogāssēt, sī
 5 quid illī⁵ accidisset, quemnam rēs pūblica aequē māgnū habītūra esset imperātōrem, Scīpiō, percussō lēniter Mariī humerō, “Fortāsse hunc” inquit. Quō dictō excitātus Marius dīgnōs rēbus, quās postea gessit, spīritūs concēpit.

Q. Metellum⁶ in Numidiam contrā Iugurtham missum,⁷ cūius
 10 lēgātus erat, cum ab eō Rōmam missus esset, apud populum Rōmānum crīmīnātus⁸ est bellum dūcere⁹: sī¹⁰ sē cōnsulem fēcissent, brevī tempore aut vīvum aut mortuum Iugurtham sē in potestātē populī Rōmānī redāctūrum. Itaque creātus est
 cōnsul et in Metellī locum suffectus.¹¹ Bellum ab illō prō-
 15 sperē coeptum cōnfēcīt. Iugurtha ad Gaetūlōs perfūgerat eōrumque rēgem Bocchum adversus Rōmānōs concitāverat. Marius Gaetūlōs et Bocchum aggressus fūdīt; castellum¹² in excelsā ripā positum, ubi rēgiī thēsaurī erant, nōn sine multō labōre expūgnāvit. Bocchus, bellō dēfessus, lēgātōs ad Mariū mīsīt, pācem
 20 ōrantēs.¹³ Sulla¹⁴ quaestor, ā Mariō ad rēgem remissus, Bocchō

¹ In 157 B.C., near Arpinum in Latium. ² Sc. *Africānō Minōre*. ³ = *dēposuit*: ‘laid aside, completed, served.’ ⁴ *impigram* . . . *alacritatē*: ‘his energetic eagerness in the direction of (ad),’ etc. = ‘his energy and eagerness to face,’ etc. ⁵ i.e. Scīpiō. ⁶ Subject of *dūcere*, l. 11. ⁷ = *quī missus erat*. Cf. *coptum*, l. 15, and p. xxiv, L1. ⁸ *crīmīnātus* . . . *dūcere*: ‘charged him with prolonging.’ *crīmīnārī* is treated here as a verb of saying. ⁹ = *prōdūcere*, ‘prolong.’ Simple verbs not infrequently have the meanings which are more usually borne by some of their

compounds. Cf. n. 3 above. ¹⁰ *sī* . . . *redāctūrum*: the words of Marius, reported in indir. disc. Cf. p. xxv, M4, 7.

¹¹ *in* . . . *suffectus*: ‘he was appointed to supersede Metellus.’ How literally?

¹² This fortress lay on the steep, rocky bank of the river Malucha, which separated the dominions of Jugurtha and Bocchus. ¹³ *ōrantēs* may be explained (1) as = *quī pācem ōrābant* (cf. n. 7 above); or (2) as expressing purpose and so = *quī pācem ōrarent*. In the latter sense, however, the fut. part. active is commonly employed, not the present. ¹⁴ See next selection.



persuāsit ut Iugurtham Rōmānīs trāderet. Iugurtha igitur vinc-tus ad Marium dēductus est; quem Marius triumphāns ante



TRIUMPH

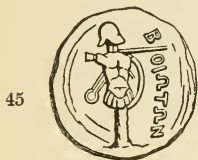
currum ēgit et in carcerem¹ caenōsum inclūsit. Quō cum Iugurtha dētrāctā veste ingrederētur, ōs rīdentis² in modum dīdūxisse et stupēns similisque dēsipientī exclāmāsse fertur: “Prō! quam 25 frīgīdum est vestrum balneum!” Paucīs diēbus post in carcere necātus est.

Marius post bellum Numidicum iterum cōsul creatus bellum-
B.C. que eī contrā Cimbrōs³ et Teutonēs dēcrētum est. Hī novī
104. hostēs, ab extrēmīs Germāniae fīnibus profugī, novās sēdēs 30
quaerēbant, exclūsīque Galliā et Hispāniā cum⁴ in Ītaliā remi-
grārent, ā Rōmānīs ut aliquid sibi terrae darent petiērunt. Re-
pulsī, quod nequiverant⁵ precibus, armīs petere cōstituunt.
Trēs⁶ ducēs Rōmānī impetūs barbarōrum nōn sustinuērunt.

¹ The Tullianum: see illustration on p. 16. ² ‘of one smiling.’ Join with **mo- dum**. ³ The Cimbri and Teutones had left their homes in Denmark as early as 113 B.C. Having overrun Gaul, they made their way to the northern slopes of the Alps, defeating three Roman armies on the way (cf. l. 34 below).

They did not, however, at once enter Italy, but turned off to Spain, whence they were speedily expelled by the natives. ⁴ For the position of **cum**, see p. 19, n. 8. ⁵ Sc. *petere*, or better *adi- p̄scī*, ‘to secure.’ ⁶ Cn. Papirius Carbo, 113; M. Iunius Silanus, 109; Q. Servilius Caepio, 105.

35 Omnēs fugātī,¹ exūtī¹ castrīs. Āctum² erat dē imperiō Rōmānō,
 nisi³ Marius fuisset. Hīc prīmō Teutonēs sub ipsīs Alpiū
 rādīcibus adsecūtus proeliō⁴ oppressit. Vallem fluviumque me-
 diū⁵ hostēs tenēbant: Rōmānīs⁶ aquārū nūlla cōpia. Aucta
 necessitatē virtūs causa victōriae fuit. Nam flāgitante aquam
 40 exercitū Marius “Virī⁷” inquit “estis, ēn illīc aquam habētis.”
 Itaque tantō ārdōre pūgnātum est eaque caedēs hostium fuit, ut



TROPAEUM

Rōmānī victōrēs dē cruentō flūmine nōn plūs
 aquae biberent quam sanguinis barbarōrum.
 Caesa trāduntur hostium ducenta milia, capta
 nōnāgintā. Rēx ipse Teutobochus in proximō
 saltū comprehēnsus insigne spectāculum tri-
 umphī fuit: quippe vir prōcēritātis eximiae
 super tropaea ipsa ēminēbat.

Dēlēvis Teutonibus, C. Marius in Cīmrōs sē convertit. Quī
 50 cum ex⁸ aliā parte Ītaliā ingressī Athesim flūmen nōn ponte
 nec nāvibus, sed iniectīs⁹ arborum truncīs, velut aggere, trāiēcīs-
 sent, occurrit iīs C. Marius. Cīmrī lēgātōs ad cōnsulem mīsē-
 runt, agrōs urbēsque sibi et frātribus pōstulantēs,¹⁰ Teutonum
 enim clādem ignōrābant. Quaerente¹¹ Mariō quōs illī frātrēs
 55 dīcerent, cum Teutonēs nōmināssent, rīdēns Marius “Omittite¹²”
 inquit “frātrēs; tenent hī acceptam ā nōbīs terram aeternumque

¹ Sc. *sunt*. ² **Āctum** . . . **fuisse**t: ‘it was all up with the Romans had there not been a Marius. For **āctum erat**, one would have expected **āctum esset**, since we have an unreal condition (cf. p. 47, n. 12), but the indicative, the mood of fact, is used to show that the ruin of the Romans actually was inevitable, save for one thing. See 511, 1: 308, b: 597, 2. ³ **nisi** . . . **fuisse**t: we would say, ‘but for Marius,’ or ‘if it hadn’t been for Marius.’ ⁴ in 102, at Aquae Sextiae (now Aix), near Marseilles. ⁵ ‘that ran through (the valley).’ ⁶ dat. of possession with *erat* (to be sup-

plied). On the whole sentence **Vallem** . . . **cōpia**, see p. 5, n. 13. ⁷ **Virī** . . . **habētis**: a rhetorical, but vigorous way of saying *Sī virī* (‘true men’) *estis*, etc., i.e. the getting of water depends wholly on your own courage. ⁸ ‘from a different side’ (from that by which the Teutones had sought to enter Italy). The Cimbri came through the Brenner Pass at the eastern side of the Italian Alps. ⁹ Sc. *in flūmen*. ¹⁰ Cf. p. 68, n. 13. ¹¹ **Quaerente** . . . **nōmināssent** = two temporal clauses: ‘when Marius had asked . . . and they had named.’ ¹² ‘Never mind.’

tenēbunt.” Tum lēgātī sē lūdbriō¹ habērī sentientēs ultīōnem Mariō minātī sunt, simul atque Teutonēs advēnissent. “Atquī adsunt” inquit Marius “nec sānē cīvile foret vōs frātribus vestrīs nōn salūtātīs discēdere.” Tum vinctōs addūcī iussit Teutonum 60 ducēs, quī in proeliō captī erant.

Hīs rēbus audītīs, Cimbrī ēgrediuntur castrīs et cum paucīs suōrum ad vāllum Rōmānum adequitāns Boiorix, Cimbrōrum dux, Mariū ad pūgnam prōvocat et diem pūgnae ā Rōmānōrum imperātōre petit. Proximum dedit cōsul. Marius cum aciem 65 ita instituisset, ut pulvis² in oculōs et ōra hostium ferrētur, incredibīlī strāge³ prōstrāta⁴ est illa Cimbrōrum multitūdō: caesa trāduntur centum octōgintā hominum mīlia. Nec minor cum uxōribus pūgna quam cum virīs fuit, cum obiectīs undique plaustrīs, dēsuper,⁵ quasi ē turribus, lanceīs contisque pūgnārent. 70 Victae tamen cum missā ad Mariū lēgātiōne libertātem⁶ nōn impetrāssent, suffōcātīs ēlīsisque⁷ infantibus suīs aut mūtīs⁸ conciderunt vulneribus aut vinculō ē crīnibus suīs factō ab⁹ arboribus pependērunt. Canēs quoque dēfendēre, Cimbrīs caesīs, eōrum domōs. Marius prō duōbus triumphīs, quī offerēbantur, 75 ūnō contentus fuit. Prīmōrēs cīvītātis, quī eī aliquamdiū ut¹⁰ novō hominī ad tantōs honōrēs ēvectō¹¹ invīderant, cōservātam¹² ab eō rem pūblicam fatēbantur. In ipsā aciē Marius duās Camertium cohortēs, mīrā virtūte vim Cimbrōrum sustinentēs¹³ contrā lēgem¹⁴ cīvītate dōnāverat. Quod quidem factum et vērē et 80

¹ sē . . . habērī: ‘that they were being mocked.’ lūdbriō is a dat. of purpose: cf. p. 25, n. 6. ² pulvis . . . ferrētur: cf. XX, lines 7 and 8. ³ at the battle of Vercellae (101), near the modern Milan. ⁴ prōsternō. ⁵ ‘from above,’ i.e. from the tops of the wagons. ⁶ Captives were either killed or sold into slavery. ⁷ ēlīdō. ⁸ mūtīs . . . vulneribus: ‘wounds inflicted by each other.’ ⁹ ab . . . pependērunt: ‘hung from trees’ = ‘hanged themselves to trees.’

¹⁰ ut . . . hominī: ‘as (i.e. because he was) a new man,’ i.e. one whose ancestors had never held any state office. Such a man was not necessarily of plebeian birth. ¹¹ ēvectō: ‘when he had been elevated.’ eī . . . ēvectō may also be rendered ‘his elevation.’ ¹² Sc. esse. ¹³ The part. gives the cause of dōnāverat. ¹⁴ In theory citizenship could be conferred only by action of the *comitia tribūta*, or assembly in which the people met by tribes.

ēgregiē posteā excūsāvit, dīcēns inter armōrum strepitum verba sē iūris cīvīlis exaudīre nōn potuisse.

Illā tempestāte prīmum Rōmae bellum cīvīle commōtum est. Causam bellō dedit C. Marius. Cum enim Sulla¹ cōsul
 85 contrā Mithridātem,² rēgem Pontī, missus fuisset, Sulpicius, 88. tribūnus plēbis, lēgem³ ad populum tulit, ut Sullae imperium abrogārētur, C. Mariō bellum dēcernerētur Mithridāticum. Quā rē Sulla commōtus cum exercitū ad urbem vēnit, eam armīs occupāvit, Sulpiciū interfēcīt, Mariū fugāvit. Marius hostēs perse-
 90 quentēs fugiēns aliquamdiū in palūde dēlituit.⁴ Sed paulō post repertus extrāctusque, ut erat nūdō corpore caenōque oblitus,⁵ iniectō in collum lōrō Minturnās raptus et in cūstōdiam coniectus est. Missus est ad eum occīdendum servus⁶ pūblicus, nātiōne Cimber, quem Marius vultūs auctōritāte dēterrūit. Cum enim
 95 hominem ad sē strictō gladiō venientem vīdisset “Tūne, homō,” inquit “C. Mariū audēbis occīdere?” Quō audītō attonitus ille ac tremēns abiectō ferrō fūgit, Mariū sē nōn posse occīdere clāmitāns. Marius deinde ab iīs, quī prius eum occīdere voluerant, ē carcere ēmissus est.

100 Acceptā nāviculā in Āfricā trāiēcīt et in agrum Carthāginiēsem pervēnit. Ibi cum in locīs solitāriīs⁷ sederet, vēnit ad eum lictor Sextiliī praetōris, quī tum Āfricā obtinēbat. Ab hōc, quem⁸ numquam laesisset, Marius hūmānitātis tamen⁹ aliquod

¹ See next selection. ² Mithridates the Great waged war thrice with the Romans, 88–84 B.C., 83–81, and 74–66, till finally defeated by Pompey the Great. At the time referred to in the text he had overrun Asia Minor and had entered Greece. ³ *lēgem . . . tulit*: ‘proposed a law before the people,’ i.e. submitted a proposed law to their votes. The proposal was carried. In the civil strife that followed, Sulla led the aristocratic, Marius and Cinna the popular party. ⁴ *dēlitēscō*. ⁵ *oblitō*. ⁶ *servus*

pūblicus: i.e. a slave owned by the state. Cf. the phrase *ager pūblicus*, p. 64, n. 9. ⁷ Carthage had been completely destroyed by the Romans in 149 B.C. ⁸ *quem . . . laesisset* (*laedō*): a causal rel. clause = ‘since he had,’ etc. See p. 31, n. 1. **517**: 320, *e*: 633. ⁹ *tamen* looks back to the clause *quī . . . obtinēbat*, l. 102. The thought is that Marius hoped for some kindly consideration (*hūmānitātis aliquod officium*) from Sextilius, though his official position would naturally constrain him to be hostile to an outlaw.

officiū exspectābat; at lictor dēcēdere eum prōvinciā iūssit, nisi in sē animadvertī vellet: torvēque intuentem et vōcem nūl-
lam ēmittentem Mariū rogāvit tandem ecquid renūntiārī prae-
tōrī vellet? Marius "Abī" inquit, "nūntiā vīdisse tē Gāiū
Mariū in Carthāginis ruīnīs sedentem." Duōbus clārissimīs
exemplīs dē incōnstantiā rērum hūmānarū eum admonēbat,
cum et urbis māximae excidium et virī clārissimī cāsum ante
oculōs pōneret.

Profectō ad bellum Mithridāticum Sullā, Marius revocātus ā
Cinnā¹ in Ītaliā rediit, efferātus magis calamitāte quam domi-
tus. Cum exercitū Rōmā ingressus eam caedibus et rapīnīs
vāstāvit; omnēs adversae factiōnis nōbilēs variīs² suppliciōrum
generibus adfēcit: quīnque diēs continuōs totidemque noctēs illa
scelerum omnium dūrāvit licentia.³ Hōc tempore admīranda sānē
populī Rōmānī abstinentia fuit. Cum enim Marius occīsōrum
domōs multitūdīnī dīripiendās⁴ obiēcisset, invenīrī potuit nēmō,
quī⁵ cīvīlī⁶ lūctū praedam peteret⁷: quae quidem tam misericors
continentia plēbis tacita⁸ quaedam crūdēlium victōrum vituperātiō
fuit. Tandem Marius, seniō et labōribus cōfectus, in morbum
incidit et ingentī⁹ omnium laetitiā vītā finīvit. Cūius virī sī
exāminentur cum virtūtibus vitia, haud facile sit dictū,⁹ utrum
bellō melior, an pāce perniciosior fuerit: namque quam rem pū-
blicā armātus¹⁰ servāvit, eam prīmō togātus¹⁰ omnī genere fraudis.
postrēmō armīs hostiliter ēvertit.

¹ L. Cornelius Cinna, leader with Marius of the popular party and enemy of Sulla. He was consul 86-84, but was killed by his own troops when he ordered them to cross to Greece to fight Sulla, who was preparing to return home at the close of the first Mithridatic War. ² variīs . . . adfēcit: 'he punished in various ways.' Cf. p. 39, n. 5. ³ 'lawless reign,' 'wild revel.'
⁴ Cf. p. 2, n. 18. ⁵ quī . . . peteret: rel.

clause of result: 503, I: 320: 631.

⁶ cīvīlī lūctū: 'at the price of (lit. by means of) grief to his fellow-citizens.'

⁷ tacita . . . fuit: '(though) unexpressed was in a sense (quaedam) a criticism,' etc. ⁸ ingentī . . . laetitiā: 'to the great joy of every one'; cf. p. 27, n. 3. ⁹ Join with facile, and see p. 19, n. 15. ¹⁰ armātus = belio; togātus = pāce. Cf. l. 125. The toga was the regular dress of civilians.

Erat Marius dūrior¹ ad hūmānitātis² studia et ingenuārum³ artium contemptor. Cum aēdem Honōris dē manubiīs hostium
 130 vōvisset, sprētā⁴ peregrīnōrum marmorum nōbilitāte artificum-
 que Graecōrum arte, eam vulgārī lapide⁵ per artificem Rōmānum
 cūrāvit aedificandam. Et Graecās litterās dēspiciēbat, quod⁶
 doctōribus suis parum ad virtutem prōfuissent. At idem fortis,
 validus, adversus dolōrem cōfirmātus. Cum eī varicēs in crūre
 135 secārentur, vetuit sē adligārī. Ācrem tamen fuisse dolōris mor-
 sum ipse ostendit: nam medicō, alterum crūs pōstulantī, nōluit
 praebēre, quod māiōrem esse remediī quem morbī dolōrem iūdi-
 cāret.

XXIV. Lūcius Cornēlius Sulla

138-78 B.C.

Cornēlius Sulla cum parvulus ā nūtrīce ferrētur, mulier⁷ obvia
 “Salvē” inquit “puer tibi et reī pūblicae tuae fēlix,” et statim
 quaesīta⁸ quae haec dīxisset, nōn potuit invenīrī.⁹

Hīc bellō Iugurthīnō¹⁰ quaestor Mariī fuit. Quī¹¹ cum¹² ūsque
 5 ad quaestūrae comitia vītā libīdine, vīnō, lūdicae¹³ artis B.C.
 amōre inquinātam perdūxisset,¹² C. Marius cōsul molestē 107.
 tulisse trādītur, quod sibi gravissimum bellum gerentī tam dēli-
 cātus quaestor sorte¹⁴ obvēnisset. Eīusdem tamen, postquam in

¹ **Erat dūrior** ad: ‘He was rather hard as regards,’ i.e. ‘he had no liking for.’ ² ‘culture.’ ³ **ingenuārum artium**: ‘polite accomplishments.’ ⁴ **sprētō**. ⁵ abl. of material, a variety of the abl. of source: **415**, III: 244, *d*: 396, and 3. ⁶ **quod . . . prōfuissent**: ‘because (so he declared) it had been of little service to its teachers in the direction of (attaining) virtue.’ Cf. *quod . . . iūdicāret*, l. 137, and see p. 14, n. 1.

⁷ **mulier obvia . . . inquit**: ‘a woman met them and said.’ ⁸ **quaesīta . . . dīxisset**: ‘though inquiries were made

as to who had said this.’ How literally? **dīxisset** is a subjunctive of indir. question dependent on **quaesīta**: cf. p. 3, n. 2. ⁹ Cf. VIII, 43. ¹⁰ Cf. XXIII, 20. ¹¹ i.e. Sulla. ¹² Cf. p. 13, n. 20. ¹³ **lūdicae artis**: ‘the sportive art,’ i.e. what we would call ‘the stage,’ or ‘the drama.’ The better classes at Rome looked with disfavor on the theater. Since no free Roman was allowed to appear upon the stage, the actors were slaves or freedmen. The praetor was empowered to flog actors publicly at will. ¹⁴ After the election of the

Āfricam vēnit, virtūs¹ ēnituit. Bellō² Cimbricō, lēgātus cōn-
sulis³ bonam operam nāvāvit. Cōsul ipse deinde factus, pulsō 10
in exsilium Mariō, adversus Mithridātem⁴ profectus est. Mithri-
dātēs enim, Ponticus rēx, vir bellō ācerrimus, virtūte eximius,
odiō in Rōmānōs nōn inferior Hannibale,⁵ occupātā Asiā necātis-
que in eā omnibus cīvibus Rōmānīs,⁶ quōs quidem eādē diē 15
atque hōrā per omnēs cīvitatēs interimī iūsserat, Eurōpae quoque
Ītaliaeque imminēre vidēbātur. Āc prīmō Sulla illius praefectōs
duōbus proeliīs⁷ in Graeciā prōflīgāvit; dein trānsgressus in
Asiam Mithridātem ipsum fūdīt; et oppressisset,⁸ nisi ad bellum
cīvile adversus Mariū fēstīnāns quālemcūque⁹ pācem compō-
nere māluisset.⁸ Mithridātem tamen pecūniā¹⁰ multāvit; Asiā¹¹ 20
aliisque prōvinciīs,¹¹ quās occupāverat, dēcēdere paternisque fīni-
bus contentum esse coēgit.

Sulla propter mōtūs urbānōs¹² cum victōre exercitū Rōmam
properāvit; eōs, quī Mariō favēbant, omnēs superāvit. Nihil
autem eā victōriā fuit crūdēlius. . Sulla, urbem ingressus et dic- 25
tātor¹³ creātus, vel in eōs, quī sē sponte dēdiderant, iūssit
animadvertī. Quattuor milia dēditōrum inermium cīvium
in Circō interficī iūssit. Quis autem illōs potest computāre, quōs
in urbe passim, quisquis¹⁴ voluit, occīdit, dōnec admonēret Fūfi-
dius quīdam vīvere aliquōs dēbēre, ut¹⁵ essent, quibus¹⁵ imperāret. 30

quaestors their posts were assigned to them by lot.

¹ 'ability.' It was mainly through Sulla's efforts that Jugurtha was captured. ² Cf. XXIII, 49. ³ Q. Lutatius Catulus, colleague of Marius in 101. ⁴ Cf. 72, n. 2. ⁵ abl. of comparison with inferior: cf. p. 10, n. 18. ⁶ This butchery occurred in 88. The number of victims is variously stated from 80,000 to 150,000. ⁷ At Chaeronea and Orchomenus in Boeotia. Both battles were fought in 86. ⁸ Cf. p. 47, n. 12. ⁹ quālemcūque pācem: 'peace on any terms.' ¹⁰ abl. of the penalty, a

variety of the abl. of price: 410, III: 220, b: 378, R. 3. ¹¹ Cf. p. 1, n. 6. ¹² Cf. XXIII, 113-122. ¹³ Sulla's dictatorship differed widely from those of former times (1) because his was unlimited in time, whereas the old dictators held office for six months only; (2) his power extended to every department of government, whereas formerly dictators had been created to accomplish some one object. ¹⁴ quisquis voluit contains the subject of occīdit. ¹⁵ ut . . . imperāret: 'that there might be people for him (Sulla) to rule over.' For quibus . . . imperāret, see p. 5, n. 3.

Novō et inaudītō exemplō¹ tabulam² prōscrīptiōnis prōposuit, quā nōmina eōrum, quī occīdendī essent, continēbantur; cumque omnium orta esset indignātiō, postrīdiē plūra etiam adiēcīt nōmina. Ingēns caesōrum fuit multitudō. Nec solum in³ eōs saevīvit, quī
 35 armīs contrā sē dīmīcāvissent, sed etiam quīetī animī cīvēs propter pecūniae māgnitūdinem prōscrīptōrum numerō adiēcīt. Cīvis quīdam innoxius, cui fundus in agrō Albānō erat, cum legēns prōscrīptōrum nōmina sē quoque vidēret āscrīptum, “Vae” inquit “miserō mihi⁴! mē fundus Albānus persequi-
 40 tur.” Neque⁵ longē prōgressus ā quōdam, quī eum āgnōverat, cōnfossus⁶ est.

Dēpulsīs prōstrātisque⁷ inimicōrum partibus Sulla Fēlicem⁸ sē ēdictō appellāvit, cumque ēius uxor geminōs eōdem tunc partū ēdidisset, puerum Faustum⁸ puellamque Faustam⁸ nōminārī voluit.
 45 Sed paucīs annīs post repente contrā omnium expectātiōnem dictātūrā dēposuit. Dīmīssīs lictōribus diū in Forō cum B.C. amicīs deambulāvit. Stupēbat populus eum prīvātum vi- 78. dēns, cuius modo⁹ tam formīdolōsa fuerat potestās; quodque nō minus mīrandum fuit, prīvātō eī nōn solum salūs, sed etiam dī-
 50 gnitās cōstitit,¹⁰ quī cīvēs innumerōs occīderat. Ūnus adulēscēns fuit, quī¹¹ audēret querī et recēdentem ūsque ad forēs domūs maledictīs incessere. Atque ille, cuius īram potentissimī virī māximaeque cīvitatēs nec effugere nec plācāre potuerant, ūnūs adulēscētulī contumēliās patientī animō tulit, id tantum in¹²

¹ abl. of manner. ² **tabulam prōscrīptiōnis**: ‘a proscription list.’ Latin often uses a genitive where English employs an adj., or a noun with adj. value. Translate **Novō . . . prōposuit**: ‘He exposed to public view (in the Forum) a proscription list, an unprecedented and unheard-of act.’ ³ **in eōs saevīvit**: ‘he vented his rage upon those.’ ⁴ ethical dat.: 389, n. 2: 235, e: 351. ⁵ **Neque** = *et nōn*, as often at the beginning

of clauses. ⁶ *cōnfodiō*. ⁷ *prōsternō*. ⁸ These words all = ‘Lucky.’ ⁹ ‘just now,’ ‘but a moment before.’ ¹⁰ ‘remained intact.’ ¹¹ **quī audēret** is a rel. clause of result = *tālis ut auderet*. It characterizes or describes the antecedent **adulēscēns**. See p. 73, n. 5. ¹² **in līmine iam**: ‘when he was already at (on) his own threshold,’ i.e. even the brief comment that he deigned to make was not uttered till the last moment.

limine iam dicēns: "Hīc adulēscēns efficiet,¹ nē quis² posthāc 55
tāle imperium dēpōnat."

Sulla deinde in villam profectus rŭsticārī et vēnandō³ vītam
agere coepit. Ibi morbo correptus interiit, vir ingentis animi,
cupidus voluptātum, sed glōriae cupidior; litteris⁴ Graecis atque
Latinis eruditus et virōrum litterātōrum adeō amāns,⁵ ut sēduli- 60
tātem etiam malī cūiusdam poētae aliquō praemiō dignam dūxe-
rit: nam cum ille epigramma in eum fēcisset eīque subiēcisset,⁶
Sulla statim praemium eī dari iūssit, sed eā lēge,⁷ nē quid² postea
scrīberet. Ante victōriam laudandus,⁸ in iīs vērō, quae secūta
sunt, numquam⁹ satis vituperandus, urbem enim et Ītaliā cīvī- 65
lis sanguinis flūminibus inundāvit. Nōn solum in vīvōs saeviit,
sed nē mortuīs quidem pepercit¹⁰: nam Gāi Marii, cūius, etsi
postea hostis, aliquandō tamen quaestor fuerat, ērutōs cinerēs in
flūmen prōiēcit. Quā crudelitātē rērum praeclārē gestārum glō-
riam corrūpit.

70

XXV. Lūcius Lūcullus

Lūcius Lūcullus ingeniō, doctrīnā, virtūte fuit insignis. In
Asiam quaestor profectus ibi per multōs annōs admirābilī quā-
dam¹¹ laude¹² prōvinciae praefuit, deinde absēns factus¹³ aedilis,
continuō praetor, inde ad cōsulātum¹⁴ prōmōtus est, quem B.C.
ita gessit, ut omnēs dīligentiam admirārentur, ingenium 74. 5

¹ efficiet nē... dēpōnat: 'will prevent any one from resigning.' For the subjunctive dēpōnat, see p. 9, n. 6.

² The indefinite pronoun quis occurs chiefly after sī, nisi, nē, and num. Elsewhere aliquis is used. ³ vēnandō... coepit: cf. I, 21, vēnandō... coepērunt, and note. ⁴ Cf. p. 64, n. 2.

⁵ amāns is treated here as an adj., and so construed with the gen. Cf. cupidus voluptātum, I. 59. ⁶ 'had thrust up from below.' Sulla was sitting on a tribunal in the Forum. ⁷ Cf. p. 11, n.

9. ⁸ Sc. erat. ⁹ numquam... vituperandus (est): 'can never be blamed enough.' In negative sentences the gerundive often conveys this idea of possibility. For its other meanings, see p. 39, n. 11. ¹⁰ parēō.

¹¹ Cf. p. 76, n. 1. ¹² 'ability.' ¹³ Sc. est. ¹⁴ The offices mentioned here formed the cursus honorum, or official career, through which all desirous of political distinction were required to pass. The aedileship, however, might be omitted.

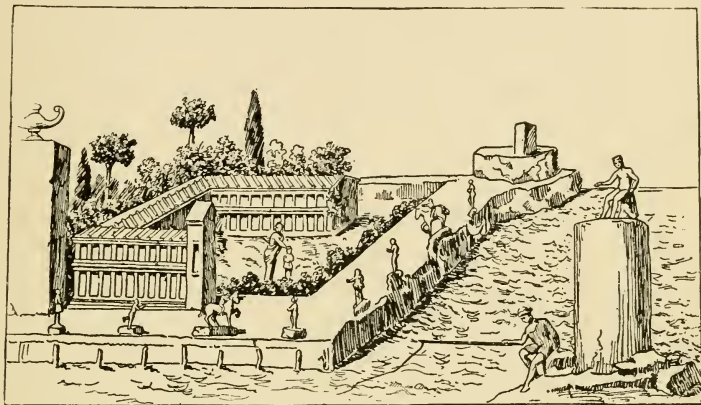
agnōscerent. Post ad Mithridaticum¹ bellum missus ā senātū
 nōn modo opīniōnem vīcit² omnium, sed etiam glōriam superiōrum
 ducum. Idque eō³ fuit mirābilis, quod ab eō laus⁴ imperātōria
 nōn admodum exspectābātur, quī adulēscēntiam in forēnsī⁵ operā,
 10 quaestūrae diuturnum tempus in⁶ Asiae pāce cōsūmpserat; sed
 incrēdibilis quaedam⁷ ingeniī māgnitūdō nōn dēsīdēravīt ūsūs⁸
 dīsciplīnam. Itaque cum tōtum iter⁹ et nāvīgatiōnem cōsūm-
 pssisset partim in percontandō ā perītīs,¹⁰ partim in rēbus¹¹ gestīs
 legendīs, in Asiam factus¹² imperātor vēnit, cum esset Rōmā pro-
 15 fectus rei militāris rudis.¹³

Lūcullus eō bellō māgnās ac memorābilēs rēs gessit; Mithridā-
 tem saepe multīs locīs fūdīt; Tigrānem,¹⁴ rēgum māximum, in
 Armeniā vīcit, ūltimamque¹⁵ bellō manum magis nōluit impōnere,
 quam nōn potuit; sed alioquī per omnia laudābilis¹⁶ et bellō paene
 20 invictus pecūniae cupīdinī nimium dēditus fuit; quam tamen
 ideō expetēbat, ut per lūxuriam effunderet. Itaque postquam
 dē Mithridāte triumphāvit,¹⁷ abiectā omnium rērum cūrā coepit
 dēlicātē ac molliter vīvere ōtiōque et lūxū diffluere: māgnificē et
 immēnsō sūmptū villās aedificāvit atque ad eōrum ūsum¹⁸ mare

¹ Cf. p. 72, n. 2. Lucullus assumed command against Mithridates in 74 B.C.
² 'surpassed,' 'outstripped.' ³ causal abl., explained by **quod . . . exspectābātur**. ⁴ 'ability.' ⁵ **forēnsī operā**: 'legal business,' i.e. the practise of law. In or near the Forum were the law courts, as well as business places in general. ⁶ **in Asiae pāce**: 'in Asia, which was then at peace.' ⁷ **quidam** is often used, as here, to soften a phrase which the writer fears may seem exaggerated. ⁸ **ūsūs disciplīnam**: 'the training of experience.' ⁹ **iter et nāvīgatiōnem**: 'voyage.' ¹⁰ 'experts.' Sc. **rei militāris**. ¹¹ **rēbus gestīs**: 'history'; here, of course, military history especially. ¹² Cf. our use of the word 'finished.' ¹³ The statements in lines 9-15 are un-

true, since Lucullus had served with distinction under Sulla in the first Mithridatic War. ¹⁴ King of Armenia, and son-in-law of Mithridates, with whom he had formed alliance. ¹⁵ **ūltimam . . . potuit**: 'his failure to put the finishing touches (**ūltimam manum**) to the war was due more to unwillingness than to inability.' How literally? Here too the biographer shows his prejudice. Lucullus' failure to end the war was due to the mutiny of his soldiers, who were weary of their incessant exertions, and angry because L. did not permit them to gratify their greed for plunder. ¹⁶ '(though) praise-worthy.' **invictus** must be similarly translated. ¹⁷ Cf. p. 18, n. 7. ¹⁸ 'convenience.'

ipsum vexāvit. Nam in quibusdam locīs mōlēs¹ marī iniēcit; in 25
aliīs, suffossīs montibus, mare in terrās indūxit, unde eum haud
īfacētē Pompēius Xerxem togātum² vocāre adsuēverat.³



VILLA

Habēbat Lūcullus villam prōspectū⁴ et ambulātiōne pulcherri-
mam. Quō cum vēnisset Pompēius, id ūnum reprehendit, quod
ea habitātiō esset⁵ quidem aestāte peramoena; sed hieme minus 30
commoda vidērētur⁵; cui Lūcullus “Putāsne” inquit “mē minus
sapere quam hirundinēs, quae adveniente hieme sēdem commū-
tant?” Villārum māgnificentiae respondēbat epulārum sūmptus.
Cum aliquandō modica eī, utpote⁶ sōlī, cēna esset posita, coquum
graviter obiūrgāvit, eīque excūsantī ac dicentī sē nōn dēbuisse 35
lautum parāre convīvium, quod nēmō esset⁵ ad cēnam invītātus,

¹ mōlēs . . . iniēcit: ‘he built huge structures out into the sea.’ ² Cf. p. 73, n. 10. Xerxes, king of Persia, made an expedition against Greece in 480 B.C., in the course of which he executed certain important engineering works.
³ adsuēscō. ⁴ prōspectū . . . pulcherri-

mam: ‘with a very beautiful view and promenade.’ prōspectū and ambulātiōne are abl. of specification. ⁵ Why subjunctive? ⁶ utpote sōlī = quod sōlus erat. In phrases like this Latin suffers from the lack of a present part. to sum.

“Quid ais?” inquit irātus Lūcullus. “Nesciēbāsne Lūcullum hodiē cēnātūrum esse apud Lūcullum?”

Laudanda est Lūculli impēnsa et studium in librīs. Nam et
 40 multōs et optimōs conquīsīvit eōsque liberāliter dedit¹ ūtendōs. Patēbat omnibus bibliothēca, et in porticūs eī adiectās velut ad Mūsarum² aedem veniēbant māximē Graecī tempusque ibi iūcundē inter sē trādūcebant ab aliīs cūrīs liberī. Saepe cum iīs versābātur Lūcullus et inter māgnam doctōrum virōrum turbam
 45 ambulābat.

XXVI. Gnaeus Pompēius Māgnus



POMPEY

Gnaeus Pompēius,³ stirpis senātōriae, bellō⁴ cīvīlī sē et patrem cōsiliō servāvit. Cum enim Pompēi pater exercituī suō ob avāritiam esset invīsus, factā in eum cōspirātiōne, Terentius quīdam, Gnaei Pompēi filiī⁵ contubernālis, hunc⁶ occīdendum suscepit, dum⁷ aliī tabernāculum patris incenderent.⁷ Quae rēs cum iuvenī Pompēiō cēnantī nūntiāta esset, nihil periculō mōtus solitō⁸ hilarius bibit et cum Terentiō eādem,
 10 quā⁹ anteā, cōmitāte ūsus est. Deinde cubiculum ingressus clam subdūxit sē tentōriō et firman patrī circumdedit cūstōdiam. Terentius tum dēstrictō ēnse ad lectum Pompēi accēssit multisque ictibus strāgula percussit.¹⁰ Ortā mox sēditiōne Pompēius sē in

¹ **dedit ūtendōs** : i.e. loaned them. For **ūtendōs**, see p. 2, n. 18. ² The Muses were patrons of literature in its various forms.

³ See Vocab., *Pompēius*. ⁴ The reference is to the war between Marius and Sulla. See selections XXIV and XXV. ⁵ Cf. *iuvenī*, l. 7. We should say ‘the younger.’ He was at this time but nineteen years of age. ⁶ **hunc** . . . **suscēpit** : ‘undertook to kill him.’ How

literally? For **occīdendum**, see p. 2, n. 18. ⁷ **dum**, though meaning ‘while’ (cf. p. xx, G 2), takes the subjunctive here because of the informal indir. disc. Terenti said: *filium . . . suscipiam dum aliū incenditis*. ⁸ **solitō hilarius** : ‘with (even) more gaiety than usual.’ **solitō** is here a noun. Neuter adj. and part. are often so used. For its case, see p. 10, n. 18. ⁹ **quā anteā** : sc. *ūsus erat*. ¹⁰ *percutiō*.

media coniēcit āgmina, militēsque tumultuantēs precibus et lacrimis plācāvit āc duēi reconciliāvit.

15

Eōdem bellō Pompēius partēs Sullae secūtus ita sē gessit ut ab eō māximē diligerētur. Annōs trēs et vīgintī nātus, ut Sullae auxiliō venīret, paternī exercitūs reliquiās conlēgit, statimque dux perītus exstitit.¹ Māgnus illiūs apud militem amor, māgna apud omnēs admirātiō fuit; nūllus ei² labor taediō,² nūlla dēfatigātiō molestiae² erat. Cibi³ vīnīque³ temperāns, somnī parcus⁴; inter militēs corpus exercēns cum alacribus saltū,⁵ cum vėlōcibus cursū,⁵ cum validīs luctandō⁵ certābat. Tum ad Sullam iter intendit et in eō itinere trēs hostium exercitūs aut fūdit aut sibi adiūnxit. Quem ubi Sulla ad sē accēdere audīvit ēgregiamque sub signīs iuventūtem āspexit, dēsiliit ex equō Pompēiumque salūtāvit imperātōrem et postea ei⁶ venientī solēbat sellā adsurgere et caput aperīre et equō dēscendere, quem honōrem nēminī nisi Pompēiō tribuēbat.

25

Postea Pompēius in Siciliam profectus est, ut eam ā Carbōne, Sullae inimicō, occupātam reciperet. Carbō comprehēnsus et ad Pompēium ductus est: quem Pompēius, etsi Carbō⁷ muliebriter mortem extimēscēns dēmissē et flēbiliter mortem dēprecābātur, ad supplicium dūcī iūssit. Longē moderātiōr fuit Pompēius ergā Sthenium, Siciliae cūiusdam cīvitātis prīncipem. Cum enim in eam cīvitātem animadvertere dēcrēvisset, quae⁸ sibi adversāta fuisset, inīquē eum factūrum Sthenius exclāmāvit,⁹ sī ob ūnīus culpam omnēs pūnīret. Interrogantī Pompēiō quisnam ille ūnus esset, "Ego," inquit Sthenius "quī cīvēs meōs ad id indūxī."

35

¹ 'proved himself.' ² See p. 25, n. 6. ³ objective gen. (p. 14, n. 15) with the part. **temperāns**, which here = a simple adj. So **somnī** is obj. gen. with **parcus**. ⁴ Sc. *erat*. ⁵ abl. of specification. ⁶ **eī venientī**: '(as a mark of respect) to him when approaching.' **eī** is a dat. of advantage with **adsurgere**. ⁷ After **quem**, whose antecedent is **Carbō**, l. 31, this word might have been omitted without loss of clearness. In fact, such omission is the more usual construction. ⁸ **quae** ... **fuisset**: causal. Note that in forming the pluperfect subjunctive certain writers often use *fuisset* for *esset*. ⁹ What were the exact words of Sthenius?

40 Tam liberā vōce dēlectātus Pompēius omnibus et Stheniō ipsi
pepercit.¹

Trāsgressus inde in Āfricam Iarbam, Numidiaē rēgem, quī
Marii partibus favēbat, bellō persecūtus intrā diēs quadrāgintā
oppressit et Āfricam subēgit adulēscēns² quattuor et vīginti
45 annōrum. Deinde cum litterae eī ā Sullā redditae essent, quibus
exercitū³ dīmīssō cum ūnā legiōne succēssōrem exspectāre iubē-
bātur, Pompēius, quamquam aegrē id ferēbat, tamen pārui et
Rōmam revertit. Revertentī incrēdibilis hominum multitudō
obviam ivit; Sulla quoque laetus eum excēpit et Māgnī cōgnō-
50 mine cōnsalūtāvit. Nihilō minus Pompēiō triumphum petentī
restitit: neque vērō eā rē ā prōpositō dēterritus est Pompēius
aususque⁴ dicere plūrēs adōrāre sōlem orientem quam occiden-
tem: quō dictō innuēbat Sullae potentiam minui, suam crēscere.
Eā vōce audītā Sulla, cōfīdentiā adulēscēntis percussus,⁵ “Tri-
55 umphet! triumphet!” exclāmāvit.

Metellō⁶ iam senī⁷ et bellum in Hispāniā sēgnius gerentī con-
lēga datus Pompēius adversus Sertōrium variō ēventū dīmīcāvit.
Māximum ibi in proeliō quōdam perīculum subiit: cum enim vir
vāstā corporis māgnitūdine impetum in eum fēcisset, Pompēius
60 manum amputāvit; sed multīs⁸ in eum concurrentibus vulnus in
femore accēpit et ā suis fugientibus dēsertus in⁹ hostium potes-
tāte erat. At praeter spem ēvāsīt: barbarī enim equum ēius aurō
phalerīsque eximiīs instrūctum cēperant. Dum igitur praedam
inter sē altercantēs¹⁰ partiuntur, Pompēius eōrum manūs effūgit.
65 Alterō proeliō cum Metellus Pompēiō labōrantī auxiliō vēnisset,
Sertōrius recēdere coāctus dīxisse fertur: “Nisi anus illa super-

¹ *parcō*. ² ‘(being then) a young man.’ Cf. p. 44, n. 12. ³ *exercitū dīmīssō* . . . *exspectāre* = *exercitum dīmītere et . . . exspectāre*. ⁴ Cf. p. 13, n. 12. ⁵ *percellō*. ⁶ Quintus Caecilius Metellus, proconsul in Spain 79–76 B.C. ⁷ *senī*: ‘because he was old.’ ⁸ *multis* . . . *concurrentibus*;

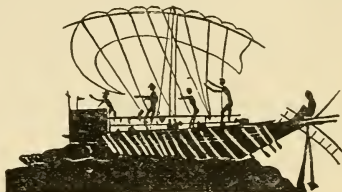
the abl. abs. here denotes both time and cause; see p. xxiii, K 6. The prefix in *concurrentibus* conveys the idea of ‘from every side.’ ⁹ *in . . . erat* = *ab hostibus captus est*. ¹⁰ *altercantēs partiuntur*: lit., ‘wrangling they divided’ = ‘they wrangled about the division.’

vēnisset,¹ ego hunc puerum verberibus castigātum Rōmam dīmīsissem.”¹ Metellum anum appellābat, quia is, iam senex,² ad mollem et effēminātam vītam dēflexerat. Sertōriō interfectō Pompēius Hispāniam recēpit.

70

Cum³ pīrātae illā tempestāte maria omnia infēstārent³ et quāsdam etiam Ītalīae urbēs dīripuis-

B.C. sent,³ ad eōs opprimendōs
67. cum imperiō extraordināriō missus est Pompēius. Nimiae virī potentiae obsistēbant quīdam



NĀVIS PĪRĀTA

75

ex optimātibus et imprīmīs Quīntus Catulus. Quī cum in cōntiōne dīxisset esse quidem⁴ praeclārum virum Cn. Pompēium, sed⁴ nōn esse ūnī omnia tribuenda, adiēcissetque: “Sī quid huīc acciderit, 80 quem in eius locum substituētis?” summō cōnsēnsū succlāmāvit ūniversa cōntiō, “Tē, Quīnte Catule.” Tam honōrificō cīvium tēstimōniō victus Catulus ē cōntiōne discēssit. Pompēius, dispositis⁵ per omnēs maris recēssūs nāvibus, brevī terrārum orbem illā pēste liberāvit; praedōnēs multīs locīs victōs fūdit; eōsdem 85 in dēditiōnem acceptōs in urbibus et agrīs procul ā marī conlocāvit. Nihil hāc victōriā celerius, nam intrā quadrāgēsimum diem pīrātās tōtō marī expulit.

Cōnfectō bellō pīraticō, Gnaeus Pompēius contrā Mithridātem B.C. profectus in Asiam māgnā celeritāte contendit. Proelium 90
66. cum rēge cōnserere cupiēbat, neque⁶ opportūna dabātur pūgnandī facultās, quia Mithridātēs interdiū castrīs sē continēbat, noctū vērō haud tūtum erat congregī cum hoste in locīs ignōtīs. Nocte tamen aliquandō cum Pompēius Mithridātem aggressus esset, lūna māgnō fuit Rōmānīs adiūmentō. Quam cum Rōmānī 95

¹ Why subjunctive? ² ‘*though* already old.’ The thought is that luxury and effeminaey are especially unbecoming to old age. ³ See p. xx, H 2. What is the meaning of the change of tense in *dīripuissent*? ⁴ Cf. p. 10, n. 10. ⁵ See p. xxiii, K 10. ⁶ *neque . . . facultās*: ‘but no opportunity,’ etc.

ā¹ tergō habērent, umbrae corporum longius prōiectae ad prīmōs
 ūsque hostium ōrdinēs pertinēbant, unde dēceptī rēgīī mīlitēs in
 umbrās, tamquam in propinquum hostem, tēla mittēbant. Victus
 Mithridātēs in Pontum profūgit. Pharnacēs filius bellum eī
 100 intulit, quī, occīsīs ā patre frātribus, vītāe suae ipse timēbat.
 Mithridātēs ā filiō obsessus² venēnum sūmpsit; quod cum tardius
 subīret, quia adversus venēna multīs antea medicāmentīs corpus
 firmāverat, ā mīlite Gallō, ā³ quō ut adiuvāret sē petierat, inter-
 fectus est.

105 Tigrānī deinde, Armeniae rēgī, quī Mithridātis partēs secūtus
 erat, Pompēius bellum intulit eumque ad dēditionem compulit.



DIADĒMA

Quī cum prōcubisset ad genua Pompēī, eum
 ērēxit,⁴ et benignīs verbīs recreātum diadēma,
 quod abiēcerat, capitī repōnere iūssit, aequē⁵
 110 pulchrum esse iūdicāns et vincere rēgēs et
 facere. Inde in Iūdaeam profectus Rōmānō-
 rum prīmus⁶ Iūdaeōs domuit, Hierosolyma,
 caput gentis, cēpit, templumque iūre⁷ B.C.
 victōriae ingressus est. Rēbus Asiae 63.

115 compositīs, in Ītaliā versus⁸ ad urbem⁹ vēnit, nōn, ut plērīque
 timuerant, armātus, sed dīmissō exercitū, et tertium triumphum
 bīduō¹⁰ dūxit. Īnsignis fuit multīs novīs inūsītātisque ōrnāmentīs
 hīc triumphus; sed nihil inlūstrius vīsum, quam quod¹¹ tribus
 triumphīs trēs orbis partēs dēvictae causam prae buerant: Pom-

¹ ā tergō: 'in the rear.' See p. 11, n. 10. ² obsideō. ³ ā quō . . . petierat: 'whom he had asked to help him.' How literally? ut adiuvāret se is a substantive clause of purpose and object of petierat. See p. 7, n. 20. ⁴ ērīgō. ⁵ aequē . . . facere: lit., 'because he thought it an equally fine thing both to conquer kings and to create them.' The expression is somewhat careless. We would say: 'as glorious to create kings

as to conquer them.' aequē pulchrum is predicate, et vincere . . . et facere subject to esse. ⁶ prīmus . . . domuit: cf. p. 38, n. 1. ⁷ iūre victōriae: 'by right of (i.e. on the strength of) his victory.' ⁸ 'turning'; lit., 'having turned himself.' Cf. n. on cingitur, XIII, l. 29. ⁹ 'the City,' i.e. Rome. ¹⁰ Cf. p. xvii, D 1. ¹¹ quod . . . prae buerant: 'the fact that the conquest of (the) three parts,' etc. Cf. p. 5, n. 15, and p. xxiv, L 4.

pēius enim, quod¹ antea contigerat nēminī, primum ex Āfricā, 120 iterum ex Eurōpā, tertiō ex Asiā triumphāvit, fēlix opīniōne hominum futūrus, sī, quem² glōriae, eundem vītae finem habuisset neque adversam fortūnam esset expertus iam senex.

Posteriore enim tempore ortā inter Pompēium et Caesarem³ B.C. gravī dissēsiōne, quod⁴ hīc⁵ superiorem, ille⁵ parem ferre 125 49. nōn posset, bellum cīvile exārsit. Caesar infestō⁶ exercitū in Ītaliā vēnit. Pompēius, relictā urbe ac deinde Ītaliā ipsā, Thessaliā petit et cum eō cōsulēs senātusque omnis: quem īsecutus Caesar apud Pharsālum aciē fūdit. Victus Pompēius ad Ptolemaeum, Aegyptī rēgem, cui tūtor ā senātū datus erat, 130 profūgit, quī Pompēium interfici iūssit. Latus Pompēi sub oculīs uxōris et liberōrum mūcrōne cōfossus est, caput praecisum, truncus in Nīlum coniectus. Deinde caput cum anulō ad Caesarem delātum est, quī eō vīsō lacrimās nōn continēs illud multis pretiōsissimīsque odōribus cremandum cūrāvit. 135

Is fuit Pompēi post trēs cōsulātūs et totidem triumphōs vītae exitus. Erant in Pompēiō multae et māgnae virtūtēs ac praecipuē admiranda frūgālītās. Cum eī aegrōtantī praecēpisset medicus, ut turdum ederet, negārent autem⁷ servī eam avem ūsquā aestivō tempore posse reperīrī, nisi apud Lūcillum, quī 140 turdōs domī sagināret, vetuit Pompēius turdum inde petī, medicōque dīxit: “Ergō,⁸ nisi Lūcillus perditus deliciīs esset, nōn vīveret Pompēius?” Aliam avem, quae parābilis esset, sibi iūssit appōnī.

¹ ‘something which’; its antecedent is the clause **primum . . . triumphāvit** below. ² With **quem glōriae**, sc. *finem habuit*. ³ The famous C. Julius Caesar, for whom see next selection. ⁴ **quod . . . posset**: ‘because (as men said) the one,’ etc. For the subjunctive, see p. xxi, H 4. ⁵ **hīc . . . ille**: ‘the one (Caesar) . . . the other (Pompey).’ ⁶ **infestō exercitū**: abl. of accompaniment: 419,

I, and 1, 1: 248, a, and x.: 392, and R. 1. ⁷ **autem** contrasts **negārent** with **praecēpisset**. There is a contrast also between **servī** and **medicus**. ⁸ **Ergō . . . Pompēius?** The force of this sentence can be given only by a free rendering, thus: ‘Shall it be said, then, that Pompey would not be alive, had not Lucillus ruined himself by his luxury?’

- 145 Virīs¹ doctīs māgnum honōrem habēbat Pompēius. Ex Syriā
dēcēdēns, cōfectō bellō Mithridaticō, cum Rhodum vēnisset,
Posidōnium cupiit audire²; sed cum audīvisset eum graviter esse
aegrum, quod³ vehementer ēius artūs labōrārent, voluit tamen
nōbilissimum philosophum vīsere. Mōs erat ut, cōsule⁴ aedēs
150 aliquās ingressūrō, lictor forēs percuteret,⁵ admonēns cōsulem
adesse, at Pompēius forēs Posidōniī percutī honōris causā vetuit.
Quem ut vīdit et salūtāvit, molestē sē dīxit ferre, quod eum nōn
posset audire. At ille “Tū vērō” inquit “potes, nec committam,
ut dolor corporis efficiat,⁵ ut frūstrā tantus vir ad mē vēnerit.⁵”
155 Itaque cubāns graviter et cōpiōsē dē hōc ipsō disputāvit: nihil
esse⁶ bonum nisi quod honestum esset, nihil malum dīcī posse,
quod turpe nōn esset. Cum vērō dolōrēs ācritēr eum pungerent,
saepe “Nihil agis,” inquit “dolor! quamvīs⁷ sīs molestus, num-
quam tē esse malum cōnfītēbor.”

XXVII. Gāius Iūlius Caesar

5



CAESAR

C. Iūlius Caesar,⁸ nōbilissimā Iūliōrum genitus
familiā,⁹ annum agēns sextum et decimum patrem
āmīsīt. Cornēliam, Cinnae¹⁰ filiam, dūxit uxōrem;
cūius pater cum esset Sullae inimīcissimus, is¹¹
Caesarem voluit compellere, ut eam repudiāret;
neque¹² id potuit efficere. Quā rē Caesar bonīs
spoliātus cum etiam ad necem quaererētur, mūtātā
veste nocte urbe ēlāpsus¹³ est et quamquam tunc

¹ Virīs . . . habēbat: ‘he highly hon-
ored learned men.’ ² audīō, like our
‘hear,’ is often used of listening to lec-
tures or to teachers. ³ quod . . . labō-
rārent: i.e. because he had the gout.
⁴ cōsule . . . ingressūrō: ‘whenever
the consul,’ etc.; a temporal abl. abs.
⁵ Subjunctive in substantive clauses of
result: see p. xix, F 3. ⁶ infinitive,

because the clause in which it stands is
an apposition to hōc. This use of the
infin. is common. ⁷ quamvīs sīs: con-
cessive subjunctive; see 515, III: 313,
a: 606.

⁸ See Vocab., Iūlius. ⁹ ablative of
source. ¹⁰ Cf. p. 73, n. 1. ¹¹ i.e. Sulla.
¹² neque potuit: ‘but he was not able.’
¹³ ēlābor.

quārtānae¹ morbō labōrābat, prope² per singulās noctēs latebrās commūtāre cōgēbātur; et comprehēnsus ā Sullae libērtō, nē³ ad 10 Sullam perdūcerētur, vix datā⁴ pecūniā ēvāsīt. Postrēmō per propinquōs et adfinēs suōs veniam impetrāvit. Satis cōstat Sullam, cum dēprecantibus⁵ amīcissimīs et ōrnatissimīs virīs aliquandiū dēnegāsset atque illī pertināciter contenderent, expūgnātum tandem prōclāmāsse, vincerent,⁶ dummodo scīrent,⁷ eum. 15 quem incolumem tantō opere cuperent, aliquandō optimātium partibus, quās sēcum simul dēfendissent, exitiō futūrum; nam Caesarī multōs Mariōs inesse.

Stīpendia prīma in Asiā fēcīt. In expūgnātiōne Mitylēnārum coronā cīvica dōnātus est. Mortuō Sullā, Rhodum sēcēdere 20 statuit, ut per otium Apollōniō Molōnī, tunc clārissimō dīcendī⁸ magistrō, operam daret. Hūc dum trāicit, ā praedōnibus captus est mānsitque apud eōs prope quadrāgintā diēs. Per omne autem illud spatium ita sē gessit, ut pīrātīs pariter terrōrī venerātiōnique esset. Comitēs interim servōsque ad expediendās pecūniās, quibus 25 redimerētur, dīmīsīt. Vīgintī talenta pīrātae pōstulāverant: ille quīnquāgintā datūrum sē sponndit. Quibus numerātīs cum expositus esset in lītore, cōnfēstim Milētum, quae urbs proximē⁹ aberat, properāvit ibique contrāctā clāsse invectus in eum locum, in quō ipsī praedōnēs erant, partem clāssis fugāvit, partem mersit, 30 aliquot nāvēs cēpit pīrātāsque in potestātem redāctōs eō supplicio, quod illīs saepe minātus inter iocum erat, adfēcīt crucique suffīxit.

¹ quārtānae (sc. febris) . . . labōrābat: 'he was suffering from intermittent fever.' morbō is abl. of cause.

² prope . . . noctēs: 'almost every night.' ³ nē . . . ēvāsīt: 'he barely, by giving money, escaped being surrendered to Sulla.' nē . . . perdūcerētur expresses the purpose of datā pecūniā.

⁴ Cf. p. xxiii, K 8. ⁵ = a rel. clause (cf. p. xxiv, L 1): 'who pleaded (for Caesar)'; lit., 'who sought to beg him off.'

⁶ For the subjunctive. see p. 63, n. 5.

Sulla said: *Vincite, dummodo sciātis*, etc. Translate *prōclāmāsse . . . scīrent* thus: 'cried out (bidding them) have their way, but at the same time (lit. provided they) to realize.' ⁷ See 513, I: 314: 573. ⁸ 'oratory.' ⁹ *prope abesse* = 'to be near by,' is a common idiom.

Quaestōrī ūterior¹ Hispānia obvēnit. Quō profectus cum Alpēs
 35 trānsīret et ad cōnspectum pauperis cūiusdam vīcī comitēs per
 iocum inter sē disputārent, num illīc² etiam esset ambitīōnī locus,
 sēriō dīxit Caesar māllē sē ibi prīmum esse, quam Rōmae secun-
 dum. Dominātiōnis avidus³ ā prīmā aetāte rēgnum concupiscē-
 bat semperque in ōre habēbat hōs Eurīpidis, Graecī poētae, versūs:

40 Nam sī violandum est iūs, rēgnandī grātiā
 Violandum est. Aliīs⁴ rēbus pietātem colās.⁵

Cumque Gadēs, quod est Hispāniae oppidum, vēnisset, animad-
 versā apud Herculis templum māgnī Alexandrī imāgine ingemuit
 et quasi pertaesus ignāviam suam, quod nihildum ā sē memorābile
 45 āctum esset in eā aetāte, quā iam Alexander orbem terrārum subē-
 gisset, missiōnem continuō efflāgitāvit ad captandās quam prīmum
 māiōrum rērum occāsiones in urbe.

Aedīlis praeter comitium āc Forum etiam Capitōlium ōrnāvit
 porticibus. Vēnātiōnes autem lūdōsque⁶ et cum conlēgā M. Bibulō
 50 et sēparātīm ēdidit: quō⁷ factum est, ut commūnium quoque im-
 pēnsārum sōlus grātiā caperet. His autem rēbus patrimonium
 effūdīt tantumque cōnflāvit aes aliēnum, ut ipse diceret sibi⁸ opus
 esse millīēs sēstertium, ut habēret nihil.

Cōnsul deinde creātus cum M. Bibulō, societātem⁹ cum Gnaeō
 55 Pompēiō et Marcō Crassō iūnxit Caesar, nē quid agerētur in B.C.
 rē publicā, quod displicuisset ūllī ex tribus. Deinde lēgem 60.

¹ See Vocab., *Hispānia*. ² i.e. even in so insignificant a place. ³ = *quod avidus erat*. ⁴ **aliīs rēbus**: 'under other circumstances,' 'otherwise.' For the case, see p. 27, n. 3. ⁵ The subjunctive here = an imperative: see p. 31, n. 9. Note also that **colās** is an example of the indefinite or universal second person, since the command is addressed, not to any particular individual, but to any one and every one. ⁶ **lūdōs ēdidit**: 'he celebrated games.'

On the magnificence of the games which the Aediles gave depended very largely their chance of promotion to the higher offices. ⁷ 'whereby'; abl. of means. ⁸ **sibi . . . sēstertium**: with **millīēs** sc. *centēna milia*, and take **sēstertium** as gen. plural from *sēstertius*, and dependent on *milia*. Translate: 'that he needed 100,000,000 sesterces,' i.e. about \$1,000,000. See Vocab., *sēstertius*. ⁹ **societātem . . . iūnxit**: this combination is called 'The First Triumvirate.'

tulit, ut ager Campānus plēbī dīvidērētur. Cui lēgī cum senātus repūgnāret, rem ad populum dētulit. Bibulus conlēga in Forum vēnit, ut lēgī obsisteret, sed tanta in eum commōta est sēditio, ut in caput ēius cophinus stercore plēnus effunderētur fascēsque eī 60 frangerentur atque adeō ipse armīs Forō expellerētur. Quā rē cum Bibulus per reliquum annī tempus domō abditus Cūriā abstinēret, ūnus ex eō tempore Caesar omnia in rē publicā ad arbitrium administrābat, ut nōnnūllī urbānōrum, sī¹ quid tēstandī grātiā sīgnārent, per iocum nōn, ut mōs erat, ‘cōsulibus² Caesare et 65 Bibulō’ āctum³ scrīberent, sed ‘Iūliō et Caesare,’ ūnum cōsulem nōmine et cōgnōmine prō duōbus appellantes.

Fūctus⁴ cōsulātū Caesar Galliam prōvinciam accēpit. Gessit autem novem⁵ annīs, quibus⁵ in imperiō fuit, haec ferē: Galliam in prōvinciae fōrmam redēgit; Germānōs, quī trāns Rhēnum 70 incolunt, prīmus Rōmānōrum ponte fabricātō aggressus māximīs adfēcit clādibus. Aggressus est Britannōs, ignōtōs antea, superātisque⁶ pecūniās et obsidēs imperāvit. Hīc⁷ cum⁸ multa Rōmānōrum mīlitum insīgnia nārrantur, tum⁸ illud⁹ ēgregium ipsius Caesaris, quod, nūtante in fugam exercitū, raptō fugientis ē manū 75 scūtō in prīmam volitāns aciem proelium restituit. Idem aliō proeliō legiōnis aquiliferum ineundae fugae causā iam¹⁰ conversum faucibus comprehēsum¹¹ in contrāriam partem dētrāxit dextram-

¹ *sī* . . . *signārent*: an instance of the iterative subjunctive (p. 45, n. 2) = ‘whenever they affixed their seals as witnesses.’ ² *cōsulibus* . . . *Bibulō*: for this way of dating events, see XIV, 1. ³ *Sc. esse*. ⁴ *fūctus* (*fungor*) = *postquam fūctus est*. ⁵ Cf. p. xvii, C 2. ⁶ *Sc. eis*, as dat. of indirect object with *imperāvit*. Caesar’s operations were confined to the southern portion of Great Britain. ⁷ = *Hōc tempore*, i.e. during this campaign. The language of this whole sentence is somewhat loose. The writer begins as if he were going

to say: *Hic, cum . . . nārrantur, tum Caesarem ipsum ēgregium fēcisse nārrant*, but changes the construction at *tum*. ⁸ *cum . . . tum*: cf. p. 67, n. 7. ⁹ *illud* is explained by the clause *quod . . . restituit*. The episode occurred in one of Caesar’s Gallic campaigns, not, as here stated, in Britain. It is related in the second book of Caesar’s *Gallic War*. Cf. also Longfellow’s *Courtship of Miles Standish*, II. ¹⁰ *iam conversum* = *quī iam conversus erat*. ¹¹ *comprehēsum . . . dētrāxit* = *comprehendit et . . . dētrāxit*.

que ad hostem tendēns “Quōrsū tū” inquit “abīs? Illīc sunt,
80 cum quibus dīmicāmus.” Quā adhortātiōne omnium legiōnum
trepidātiōnem corrēxit vincīque parātās vincere docuit.

Interfectō intereā apud Parthōs Crassō et dēfūctā Iūliā, Cae-
saris filiā, quae, nūpta Pompēiō, generī socerīque concordiam B.C.
tenēbat,¹ statim aemulātiō ērūpit. Iam prīdem Pompēiō 53.
85 sūspectae² Caesaris opēs et Caesarī Pompēiāna dīgnitās gravis,
nec hīc³ ferēbat parem, nec ille³ superiōrem. Itaque cum
Caesar in Galliā dētīnērētur, et, nē imperfectō bellō discēderet,
pōstulāssēt ut sibi licēret, quamvis absentī,⁴ alterum cōsulātum
petere, ā senātū, suādentibus Pompēiō eiusque amīcīs, negātum ei
90 est. Hanc iniūriam acceptam vindicātūrus⁵ in Ītaliā rediit et
bellandū⁶ ratus cum exercitū Rubicōnem flūmen, quī⁷ B.C.
prōvinciae eius fīnis erat, trānsiit. Hōc ad flūmen paulum 49.
cōstitisse fertur ac reputāns quantum mōlīrētur, conversus ad
proximōs, “Etiamnunc” inquit “regredī possumus; quod sī ponti-
95 culum trānsierimus, omnia armīs agenda erunt.” Postrēmō autem
“Iacta ālea estō!” exclāmāns exercitum trāicī iūssit plūrimisque
urbibus occupātīs Brundisium contendit, quō Pompēius cōsulēs-
que cōnfūgerant.

Quī cum inde in Ēpīrum trāiēcissent, Caesar, eōs secūtus ā
100 Brundisiō, Dyrrachium inter⁸ oppositās clāssēs gravissimā hieme
trāsmīsīt; cōpiisque⁹ quās subsequī iūsserat diūtius cēssantibus,
cum ad eās arcessendās frūstrā mīsisset, mīrae audāciae facinus

¹ ‘preserved.’ ² Sc. *erant*; also *erat* as the verb to *dignitās*. Through the influence of *iam pridem* both verbs have the force of English pluperfects: 469, 2: 277, b: 234. ³ Point out the chiasmus (p. 21, n. 15) in *Caesaris . . . superiōrem*. ⁴ The law required that a candidate must give notice of his candidacy in person at Rome within seventeen days of the election. Caesar desired to stand for the consulship in 49 B.C. ⁵ Cf. p. xviii,

E 5. ⁶ *bellandū* (sc. *esse*): an impersonal passive: ‘that war was necessary.’ ⁷ *quī . . . erat*: this river also formed the boundary between Italy proper and Cisalpine Gaul; hence by crossing it Caesar put himself in a position of open hostility to the government. ⁸ = *per*, ‘through the midst of.’ ⁹ *cōpiīs . . . cēssantibus*: causal abl. abs.: ‘when, because his forces . . . tarried too long, he had sent,’ etc.

ēdidit. Morae enim impatiēns castrīs noctū ēgreditur, clam nāviculam cōnscendit, obvolūtō capite, nē āgnōscerētur, et quamquam mare saevā tempestāte intumēscēbat, in altum tamen prōtinus 105 dīrigī nāvīgium iubet et, gubernātōre trepidante, “Quid timēs?” inquit “Caesarem vehis!” neque prius¹ gubernātōrem cēdere adversae tempestātī passus est, quam¹ paene obrutus esset¹ fluctibus.

Deinde Caesar in Ēpīrum profectus Pompēium Pharsālicō 110 B.C. proeliō fūdit, et fugientem persecūtus, ut occīsum cōgnōvit, 48. Ptolemaeō rēgī, Pompēiī interfectōrī, ā quō sibi quoque insidiās tendī vidēret, bellum intulit; quō victō in Pontum trānsiit Pharnacemque, Mithridātis filium, rebellantem et multiplicī succēssū² praeferōcem intrā³ quīntum ab adventū diem, 115 quattuor, quibus⁴ in cōnspectum vēnit, hōrīs⁴ unā prōflīgāvit aciē, mōre fulminis, quod unō eōdemque mōmentō vēnit, percussit, abscēssit.) Nec vāna dē sē praedicātiō est Caesaris ante victum hostem esse quam vīsum.⁵ Ponticō⁶ postea triumphō trium verbōrum praetulit titulum: “Vēnī, vīdī, vīci.” Deinde 120 Scīpiōnem⁷ et Iubam, Numidiaē rēgem, reliquiās Pompēiānārum partium in Āfricā refoventēs, dēvīcit.⁸

Victōrem Āfricānī bellī Gāium Caesarem gravius excēpit Hispāniēse, quod Cn. Pompēius, Māgnī⁹ filius, adulēscēns fortissimus, ingēns ac terribile cōnflāverat, undique ad eum auxiliīs¹⁰ 125 paternī nōminis māgnitudinem sequentium¹¹ ex tōtō orbe cōnflu-

¹ Cf. p. xx, G 4. ² abl. both of cause and means. Join with **praeferōcem**. ³ **intrā** . . . **vēnit**: ‘within four days of his arrival (and) within four hours after he caught sight of him.’ ⁴ See p. xvii, C 2. ⁵ Strictly, we ought to have *ante victum esse quam visus esset*, the subjunctive being due to the indirect discourse. Caesar said: *ante victus est quam visus (est)*. The infinitive **vīsum** (*esse*) is due to attraction of the

neighboring infinitive **victum esse**.

⁶ **Ponticō** . . . **triumphō**: i.e. the procession in which he celebrated his victory in Pontus. **triumphō** is dat. with **praetulit**. ⁷ Q. Metellus Pius Scipio, father-in-law of Pompey. ⁸ at Thapsus, 46 B.C. ⁹ Cf. XXVI, 49. ¹⁰ **auxiliīs** . . . **cōnfluentibus**: the abl. abs. denotes both cause and attendant circumstance. ¹¹ = *cōrum quī sequēbantur*. Cf. *volentibus*, XIII, 97.

entibus. Sua¹ Caesarem in Hispāniam comitāta fortūna est: sed
 nūllum umquam atrōcius periculōsiusque ab eō initum proelium,
 adeō ut, plūs² quam dubiō Mārte, dēscenderet equō cōsistēnsque
 130 ante recēdentem suōrum aciem increpāns fortūnam, quod sē in
 eum servāset exitum, dēnūntiāret militibus vēstigiō sē nōn recēs-
 sūrum; proinde vidērent,³ quem⁴ et quō locō imperātōrem dēser-
 tūrī essent. Verēcundiā magis quam virtūte aciēs restitūta est.
 Cn. Pompēius victus et interēptus est. Caesar, omnium victor,
 135 regressus in urbem omnibus, quī contrā sē arma tulerant, ignōvit
 et quīnquiēs triumphāvit.

Bellīs cīvilibus cōfectīs, conversus iam ad ōrdinandum rei
 pūblīcae statum fāstōs⁵ corrēxit annumque ad cursum sōlis
 accommodāvit, ut trecentōrum sexāgintā quīnque diērum esset
 140 et, intercalāriō⁵ mēnse sublātō, ūnus diēs quārtō quōque⁶ annō
 intercalārētur. Iūs labōriōsissimē ac severissimē dīxit. Repe-
 tundārum⁷ convictōs etiam ōrdine senātōriō mōvit. Peregrīnārum
 mercium portōria īstituit: lēgem⁸ praecipuē sūmptuāriam exer-
 cuit. Dē ōrnanā instruendāque urbe, item dē tuendō ampliandō-
 145 que imperiō plūra ac māiōra in diēs dēstinābat: imprīmīs iūs
 cīvile ad certum modum redigere⁹ atque ex immēnsā lēgum cōpiā

¹ 'His own,' i.e. his usual. ² **plūs** . . . **Mārte**: 'since the battle was more than doubtful.' The battle was fought at Munda, 45 B.C. ³ Cf. p. 63, n. 5. ⁴ = *quālem*. So **quō** = *quāli*. ⁵ **fāstōs corrēxit**: In III, 22, it is stated that Numa divided the year into twelve months according to the course of the moon. This year contained only 355 days. In order, therefore, to make the months coincide with the seasons to which they belong, Numa ordered that every two years an extra month, called a *mēnsis intercalāris*, should be added. These intercalary months were inserted after February 23d, and contained alternately 22 and 23 days. This arrangement made the average length of the

year 366½ days. A further cause of confusion was the fact that the Pontifices, who had charge of the calendar, often, for political reasons, omitted the intercalary month. In Caesar's time the error amounted to about three months. The calendar arranged by him is almost identical with that in use to-day. ⁶ from *quisque*: 'each,' 'every.' ⁷ *Sc. rērum. rēs repetundae* was a technical term for 'extortion.' For the gen., see p. 36, n. 8. ⁸ A *lēx sumptuāria* was a law regulating the sums of money which might be spent for various purposes. Caesar attempted especially to check extravagance in dress and at banquets. ⁹ The infinitives in lines 146-151 are used because the clauses in

optima quaeque et necessāria in paucissimōs cōferre librōs; bibliothēcās Graecās et Latīnās, quās¹ māximās posset, pūblicāre; siccāre Pomptīnās palūdēs: viam munīre ā Marī Superō per Apen-
nīnī dorsum ad Tiberim ūsque: Dācōs, quī sē in Pontum effū-
derant, coercēre: mox Parthīs bellum īferre per Armeniam.

Haec et alia agentem et meditantem mors praevēnit. Dictātor
enim in perpetuum creātus agere īnsolentius coepit: senātum ad
sē venientem sedēns excēpit et quendam, ut adsurgeret monentem,
irātō vultū respexit. Cum Antōnius,² Caesaris in omnibus bellīs
comes et tunc cōsulātūs conlēga, capitī ēius in sellā aureā seden-
tis prō rōstrīs diadēma, īsīgne rēgium, imposuisset, id ita ab eō
est repulsum, ut nōn offēnsus vidērētur. Quārē cōniūrātum in
eum est ā³ sexāgintā amplius virīs, Cassiō et Brūtō ducibus cōn-
spirātiōnis, dēcrētumque eum Īdibus Mārtiīs in senātū cōnfodere.

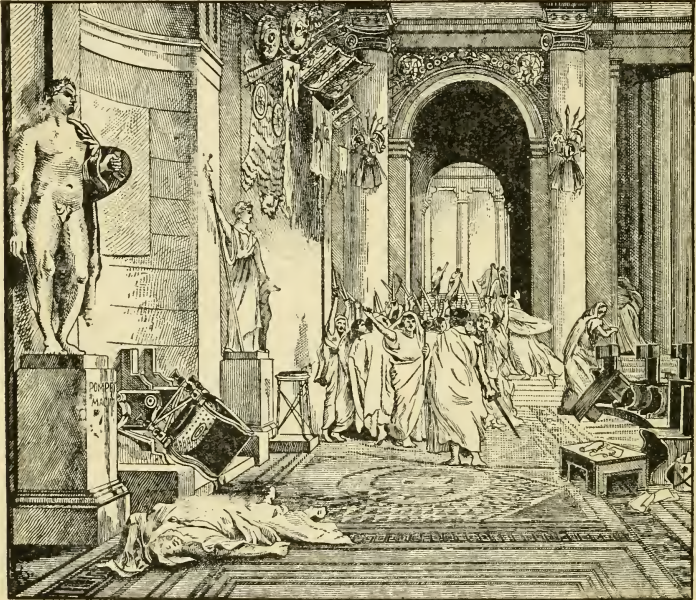
Plūrima indicia futūrī perīculī obtulerant diī immortalēs. Uxor
Calpurnia, territa nocturnō vīsū, ut Īdibus Mārtiīs domī subsiste-
ret ōrābat et Spūrinna harūspex praedīxerat⁴ ut proximōs diēs
trīgintā quasi fātālēs cavēret, quōrum ūltimus erat Īdūs Mārtiae.
Hōc igitur diē Caesar Spūrinnae “Ecquid scīs” inquit “Īdūs
Mārtiās iam vēnisse?” et is “Ecquid scīs illās nōndum praeter-
isse?” Atque cum Caesar eō diē in senātum vēnisset, adsidentem
cōspirātī speciē⁵ officiī circumstetērunt ilicōque ūnus, quasi
aliquid rogātūrus, propius accēssit renuentīque⁶ ab⁷ utrōque
umerō togam apprehendit. Deinde clāmantem “Ista quidem
vīs est!” Casca, ūnus ē cōniūrātis, adversum⁸ vulnerat paulum

which they stand are in apposition to *plūra āc māiōra*, l. 144. See p. 86, n. 5.

¹ *quās . . . pūblicāre*: ‘to throw open to the public as large libraries as possible.’ ² The celebrated Mark Antony. ³ *ā . . . virīs*: ‘by more than sixty men.’ For the case of *virīs*, see p. 10, n. 18. ⁴ ‘had warned him,’ not ‘had predicted’: hence it may be construed

with a substantive clause of purpose (ut . . . *cavēret*) as its object. ⁵ *speciē officiī*: ‘under pretense of doing him honor.’ Cf. *per speciem vēnandī*, XIX, 60. ⁶ *Sc. ei*: dat. of interest. ⁷ ‘by’; cf. p. 11, n. 10. ⁸ *adversum* (sc. *eum*) *vulnerat*: ‘wounds him in front.’ The wound was in the shoulder. For *adversum* as = an adverbial phrase, cf. p. 4, n. 4.

infrā iugulum. Caesar Cascae braccium adreptum graphiō trāiē-
 cit cōnātusque prōsilire aliō vulnere tardātus est. Dein ut ani-
 madvertit undique sē strictīs pugiōnibus petī,¹ togā caput
 175 obvolvīt et ita tribus et vīgintī plāgīs cōnfossus est. Cum March 15,
 B.C. 44.
 Mārcum Brūtum, quem filiī locō habēbat in sē inruentem vīdisset,
 dīxisse fertur: “Tū quoque, mī filiī!”



DEATH OF CAESAR

Illud inter omnēs ferē cōstitit tālem eī mortem paene ex
 sententiā obtigisse.² Nam et quondam cum apud Xenophōntem
 180 lēgisset Cŷrum ūltimā valētūdine mandāsse quaedam dē fūnere
 suō, āspērnatūs tam lentum mortis genus subitam sibi celerem-

¹ ‘assailed.’² *obtīgō.*

que optāverat, et prīdiē quam occiderētur, in sermōne nātō super cēnam quisnam esset fīnis vītāe commodissimus, repentinum inopinātumque praetulerat. Percussōrum autem neque trienniō quisquam amplius supervīxit neque suā¹ morte dēfūctus est. 185 Damnatī omnēs alius aliō cāsū periērunt, pars naufragiō, pars proeliō; nōnnūllī sēmet eōdem illō pugiōne, quō Caesarem violāverant, interēmērunt.

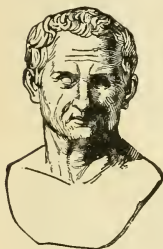
Quō² rārīor in rēgibus et prīncipibus virīs moderātiō, hōc laudanda magis est. C. Iūlius Caesar victōriā civīlī³ clēmen- 190 tissimē ūsus est; cum enim scrīnia dēprehendisset epistulārum ad Pompēiū missārum ab iīs, quī⁴ vidēbantur aut in dīversīs aut in neutrīs fuisse partibus, legere nōluit, sed combūssit, nē⁵ forte in multōs gravius cōsulendī locum darent. Cicerō hanc laudem eximiam Caesarī tribuit, quod nihil obliviscī soleret nisi 195 iniūriās. Simultātēs omnēs, occāsiōne oblātā, libēns dēposuit. Ūltrō āc prior scrīpsit C. Calvō post fāmōsa ēius adversum sē epigrammata. Valerium Catullum, cūius⁶ versiculīs fāmam suam lacerātam nōn ignōrābat, adhibuit cēnae. C. Memmiī suffragātor in petitiōne cōsulātūs fuit, etsī asperrimās fuisse ēius in sē 200 ōrātiōnēs sciēbat.

Fuisse trāditur excelsā statūrā,⁷ ōre⁷ paulō⁸ plēniōre, nigrīs vegetisque oculis,⁷ capite⁷ calvō; quam calvitii dēfōrmitātem, quod saepe obtrēctātōrum iocīs obnoxia erat, aegrē ferēbat. Ideō ex omnibus dēcrētīs sibi ā senātū populōque honōribus nōn alium 205 aut recēpit aut ūsūrpāvit libentius quam iūs laureae⁹ perpetuō

¹ suā morte: 'a natural death'; an ablative of manner. ² Quō rārīor ... hōc laudanda magis: 'The rarer ... the more praiseworthy.' Quō and hōc are ablative of the degree of difference (a variety of the ablative of means): cf. p. 39, n. 12. ³ i.e. over his fellow-citizens. ⁴ quī ... partibus: 'who had apparently belonged,' etc. How literally? With dīversīs sc. Pompeiō. ⁵ nē ... darent: 'that they might not by any chance give occasion to vigorous measures,' etc. ⁶ cūius ... ignōrābat: 'by whose verses, as he very well knew, his own fair fame had been wounded.' ⁷ ablatives of characteristic. ⁸ paulō plēniōre: 'somewhat full.' ⁹ Sc. corōnae, and cf. the frequent omission of manus with dextra and sinistra.

gestandae. Vīnī¹ parcissimum eum fuisse nē inimīci quidem negāvērunt. Verbum Catōnis est ūnum ex omnibus Caesarem ad ēvertendam rem pūblicam sōbrium accēssisse. Armōrum et
 210 equitandī perītissimus, labōris ūltrā fidem patiēns; in āgmine nōnnumquam equō, saepius pedibus anteībat, capite dētēctō, seu sōl, seu imber erat. Longissimās viās incrēdibilī celeritātē cōn-
 ficiēbat, ut² persaepe nūntiōs dē sē praevenīret: neque eum morā-
 bantur flūmina, quae vel nandō vel innīxus inflātīs utribus
 215 trāiciēbat.)

XXVIII. Mārcus Tullius Cicerō



CICERO

5 Mārcus Tullius Cicerō, equestrī genere, Arpīnī, quod est Volscōrum oppidum, nātus est. Ex ēius avīs³ ūnus verrūcam⁴ in extrēmō nāsō⁵ sitam habuit, ciceris⁶ grānō similem; inde cōgnōmen Cicerōnis gentī inditum. Suādentibus quibus-
 dam ut id nōmen mūtāret, “Dabō operam” inquit “ut istud cōgnōmen nōbilissimōrum nō-
 minum splendōrem vincat.” Cum ā patre Rō-
 mam missus, ubi⁷ celeberrimōrum magistrōrum
 10 scholīs interesset, eas artēs dīsceret, quibus aetās puerīlis ad hūmānitātem⁸ solet infōrmārī, tantō succēssū tantāque cum prae-
 ceptōrum tum cēterōrum dīscipulōrum admīrātiōne id fēcit, ut, cum fāma dē Cicerōnis ingenīo et doctrīnā ad aliōs mānāsset,⁹
 nōn paucī, quī ēius videndī et audiendī grātiā scholās adīrent,
 15 repertī esse dīcantur.

Cum nullā rē magis ad summōs in rē pūblicā honōrēs viam mūnīrī posse intellegeret quam arte dīcendī et ēloquentiā, tōtō

¹ Vīnī parcissimum: cf. *Cibī vīnīque temperāns, somnī parcus*, XXVI, 21, and note. ² ut . . . praevenīret expresses result, not purpose.

The following selections have been

edited for rapid reading or reading at sight: ³ ‘ancestors.’ ⁴ ‘wart.’ ⁵ ‘nose’; cf. *nasal*. ⁶ ciceris grānō: ‘a tiny chickpea.’ ⁷ = *ut*. ⁸ ‘culture.’ ⁹ ‘had spread.’

animō in ēius studium incubuit,¹ in quō quidem ita versātus² est, ut nōn solum eōs, quī in Forō et iūdiiciis³ causās perōrārent,⁴ studiōsē sectārētur,⁵ sed prīvātīm quoque dīligentissimē sē exercē- 20 ret. Prīmum ēloquentiam et libertātem⁶ adversus Sullānōs ostendit. Nam cum Rōscium quendam, parricīdiī accūsātum, ob Chrȳsogonī, Sullae libērtī,⁷ quī in ēius adversāriīs erat, potentiam nēmō dēfendere auderet, tantā ēloquentiae vī eum dēfendit Cicerō, ut iam tum in arte dīcendī nullus eī pār esse vidērētur. Ex quō 25 invidiam veritus⁸ Athēnās studiōrum grātiā petiit, ubi Antiochum philosophum studiōsē audīvit. Inde ēloquentiae causā Rhodum sē contulit, ubi Molōnem, Graecum rhētorem tum disertissimum,⁹ magistrum habuit. Quī cum Cicerōnem dīcentem audīvisset, flēvisse dīcitur, quod per hunc Graecia ēloquentiae laude prī- 30 vārētur.¹⁰

Rōmam reversus quaestor Siciliam habuit. Nullius vērō quae- stūra aut grātior aut clārior fuit; cum māgna tum esset annōnae¹¹ difficultās, initiō molestus erat Siculīs, quōs cōgeret frūmenta in urbem mittere; postea vērō, dīligentiam et iūstitiam et cōmitā- 35 tem¹² ēius experti,¹³ māiōrēs quaestōrī suō honōrēs quam ūllī umquam praetōrī dētulērunt. Ē Siciliā reversus Rōmam in causīs dīcendis ita flōruit, ut inter omnēs causārum patrōnōs¹⁴ et esset et habērētur prīnceps.

Cōnsul deinde factus L. Sergiī Catilīnae cōniūrātiōnem singu- 40 lārī virtūte, cōstantiā, cūrā compressit.¹⁵ Catilīnae proavum,¹⁶ M. Sergium, incrēdibilī fortitūdine fuisse Plīnius refert. Stīpen- dia¹⁷ is fēcit secundō bellō Pūnicō. Secundō stīpendiō¹⁸ dextram manum perdidit: stīpendiīs¹⁹ duōbus ter et viciēs vulnerātus est: ob id neutrā manū, neutrō pede satis ūtilis, plūrimisque²⁰ postea 45

¹ 'applied himself.' ² 'engaged.' ³ 'courts.' ⁴ 'pleaded.' ⁵ 'followed,' ⁶ 'courted' (cf. *sequor*). ⁷ 'independence.' ⁸ 'freedman.' ⁹ 'fearing.' ¹⁰ 'most eloquent.' ¹¹ 'an-

nōnae difficultās: 'a lack of corn.' ¹² 'courtesy.' ¹³ 'having had proof of.' ¹⁴ 'lawyers.' ¹⁵ 'crushed.' ¹⁶ 'great-grandfather.' ¹⁷ Cf. XXVII, 19. ¹⁸ 'campaign.' ¹⁹ *que* here = 'but.'

stīpendiīs dēbilis¹ mīles erat. Bis ab Hannibale captus, bis² vinculōrum ēius profugus, vīgintī mēnsibus nūllō³ nōn diē in catēnīs⁴ aut compedibus⁵ cūstōdītus. Sinistrā manū sōlā quater pūgnāvit, duōbus equīs, īnsidente eō, suffossīs.⁶ Dextram sibi
 50 ferream fēcīt eāque religātā⁷ proeliātus Cremōnam obsidiōne exēmit, Placentiam tūtātus est, duodēna castra hostium in Galliā cēpit. Cēterī profectō, Plīnius addit, victōrēs hominum fuēre, Sergius vīcit etiam fortūnam.

Singulārem hūius virī glōriam foedē dehonestāvit pronepōtis⁸
 55 scelus. Hīc enim reī familiāris, quam profūderat, inopiā multōrumque scelerum cōnsientiā in furōrem āctus et dominandī cupiditāte incēnsus indīgnātusque, quod in petitiōne cōsulātūs repulsam⁹ passus esset, cōniūrātiōne factā senātum cōnfodere, cōsulēs trucidāre,¹⁰ urbem incendere, diripere aerārium cōstitu-
 60 erat. Āctum¹¹ erat dē pulcherrimō imperiō, nisi illa cōniūrātiō in¹² Cicerōnem et Antōnium cōsulēs incidisset, quōrum alter¹³ indūstriā rem patefēcīt, alter manū¹⁴ oppressit. Cum Cicerō, habitō senātū, in praesentem reum¹⁵ perōrāsset, Catilīna, incendium suum ruīnā¹⁶ sē restinctūrum esse minitāns, Rōmā profūgit
 65 et ad exercitum, quem parāverat, proficīscitur, sīgna inlātūrus urbī. Sed sociī ēius, quī in urbe remānserant, comprehēnsī in carcere necātī sunt. A. Fulvius, vir senātōriī ordinis, filium, iuvenem et ingeniō et fōrmā inter aequālēs nitentem,¹⁷ prāvō cōnsiliō Catilīnae amīcitiam secūtum inque castra ēius ruentem,
 70 ex mediō itinere retrāctum suppliciō mortis adfēcīt, praefātus¹⁸ nōn sē Catilīnae illum adversus patriam, sed patriae adversus Catilīnam genuisse.¹⁹

¹ 'though disabled.' ² bis . . . profugus = bis vincula ēius profūgit. ³ nūllō nōn: 'every.' ⁴ 'chains.' ⁵ 'shackles.' ⁶ 'slain'; lit., 'stabbed from below.' ⁷ 'fastened' (to the stump of his arm). ⁸ 'great-grandson.' ⁹ 'defeat'; a technical term of Roman politics.

¹⁰ 'butcher.' ¹¹ Āctum erat dē: 'it would have been all up with.' ¹² in . . . incidisset: 'happened in the days of.' ¹³ Cicero. ¹⁴ 'prowess.' ¹⁵ 'culprit.' ¹⁶ 'by a general downfall.' ¹⁷ 'conspicuous'; lit., 'shining.' ¹⁸ 'having first said.' ¹⁹ from gignō, 'to beget.'

Neque eō magis ab inceptō Catilīna dēstitit, sed infēstīs sīgnīs Rōmam petēns Antōnīi exercitū opprimitur. Quam atrōciter dīmīcātum sit exitus docuit: nēmō hostium bellō superfuit; 75 quem quisque in pūgnandō cēperat locum, eum āmissā animā¹ tegēbat. Catilīna longē ā suīs inter hostium cadāvera² repertus est: pulcherrimā morte,³ sī prō patriā sic concidisset! Senātus populusque Rōmānus Cicerōnem patrem patriae appellāvit. Cicerō ipse in ōrātiōne prō Sullā palam praedicat cōsiliū patriae 80 servandae fuisse iniectum sibi ā diīs, cum Catilīna cōniūrāset adversus eam. “Ō dii immortalēs,” inquit “vōs profectō incendistis tum animum meum cupiditāte cōservandae patriae. Vōs āvocāstis mē ā cōgītātiōnibus omnibus cēterīs et convertistis ad salūtem ūnam patriae. Vōs dēnique praetulistis mentī meae 85 clārissimum lūmen in tenebrīs tantīs errōris et inscientiae. Tribuam enim vōbīs, quae sunt vestra. Nec vērō possum tantum dare ingenio meō, ut⁴ dispexerim sponte meā in tempestāte illā turbulentissimā rei pūblīcae, quid esset optimum factū.”

Paucīs post annīs Cicerōnī diem dixit Clōdīus tribūnus plēbis, 90 quod cīvēs Rōmānōs indictā⁵ causā necāvisset. Senātus maestus,⁶ tamquam in pūblicō lūctū, veste⁷ mūtātā prō eō dēprecābātur. Cicerō, cum posset armīs salūtem suam dēfendere, māluit urbe cēdere quam suā causā caedem fierī. Proficīscentem omnēs bonī flentēs prōsecūtī sunt. Dein Clōdīus ēdictum prōposuit, ut Mārcō 95 Tullio⁸ īgnī et aquā interdicerētur: illiūs domum et villās incendit. Sed vīs illa nōn diuturna fuit, mox enim tōtus ferē populus Rōmānus ingentī dēsideriō Cicerōnis reditum flāgitāre coepit et māximō omnium ōrdinum studiō Cicerō in patriam revocātus est.

1 ‘life.’ 2 ‘corpses.’ 3 Sc. *concidisset*. 4 *ut . . . dispexerim*: ‘(as to say) that I should have of my own accord clearly perceived.’ 5 *indictā causā*: ‘with their cause unpleaded,’ i.e. without giving them a trial. 6 ‘mourning.’ 7 *veste mūtātā*: i.e. changing their or-

dinary attire, which was white, for darker robes of mourning. 8 *Tullio . . . interdicerētur*: lit., ‘that a ban should be laid on Tullius in respect of fire and water,’ i.e. that he should be outlawed, and every one forbidden to aid him, even with the necessities of life.

100 Nihil per tōtam vītam Cicerōnī itinere, quō in patriam rediit, acci-
dit iūcundius. Obviam¹ ei redeuntī ab ūniversīs itum est: domus
eius pūblicā pecūniā restitūta est.

Gravissimae illā tempestāte inter Caesarem et Pompēium ortae
sunt inimicitiae, ut rēs² nisi bellō dīrimī nōn posse vidērētur.
105 Cicerō quidem summō studiō enītebātur,³ ut eōs inter sē reconcili-
āret et ā bellī cīvīlis calamitātibus dēterrēret, sed cum neutrum
ad pācem ineundam permovēre posset, Pompēium secūtus est.
Sed victō Pompēiō, ā Caesare victōre veniam ūltrō accēpit. Quō
interfectō Octāviānum, Caesaris hērēdem, fōvit,⁴ Antōnium im-
110 pūgnāvit effēcitque ut ā senātū hostis iūdicārētur.

Sēd Antōnius, initā cum Octāviānō societāte,⁵ Cicerōnem iam
diū sibi inimīcum prōscripsit. Quā rē audītā Cicerō trānsversīs⁶
itineribus in vīllam, quae ā marī proximē aberat, fūgit indeque
nāvem cōnscendit, in Macedoniam trānsitūrus. Unde aliquotiēns
115 in altum prōvectum cum modo⁷ ventī adversī rettulissent, modo
ipse iactātiōnem maris patī nōn posset, taedium⁸ tandem eum
et fugae et vītae cēpit regressusque ad vīllam “Moriar” inquit
“in patriā saepe servātā.” Satis cōnstat, adventantibus percus-
sōribus, servōs fortiter fidēlitterque parātōs fuisse ad dīmicandum,
120 ipsum dēpōnī lectīcam⁹ et quiētōs patī, quod
sors inīqua cōgeret, iūssisse. Prōminentī¹⁰
ex lectīcā et immōtam cervīcem¹¹ prae bentī¹⁰
caput praecīsum est. Manūs quoque abscis-
sae; caput relātum est ad Antōnium eiusque
iūssū cum dextrā manū in rōstrīs positum.



LECTICA

125 Quamdiū rēs pūblica Rōmāna per eōs gerēbātur, quibus sē ipsa
commiserat, in eam cūrās cōgītatiōnēsque ferē omnēs suās cōnfe-

¹ Obviam . . . est: ‘all went to meet him.’ ² ‘trouble.’ ³ ‘strove.’ ⁴ ‘cherished,’ ‘supported.’ ⁵ The reference is to the Second Triumvirate. ⁶ trāns-versīs itineribus: i.e. by out of the way paths. ⁷ modo . . . modo: ‘now . . . now.’ ⁸ ‘disgust.’ ⁹ ‘litter,’ ‘sedan chair.’ ¹⁰ ‘leaning out’; sc. ei, dat. of disadvantage with praecīsum est. ¹¹ ‘neck.’

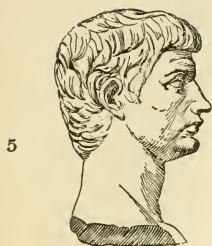
rēbat Cicerō et plūs¹ operae pōnēbat in agendō quam in scribendō. Cum autem dominātū ūnīus C. Iūlii Caesaris omnia tenērentur, nōn sē angōribus² dēdidit nec indīgnīs homine doctō voluptāti-130 bus. Fugiēns cōspectum Forī urbisque rūra peragrābat abdēbat-que sē, quantum licēbat, et sōlus erat. Nihil agere autem cum animus nōn posset, exīstimāvit honestissimē molestiās posse dēpōnī, sī sē ad philosophiam rettulisset, cui aduīescēns multum temporis tribuerat, et omne studium cūramque convertit ad scri-135 bendum: atque ut cīvibus etiam ōtiōsus³ aliquid prōdesse⁴ posset, elabōrāvit ut doctiōrēs fierent et sapientiōrēs, plūraque brevī tempore, ēversā rē públicā, scripsit, quam multīs annīs eā stante scripserat. Sic fācundiae⁵ et Latīnārum litterārum parēns ēvā-⁶ sit⁶ pāruique virōrum sapientium praeceptō, quī docent nōn 140 solum ex⁷ malīs ēligere minima oportēre, sed etiam excerpere⁸ ex hīs ipsīs, sī quid īnsit bonī.

Multa exstant facētē⁹ ab eō dicta. Cum Lentulum, generum¹⁰ suum, exiguae statūrae hominem, vīdisset longō gladiō accinctum, “Quis” inquit “generum meum ad gladium adligāvit?” — Mā-145 trōna quaedam iūniōrem sē, quam erat, simulāns dictitābat sē trīgintā tantum annōs habēre; cui Cicerō “Vērum est,” inquit “nam hōc vīgintī annōs audiō.” — Caesar, alterō cōsule mortuō diē¹¹ Decembris ūltimā, Canīnium cōsulem hōrā septimā in reliquam diēi partem renūntiāverat; quem cum plērīque īrent salū-150 tātum dē mōre, “Fēstīnēmus” inquit Cicerō “priusquam abeat magistrātū.” Dē eōdem Canīniō scripsit Cicerō: “Fuit mīrificā¹² vigilantīā Canīnius, quī tōtō suō cōsulātū somnum nōn vīderit.¹³”

¹ plūs . . . scribendō: ‘he devoted more of his time to practical affairs than to literature.’ ² ‘sorrow.’ ³ etiam ōtiōsus: ‘even though at ease,’ i.e. not burdened with official duties. ōtiōsus here, as often = *privātus*. ⁴ ‘benefit.’ ⁵ ‘eloquence.’ Sc. Latīnae, to be de-

rived from Latīnārum. ⁶ ‘became.’ ⁷ ex . . . oportēre: we should say, ‘of two evils choose the less.’ ⁸ ‘extract’; lit., ‘pluck.’ ⁹ ‘wittily.’ ¹⁰ ‘son-in-law.’ ¹¹ On this day the consuls went out of office. ¹² ‘wondrous.’ ¹³ causal subjunctive.

XXIX. Mārcus Brūtus



BRŪTUS

M. Brūtus, ex illā gente, quae Rōmā Tarquiniōs ēiēcera, oriundus,¹ Athēnīs philosophiam, Rhodī eloquentiam didicit. Eius pater, quī Sullae partibus adversābātur, iussū Pompēi interceptus erat, unde Brūtus cum eō gravēs gesserat² simultātēs. Bellō tamen cīvili Pompēi causam, quod iūstior vidērētur, secūtus dolōrem suum rei publicae utilitatī posthabuit. Victō Pompēiō Brūtus ā Caesare servātus est et praetor etiam factus. Postea vērō, cum Caesar superbiā elātus senātum contemnere et rēgnum adfectāre³ coepisset, populus, praesentī statū haud laetus, vindicem⁴ libertātis requirēbat. Subscripsere quīdam L. Brūtī⁵ statuae: “Utinam⁶ vīverēs!” Item ipsius Caesaris statuae: “Brūtus, quia rēgēs ēiēcit, prīmus cōsul factus est; hīc, quia cōsulēs ēiēcit, postrēmō rēx factus est.” Inscriptum quoque est M. Brūtī praetōris tribūnālī: “Dormis,⁷ Brūte!”

Cōgnitā populī Rōmānī voluntāte, Brūtus adversus Caesarem cōspīrāvit. Prīdiē quam Caesar est occīsus, Porcia, Brūtī uxor, Catōnis filia, cōsiliī⁸ cōnschia, ēgressō cubiculum⁹ Brūtō, cultellum¹⁰ tōnsōrium quasi unguium¹¹ resecandōrum causā popōscit eoque velut forte elāpsō sē vulnerāvit. Clāmōre deinde ancillarum¹² in cubiculum revocatū obiurgāre¹³ eam coepit, quod tōnsōris praeripuisset officium. Cuī sēcrētō Porcia “Nōn est” inquit “hōc temerārium¹⁴ factum meum, sed in tālī statū nostrō meī ergā tē amoris certissimum indicium. Experīrī enim voluī, sī¹⁵

¹ = *ortus, nātus.* ² *simultātēs gerere* = ‘to carry on a feud.’ ³ ‘to aim at.’ ⁴ ‘champion.’ ⁵ The Brutus of selection IX. ⁶ *Utinam vīverēs!* ‘O that you were yet alive.’ The subjunctive here expresses a wish or prayer; cf. l. 29. ⁷ ‘you’re fast asleep.’ ⁸ *cōsiliī*

cōnschia: ‘who was aware of,’ etc. ⁹ ‘sleeping-room.’ ¹⁰ *cultellum tōnsōrium*: ‘a barber’s knife.’ ¹¹ ‘nails.’ ¹² ‘maids.’ ¹³ ‘scold.’ ¹⁴ ‘heedless,’ ‘random.’ ¹⁵ *sī . . . cēssisset*: ‘if your plan did not turn out according to your expectations.’ Join with what follows.

tibi prōpositum ex sententiā parum cēssisset, quam aequō animō mē ferrō essem interēptūra.” Quibus verbīs audītīs Brūtus ad caelum manūs et oculōs sustulisse dīcitur et exclāmāvisse: “Utinam dīgnus tālī cōniuge marītus vidērī possem!”

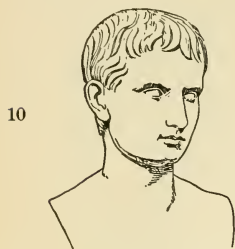
Interfectō Caesare, cum Antōnius vestem ēius sanguinolentam¹ 30 ostentāns populum velutī furōre quōdam adversus cōniūrātōs inflammāset, Brūtus in Macedoniam concēssit ibique apud urbem Philippōs adversus Antōnium et Octāviānum dīmīcāvit. Victus aciē, cum in tumultum² sē nocte recēpisset, audītā Cassiī morte, nē in hostium manūs venīret, ūnī ex comitibus latus trānsfodiendū 35 praebuit. Antōnius Brūtī corpus libertō suō sepeliendum³ trādīdit, quōque⁴ honōrātius cremārētur, iniēcī eī suum palūdāmentum⁵ iūssit, iacentem⁶ nōn hostem, sed cīvem dēpositō exīstimāns odiō. Cumque interceptum ā libertō palūdāmentum comperisset, irā percitus⁷ prōtinus in eum animadvertit, prae- 40 fātus: “Quid? tū ignōrāstī, cūius tibi virī sepultūrā commīssem?” Nōn eadem fuit Octāviānī ergā Brūtum moderātiō, is enim āvulsum⁸ Brūtī caput Rōmam mīsīt, ut Gāī Caesaris staturae subicerētur. Porcia cum victum et interēptum virum suum cōgnōvisset, quia ferrum nōn dabātur, ārdentēs ōre carbōnes⁹ 45 hausit, virīlem patris¹⁰ exitum mulier¹¹ imitāta novō mortis genere.

XXX. Octāviānus Caesar Augustus

Octāviānus, Iūliae, Gāī Caesaris sorōris, nepōs, quārtum annum agēns patrem amīsīt. Ab avunculō adoptātus profectum eum in Hispāniās¹² adversus Gnaei Pompēi liberōs secūtus est. Deinde ab eō Apollōniam missus studiīs¹³ vacāvit. Utque prīmum occi-

¹ ‘bloody.’ ² ‘hill.’ ³ *sepelire* = ‘to dispose of a body,’ whether by burial or by cremation. ⁴ *quōque* = ‘and in order that.’ ⁵ ‘cloak.’ ⁶ ‘the dead man.’ ⁷ ‘thoroughly aroused.’ ⁸ ‘torn (from the body).’ ⁹ ‘coals.’ ¹⁰ See Vocab., *Catō*. ¹¹ ‘woman though she was.’ ¹² See Vocab., *Hispānia*. ¹³ *studiis vacābat*: ‘had time for (i.e. devoted himself to) study.’

5 sum Caesarem hērēdemque sē comperit, in urbem regressus hērēditātem adiit, nōmen Caesaris sūmpsit conlētōque veterānōrum



10 YOUNG AUGUSTUS

exercitū opem Decimō¹ Brūtō tulit, quī ab Antōniō Mutinae obsidēbātur. Cum autem urbis aditū prohibērētur, ut Brūtum dē omnibus rēbus certiōrem faceret, primō litterās mīsīt plumbeīs² lāminīs inscriptās, quās ad brachium³ religātās ūrinātōrēs⁴ Scultennam amnem trānsnantēs⁵ ad Brūtum dēferēbant. Quīn et avibus internūntiīs ūtēbātur. Colum-
15 bīs⁶ enim, quās inclūsās ante famē⁷ adfēcerat, epistulās ad collum religābat eāsque ā proximō moenibus locō ēmittēbat. Illae, lūcis cibique avidae, altissima aedificiōrum petentēs excipiēbantur ā Decimō Brūtō, quī eō modō dē omnibus rēbus certior fiēbat, utique⁸ postquam dispositō quibusdam locīs
20 cibō columbās illūc dēvolāre instituerat.

Bellum Mutinēse Octāviānus duōbus proeliīs cōnfēcit, quōrum in alterō nōn ducis modo, sed militis etiam fūctus est officiō atque in mediā dīmiciātiōne, aquiliferō legiōnis suae graviter sauciō,⁹ aquilam umerīs subisse diūque fertur portāsse. Postea
25 reconciliātā cum Antōniō grātiā¹⁰ iūctisque cum eō cōpiīs, ut Gāi Caesaris necem ulciscerētur, ad urbem hostīliter accēssit mīsītque quī nōmine exercitūs sibi cōsulātum dēpōscerent. Cunctante senātū centuriō, prīnceps lēgatiōnis, rēiectō sagulō,¹¹ ostendēns gladii capulum¹² nōn dubitāvit¹³ in Cūriā dicere: “Hīc
30 faciet, sī vōs nōn fēceritis.”

Ita cum Octāviānus vicēsimo aetātis annō cōsulātum invāsis-
set, pācem fēcit cum Antōniō et Lepidō, ita ut triumvirī reī

¹ At Caesar's death he was governor of Cisalpine Gaul. Antony carried a law allotting this province to himself, and then undertook to expel Brutus.
² plumbeīs lāminīs: 'leaden plates.' ³ 'arm.' ⁴ 'divers.' ⁵ 'by swimming across.' ⁶ 'doves.' ⁷ 'hunger.' ⁸ 'especially.' ⁹ '(being) wounded.' ¹⁰ = amicitia. ¹¹ 'cloak.' ¹² 'hilt.' ¹³ 'hesitate.'

pūblicaē cōstituendae per quīnquennium essent ipse et Lepidus et Antōnius, et ut suōs quisque inimicōs prōscriberent. Quae prōscripsiō Sullānā longē crūdēlior fuit. Exstant autem ex eā 35 multa vel extrēmae impietātis vel mīrae fidei ac cōstantiae exempla. T. Tōranus, triumvirōrum partēs secūtus, prōscripti patris sui, praetōrii et ōrnāti viri, latebrās, aetātem notāsque¹ corporis, quibus āgnōscī posset, centuriōnibus ēdidit, quī eum persecūtī sunt. Alius quīdam cum prōscriptum sē cōgnōvisset, 40 ad clientem suum cōfūgit; sed filius ēius per ipsā vēstīgia patris militibus ductis occīdendum eum in cōspectū suō obiēcit.

Cum C. Plōtius Plancus ā triumvirīs prōscriptus in regiōne Salernitānā² latēret, servi ēius, comprehēnsi multumque ac diū torti,³ negābant sē scīre ubi dominus esset. Nōn sustinuit deinde 45 Plancus tam fidēlēs tamque boni exempli servōs ūlterius cruciārī; sed prōcēssit in medium iugulumque gladiis militum obiēcit. Senātōris cūiusdam servus cum ad dominum prōscriptum occīdendum militēs advēnisse cōgnōsset, commūtātā cum eō veste, permūtātō etiam anulō, illum posticō⁴ clam ēmīsīt, sē autem in 50 cubiculum ad lectulum⁵ recēpit et ut dominum occīdī passus est. “Quantī⁶ virī est” addit Seneca,⁷ “cum praemia prōditionis ingentia ostendantur, praemium fidei mortem concupiscere!”

Octāviānus deinde M. Brūtum, interfectōrem Caesaris, bellō persecūtus id bellum, quamquam invalidus atque aeger, duplici 55 proeliō trānsēgit; quōrum priōre castris exūtus⁸ vix fugā ēvāsīt. Victor acerbissimē sē gessit: in nōbilissimum quemque captivum nōn sine verbōrum contumēliā saeviit. Ūnī suppliciter sepultūram precantī respondisse dīcitur iam istam in volucrum fore potestāte. Aliōs, patrem et filium, prō vitā rogantēs sortiri 60 fertur iūssisse ut alterutri⁹ concēderētur, ac cum, patre quia

1 ‘marks.’ 2 ‘of Salernum,’ a town in Campania; the modern Salerno. 3 ‘though tortured.’ 4 ‘by a back door.’ 5 ‘couch.’ 6 **Quantī . . . est:** 7 ‘What marvelous manhood it shows.’ 7 A philosopher of the first century A.D. 8 ‘stripped of.’ 9 ‘to one or the other,’ i.e. to one, but not to both.

sē obtulerat occīsō, filius quoque voluntariā occubisset nece, spectāsse utrumque morientem. Ōrāre veniam vel excūsāre sē cōnantibus, ūnā vōce occurrēbat¹ moriendum esse. Scribunt
 65 quīdam trecentōs ex dēditiciis² ēlēctōs ad āram dīvō³ Iulio exstrūctam Īdibus Mārtiis hostiārum⁴ mōre mactātōs.⁵

Abaliēnātus postea est ab Antōniō, quod is, repudiātā Octāviā sorōre, Cleopatram, Aegypti rēginam, dūxisset uxōrem: quae quidem mulier cum Antōniō lūxū et dēliciis⁶ certābat. Ūnā sē cēnā
 70 centiēs⁷ sēstertium absūmptūram aliquandō dīxerat. Cupiēbat dīscere Antōnius, sed fieri posse nōn arbitrābātur. Posterō igitur diē māgnificam⁸ aliās cēnam, sed cottidiānam Antōniō apposuit inrīdentī, quod prōmissō stāre nōn potuisset. At illa inferri mēnsam⁹ secundam iussit. Ex praeceptō ministri ūnum tantum
 75 vās ante eam posuēre acētī,¹⁰ cuius asperitās vīsque margaritās¹¹ resolvit.¹² Expectante igitur Antōniō quidnam eisset āctūra, margaritam, quam auribus gerēbat, dētrāxit et acētō liquefactam absorbit. Victum Antōnium omnēs, quī aderant, prōnūntiāverunt.

80 Octāviānus cum Antōniō apud Actium, quī locus est in Ēpīrō, nāvālī proeliō dīmīcāvit. Victum et fugientem persecūtus Aegyptum petiit, et Alexandrēam, quō Antōnius cum Cleopatrā cōnfūgerat, obsēdit. Antōnius in ūltimā rērum dēspērātiōne, cum habitū rēgis in soliō¹³ rēgālī sēdisset, mortem sibi ipse cōnscīvit.
 85 Cleopatra, quam Octāviānus, Alexandrēā in potestātem redāctā, māgnō opere cupiēbat vīvam comprehendī triumphōque servārī, aspidem¹³ sibi adferendam cūrāvit eiusque morsū periit. Cleopatrae mortuae commūnem cum Antōniō sepultūram tribuit.

¹ 'he met,' i.e. he answered. ² 'prisoners of war.' Cf. *dēdere*, 'to surrender.' ³ Julius Caesar, like the later emperors, was deified after his death. ⁴ 'sacrificial victims.' ⁵ 'slaughtered.' ⁶ 'pleasure.' ⁷ *centiēs* (sc. *centēna milia*) *sēstertium* = 'ten million ses-

terces,' or about four hundred thousand dollars. Cf. p. 88, n. 8. ⁸ *māgnificam* . . . *Antōniō*: 'under other circumstances truly splendid, but to Antony quite commonplace.' ⁹ 'course.' ¹⁰ 'vinegar.' ¹¹ 'pearls.' ¹² 'melts,' 'dissolves.' ¹³ 'throne.' ¹⁴ 'asp.'

Tandem Octāviānus, hostibus victis sōlus imperiō potitus, clēmentem sē exhibuit.¹ Omnia deinceps in eō plēna mānsuetūdinis² et hūmānitātis. Multis ignōvit vel iis quī saepe graviter eum offenderant. Reversus in Ītaliā triumphāns Rōmam ingressus est. Tum bellis tōtō orbe compositis Iānī geminī portās suā manū clausit, quae bis tantum antea clausae fuerant, primum sub Numā rēge, iterum post primum Pūnicum bellum. Tunc omnēs praeteritorum malōrum obliviō cēpit populusque Rōmānus praesentis oīi laetitiā perfruēbatur. Octāviānō māximī honōrēs ā senātū delātī sunt. Ipse Augustus cōgnōminātus et in honōrem eius mēnsis Sextilis³ eōdem nōmine appellātus est, quod illō mēse bellis cīvilibus finis esset impositus. Patris patriae cōgnōmen ūniversī māximō cōnsensū dētulerunt ei. Dēferentibus lacrimāns respondit Augustus hīs verbis: “Compos⁴ factus vōtōrum meōrum, patrēs conscripti, quid habeo aliud, quod deōs immortālēs precer, quam ut hunc cōnsensum vestrum ad ūltimum vītae finem mihi perferre liceat!”

105

Dictātūrā māgnā vī offerente populō dēprecātus est. Domini appellātiōnem semper exhorruit eamque sibi tribuī ēdictō vetuit. Immō⁵ dē restituendā rē publicā nōn semel cōgitāvit, sed reputāns et sē privātum nōn sine periculō fore, et rem publicam plūrium arbitriō commissum⁶ irī, summam retinuit potestātem, 110 id vērō studuit nē quem novī statūs paenitēret. Bene dē iis etiam, quōs adversāriōs expertus erat, et sentiēbat et loquēbatur. Legentem aliquandō ūnum ē nepōtibus invēnit; cumque puer territus volūmen Cicerōnis, quod manū tenēbat, veste tegeret, Augustus librum cēpit eoque statim redditō, “Hīc vir,” inquit 115 “filī mī, doctus fuit et patriae amāns.”

¹ = *ostendit*. ² ‘gentleness.’ ³ ‘the sixth,’ counting from March, with which, it is said, the Roman year originally began. ⁴ *Compos . . . meōrum*: ‘Now that I have gained my heart’s desire,’ which had been to avenge his uncle’s death. ⁵ ‘Nay.’ ⁶ *commissum irī* is fut. infin. pass. of *committō*, and = ‘was sure to be (lit. was going to be) handed over,’ i.e. if he resigned.

Pedibus saepe per urbem incēdēbat summāque cōmitāte adeun-
tēs excipiēbat. Convēnit¹ aliquandō eum veterānus mīles, quī
vocātus in iūs periclitābātur, rogāvitque ut sibi adesset. Statim
120 Augustus ūnum ē comitātū² suō ēlēgit advocātum, quī litigātō-
rem commendāret. Tum veterānus exclāmāvit: “At nōn ego,
tē periclitante bellō Actiacō, vicārium³ quaesivī, sed ipse prō tē
pūgnāvī,” simulque dētēxit cicātrīcēs.⁴ Erubuit⁵ Augustus at-
que ipse vēnit in advocātiōnem.

125 Cum post Actiacam victōriam Octāviānus Rōmam reverterētur,
occurrit eī inter grātulantēs opifex⁶ quīdam corvum⁷ tenēs,
quem instituerat haec dicere: “Avē,⁸ Caesar, victor, imperātor!”
Mirātus Caesar officiōsam avem vīgintī mīlibus nummōrum⁹ ēmit.
Socius opificis, ad quem nihil ex illā liberālitate pervēnerat, ad-
130 fīrmāvit Caesarī habēre illum et alium corvum, quem ut adferre
cōgerētur rogāvit. Adlātus verba, quae didicerat, expressit:
“Avē, Antōnī, victor, imperātor!” Nihil exasperātus Caesar
satis dūxit iubēre illum dīvidere dōnātivum¹⁰ cum contubernālī.
Salūtātus similiter ā psittacō¹¹ emī eum iūssit.

135 Exemplum sūtōrem¹² pauperem sollicitāvit ut corvum institue-
ret ad parem salūtātiōnem. Quī impendiō¹³ exhaustus saepe ad
avem nōn respondentem dicere solēbat “Opera et impēnsa¹⁴
periit¹⁴!” Aliquandō tamen corvus coepit dicere dictam salūtā-
tiōnem. Hāc audītā, dum trānsit, Augustus respondit: “Satis
140 domī tālium salūtātōrum habeō.” Superfuit corvō memoria, ut
et illa, quibus dominum querentem solēbat audīre, subtexeret¹⁵:
“Opera et impēnsa periit.” Ad quod Caesar rīsit emīque avem
iūssit, quantī¹⁶ nūllam ante ēmerat.

Solēbat Graeculus quīdam dēscendentī ē palātiō Caesarī honōri-
145 ficum aliquod epigramma porrigere.¹⁷ Id cum frūstrā saepe fēcis-

1 ‘met.’ 2 ‘retinue.’ 3 ‘substitute.’ 13 ‘outlay.’ 14 ‘have come to naught.’
4 ‘wounds.’ 5 ‘blushed.’ 6 ‘artisan.’ 15 ‘added’; lit., ‘wove in.’ 16 **quantī**
7 ‘raven.’ 8 ‘Hail!’ 9 = *sēstertiōrum*. . . **ēmerat**: ‘at a higher price than he
10 = *dōnum*. 11 ‘parrot.’ 12 ‘cobbler.’ had paid before.’ 17 ‘offer.’

set et tamen rŭrsus eum idem factŭrum dŭxisset Augustus, breve suā manū in chartā¹ exarāvit² Graecum epigramma et Graeculō advenientī obviam mīsit. Ille inter legendum laudāre³ mīrārī-que³ tam⁴ vōce quam⁴ vultū gestūque. Deinde cum accēssisset ad sellam, quā Caesar vehēbātur, dēmissā in pauperem crumē-150 nam⁵ manū paucōs dēnāriōs⁶ prōtulit, quōs prīncipī daret, dīxit-que sē plūs datŭrum fuisse, sī plūs habuisset. Secūtō omnium rīsū, dispēnsātorem⁷ Caesar vocāvit et satis grandem pecūniae summam numerārī Graeculō iŭssit.

Augustus ferē nŭllī sē invītanti negābat. Exceptus igitur ā 155 quōdam cēnā satis parcā et paene cottīdiānā, hōc tantum īnsur-rāvit⁸: “Nōn putābam mē tibi esse tam familiārem.” Cum ali-quandō apud Pōlliōnem quendam cēnāret frēgissetque ūnus ē servīs vās crystallinum, rapī eum ad mortem Pōlliō iŭssit et obicī mŭraenīs⁹ quās ingēns piscīna¹⁰ continēbat. Ēvāsit ē mani-160 bus puer et ad pedēs Caesaris cōnfūgit, nihil aliud petītŭrus quam ut aliter perīret nec ēsca¹¹ piscium fieret. Mōtus est novō crūdēli-tātis genere Caesar et illum quidem mittī,¹² crystallina autem omnia cōram sē frangi iŭssit complērīque piscīnam.

Augustus in quādam villā aegrōtāns noctēs inquiētās agēbat, 165 rumpente somnum eius crēbrō noctuae¹³ cantū. Quā molestiā cum liberārī sē vehementer cupere sīgnificāsset, mīles quīdam, aucupī perītus, noctuamprehendendam cūrāvit, vīvamque Augustō attulit, spē ingentis praemiī. Cuī cum Augustus mille nummōs¹⁴ darī iŭssisset, ille minus dīgnum praemium exīstimāns dīcere ausus est: 170 “Mālō ut vīvat,” et avem dīmīsīt. Imperātōrī nec ad īrāscendum causa deerat nec ad ulcīscendum potestās: hanc tamen iniŭriam ae-quō animō tulit Augustus hominemque impŭnītum abīre passus est.

* 1 ‘paper.’ 2 ‘scratched off,’ ‘wrote.’

3 Examples of the historical infinitive, so called because it is especially common in historical writing. It is to be translated by an imperfect or perfect in-

dicative. 4 = *et . . . et.* 5 ‘purse.’

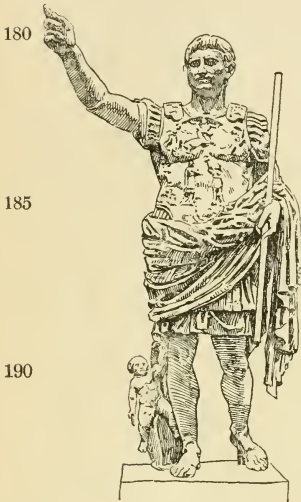
6 ‘francs.’ 7 ‘steward.’ 8 ‘whispered.’

9 ‘eels.’ 10 ‘fish-pond.’ 11 ‘food.’

12 ‘freed.’ 13 ‘night-owl.’ 14 = *sēster-*

tiōs.

Augustus amīcitiās neque facile admīsit et cōstantissimē reti-
 175 nuit. Imprimīs familiārem habuit Maecēnātem, equitem Rōmā-
 num; quī eā, quā apud princīpem valēbat, grātiā ita semper ūsus
 est, ut prōdesset omnibus, quibus posset, noceret nēminī. Iūs
 aliquandō dīcēbat Augustus et multōs capite damnātūrus vidēbā-



AUGUSTUS

tur. Aderat tum Maecēnās, quī per
 circumstantium turbam perrumpere et
 ad tribūnal propius accēdere cōnābatur.
 Quod cum frūstrā tentāset, haec verba
 in tabellā scrīpsit: “Surge tandem, car-
 nifex¹!” eamque tabellam ad Augustum
 prōiēcit. Quā lēctā is statim surrēxit
 neque quisquam est morte multātus.

Habitāvit Augustus in aedibus modi-
 cīs, neque laxitāte² neque cultū³ cōnspi-
 cuīs, ac per annōs amplius quadrāgintā
 in eōdem cubiculō hieme et aestāte
 mānsit. Suppellex⁴ quoque eius vix
 prīvātae ēlegantiae erat. Rārō veste
 aliā ūsus est quam cōfectā ab uxōre,
 sorōre, filiā neptibusque.⁵ Item tamen
 Rōmam, quam prō māiestāte imperiī nōn

satis ōrnatam invēnerat, adeō excoluit, ut iūre glōriārētur mar-
 moream sē relinquere, quam laterīciam⁶ accēpisset.

Fōrmā fuit Augustus eximiā et per omnēs aetātis gradūs venu-
 stissimā. Erat tamen omnis lēnōciniū⁷ neglegēns et in capite
 200 cōmendō tam incūriōsus, ut eō ipsō tempore, quō illud tōnsōribus
 committeret, aut legeret aliquid aut etiam scrīberet.

Paucīs annīs antequam morerētur, gravissimam in Germāniā
 accēpit elādem, tribus legiōnibus cum duce Vārō lēgātisque et

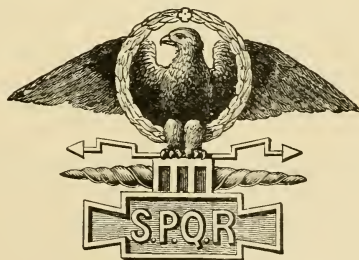
¹ ‘executioner,’ ‘butcher.’ ² ‘size.’ ³ ‘style.’ ⁴ ‘furniture.’ ⁵ ‘grand- | daughters.’ ⁶ ‘made of brick.’ ⁷ ‘fin- | ery.’

auxiliis omnibus caesis. Hāc nūntiātā excubiās¹ per urbem indixit, nē quis tumultus existeret, et māgnōs lūdōs Iovī optimō 205 māmimō vōvit, sī rēs pūblica in meliōrem statum vertisset. Adeō dēnique² cōsternātum ferunt, ut, per continuōs mēnsēs barbā capillōque submissō,³ caput interdum foribus inlīderet, vōciferāns: “Quīntilī Vāre, legiōnēs redde!” diemque clādis quotan- nīs maestum habuerit ac lūgubrem.

210

Tandem adflīctā valētūdine in Campāniam concēssit, ubi, remissō ad ōtium animō, nullō hilaritātis genere abstinuit. Suprēmō vītāe diē petītō speculō⁴ capillum sibi cōmī iūssit et amīcōs circumstantēs percontātus, ecquid iīs vidērētur mīmum⁵ vītāe commodē trānsēgisse, adiēcit solitam clausulam⁶: “Ēdite strepitum vōs- 215 que omnēs cum gaudiō applaudite.” Obiit Nōlae sextum et septuāgēsimum annum agēns.

¹ **excubiās** . . . **indixit**: ‘ordered watches to be set.’ ² Often used like our ‘to cut a long story short,’ ‘in short.’ ³ **barbā** . . . **submissō**: ‘letting his beard grow.’ ⁴ ‘mirror’ (of metal, generally bronze or silver). ⁵ ‘comedy.’ ⁶ ‘conclusion.’ Latin plays regularly close with an appeal of the actors to the spectators to grant them ‘loud and prolonged applause.’



EXERCISES FOR TRANSLATION INTO LATIN

Words in round brackets are not to be translated; those in square brackets indicate the Latin rendering. Note the 'Caution' on p. xxv. The section numbers refer to the selections.

I.

Apposition. 184

1. Proca left his kingdom to his older son, Numitor. 2. Romulus and Remus were the sons of Rhea Silvia, a priestess of Vesta. 3. The boys were thrown into the river. 4. A shepherd of the king¹ carried them to his hut. 5. Who was the grandfather of these boys? 6. Remus, when grown,² was caught by (some) robbers.³ 7. They thus accused him: "You have trespassed on the king's lands." 8. A dispute arose between the brothers. 9. Romulus said: "I shall give my name to the new city." 10. Which of them leaped over the wall?

II. 186

Agreement of adjectives, pronouns, and participles.

1. Robbers and shepherds took refuge in⁴ the city which Romulus had founded. 2. These were the fathers of the Romans. 3. The envoys that the king sent were nowhere kindly received.

¹ Use adj.

² See p. 2, n. 19.

³ 415, I: 246: 401.

⁴ *ad* with acc.

4. The tribes to which he sent did not seek an alliance. 5. Many of those who gathered had not seen Rome. 6. The maidens whom they seized were the children of the Sabines, who now undertook war. 7. (While) advancing to battle, the Romans carried (their) shields on (their) left arms. 8. The Sabines killed Hostilius (while he was) fighting very bravely. 9. The Romans fell fighting bravely. 10. They founded a temple in honor¹ of Romulus and worshiped him as a god.

III.

Expressions of place; extent of time. 258

1. Who succeeded Romulus? Numa Pompilius. 2. From what city did he come? From Cures, [from] a city of the Sabines. 3. What did he do at Rome? 4. He established many religious customs and had many useful laws passed. 5. A shield once slipped down from the sky. 6. (There) was a smith in Rome² who made twelve shields of the same shape. 7. The Romans had peace (for) forty-three years. 8. No temple was erected in honor of Numa, but he was of more use to the state than Romulus.

IV.

Ablative absolute; locatives of common nouns.

1. At the death of Numa [Numa having died] the Romans elected a more warlike king. 2. War³ having broken³ out between the Romans and the Sabines, the dispute was settled by a contest between [of] the Curiatii and the Horatii. 3. The young men took up arms and [arms having been taken up]³ advanced to battle. 4. At a given⁴ signal,⁴ with drawn swords, they rushed

¹ See p. 8, n. 1.

² Locative case.

³ See p. 1, n. 4.

⁴ See p. 5, l. 12.

together. 5. As the two Romans fell [the two Romans falling], the Alban army shouted for joy. 6. The sister of Horatius began to weep when she saw her lover's cloak. 7. He drew his sword and stabbed the girl who forgot [having forgotten] her brothers and her country. 8. When Tullus learned of the treachery of the Alban general, in anger¹ he ordered him to be put to death. 9. Then war was declared against the Sabines.² 10. Very many young men were in military service, a few were at home. 11. Tullus³ Hostilius, who succeeded Numa, liked war [war pleased] rather than peace.

V.

Ablative of specification ; dative with compounds.

1. Ancus Marcius, the fourth king, was like Numa⁴ in justice and piety, but was more warlike. 2. During⁵ his reign⁵ a raid was made on the Roman territory by the Latins. 3. When the king heard of this [which having been learned], he declared war against them. 4. Having defeated the Latins, he destroyed their towns and transferred the citizens to Rome. 5. Romulus had built a wall around the city, but this wall was larger. 6. Of these four kings of Rome, two were distinguished in war, two in peace.

VI.

Direct and indirect questions.

1. Tarquin came from Etruria, a city of the Etruscans. 2. When Ancus died,⁵ Tarquin was made guardian of his children. 3. Thus he obtained the throne. 4. (There) was at Rome a celebrated augur. 5. The king once asked him whether he could cut a whetstone with a razor. 6. Can⁶ you cut a whetstone with a

¹ Use participle.² 386 : 228 : 347,³ 385 : 227 : 346.⁴ 391 : 231 : 359.⁵ Abl. abs.⁶ 351, 1, N. 1 : 210, a : 454.

razor? 7. You cannot¹ cut a whetstone with a razor, can you? 8. The sons of Ancus asked the shepherds whether they could commit a crime. 9. Can you commit a crime? 10. The shepherds entered² the palace and² began to bawl out. 11. One of them killed the king with an axe. 12. Does not this seem to you an atrocious crime?

VII.

Ablative of source; ablative of quality.

1. At the death of Tarquin, Servius Tullius succeeded to the throne. 2. He was born of a woman³ of rank, who, however, was a slave in Tarquin's house. 3. On the advice of Tanaquil [Tanaquil advising] he was brought up just as the children of the king. 4. He was a young man of great bravery,³ and became the king's son-in-law. 5. One of Tullius's daughters was gentle, the other wild. 6. Tarquin's sons were of like character. 7. The king was slain by order of his own son-in-law. 8. Tullia was a woman of base character and did not love her father. 9. The people asked Tullia what she had done.⁴

VIII.

Temporal clauses with *cum*; ablative of price.

1. The city of Gabii could not be captured by Tarquin. 2. When Sextus had been chosen general, he sent a messenger to his father. 3. When he learned of the silence⁵ and act of his father, he killed the chief men of the state. 4. When each of the young men praised his own wife, it was decided to find out who was the best. 5. When Lucretia had summoned her husband⁵ and father,⁵ she killed herself with a knife. 6. An old woman once asked Tarquin whether he wished to buy some books at an enor-

¹ 351, 1, n. 3: 210, c: 456. ² See p. 2, n. 8. ³ Abl. Why?

⁴ See p. 3, n. 2. ⁵ Abl. abs.

mous price. 7. At first Tarquin ridiculed her, but, after she had burned six books, he bought the remaining three at the same price.

IX.

Causal clauses with *cum*; purpose clauses with *ut*.

1. Since his brother had been killed, Brutus feared the same fate, for he was a young man of great sagacity. 2. He set out for Delphi with Tarquin's sons. 3. When they had consulted the oracle, they returned to Rome. 4. The Romans chose Brutus and Collatinus, the son of the sister of Tarquin the Elder, consuls. 5. As the sons of Brutus were traitors, they were put to death. 6. In order to regain¹ his throne, Tarquin undertook war. 7. Brutus, who had gone ahead with the cavalry to² reconnoitre,² met the enemy. 8. Brutus and Aruns fell in the first charge. 9. Since one consul had been slain, the other returned to the city alone.

X.

Causal clauses with *quod*.

1. Mucius received permission to go over [of going over] to the enemy, because (as he said) he wished to kill the king. 2. Because he did not know which was³ the king, he killed the clerk. 3. To punish the hand which had committed the crime, he placed it on a lighted altar. 4. After this he was called Scaevola.

XI.

Dative of possessor; construction with *paenitet*.

1. The Veientes harassed the Romans with repeated raids. 2. The Fabian gens proposed [had in mind] to carry on the war

¹ See p. 1, l. 3 and n. 5. ² Express in two ways; cf. l. 30, and *ageret*, l. 26.

³ See p. 3, n. 2.

at its own expense. 3. The senate thanked the consul because he had provided for this war. 4. When they arrived at the river Cremera, they established a fortified post and repeatedly routed the enemy. 5. The Veientes soon repented of the peace they had secured and renewed the war. 6. The Fabians roamed about in order to lay waste the enemy's territory. 7. They were entrapped in an ambush and all slain.

XII.

Relative clauses of purpose.

1. I intend to write about the crime of Appius Claudius, the Decemvir. 2. He fell in love with a beautiful girl, and, when he found that he could not entice her with money, he claimed her as a slave [for slavery]. 3. He sent one of his clients to the market place to carry ¹ her off by force. 4. The girl's friends sent a messenger to carry the news ¹ to her father Virginius, who was then away on military duty. 5. Virginius immediately returned to Rome and sought the aid of the people. 6. When he saw that there was no aid anywhere, he seized a knife and killed his daughter. 7. Appius then repented of his crime.

XIII.

Complementary infinitive ; genitive with *oblivīscor* ; hortatory subjunctive.

1. The tribune of the plebs appointed a day for (the trial of) Manlius, because with great severity he had banished his son to the country. 2. When his son Titus heard of this design of the tribune, he hastened to Rome and forced him to abandon the charge. 3. Such [this] filial devotion reflected great credit on the young man, and his father repented of his harshness. 4. Afterwards, when the Gauls were carrying on war with the

¹ See p. 5, n. 3.

Romans, a Gaul of enormous size wanted to fight with the bravest Roman. 5. "Let him come on," said Titus Manlius, who was now tribune of the soldiers, "that I may show him which of us is the braver." 6. Between the two lines they joined¹ in close¹ combat,¹ and with a stroke or two of his Spanish sword he thrust through his gigantic foe. 7. Having stripped a necklace from the Gaul, he was afterwards called Torquatus. 8. The son of this same Torquatus, without the consent of the consul, his father, met and conquered a Latin in a single combat. 9. When he returned to camp, his father ordered him to be put to death because he had disobeyed² his commander. 10. The young man's companions did not forget the father's cruelty. 11. Cornelius Piso was also a man of great sternness. 12. He once ordered a soldier to be put to death on the charge of murdering a comrade. 13. The comrade had not been murdered and soon appeared in camp. 14. When they returned to Piso with great rejoicing, he angrily ordered both the comrades and the centurion who had been placed in charge of the execution to be put to death. 15. Another Manlius was guilty of [showed] like cruelty toward his son. 16. The Macedonians sent ambassadors to complain³ about his son Silanus. 17. Manlius wanted to try the case himself, and this was granted by the senate. 18. After he had heard both sides of the case, he forbade his son to return to his home. 19. The next day⁴ the young man committed⁵ suicide.⁵

XIV.

Construction of *medius*, *summus*, etc.

1. The consul sent Publius Decius to get possession of the summit of a hill. 2. When the consul had escaped, he led his army

¹ See p. 11, l. 14.

² The reason is that of the father, not the writer.

³ Cf. *conquestum*, l. 82, with *quī dēpōsceret*, XII, l. 7, and express in two ways.

⁴ 429: 256: 393.

⁵ See XII, l. 30.

in safety through the midst of [middle] enemies. 3. In the Latin war he sacrificed himself in order to save his army. 4. Let us never forget this brave man.

XV.

Indirect quotation of simple sentences; ablative with *opus*.

1. "The Samnites are our enemies," said Curius; "let us set out against them." 2. Immediately he set out, and, having¹ conquered¹ the Samnites,¹ he took a large amount of land and many captives [men]. 3. He swore (that there) was² none [nothing] of the booty in his house. 4. Cicero says (that) the Samnites brought [to have brought] a great weight of gold to Curius. 5. Curius scorned¹ their gold¹ (and) said that he could not be bribed. 6. He told the senate that he was contented with seven jugera of land. 7. He afterwards sold into slavery a young man who refused to serve in the army [military service]. 8. The young man saw that the tribunes could not help him [not to be able to be for an aid to him]. 9. After he had destroyed the army of Pyrrhus, he returned to Rome in triumph [triumphing]. 10. It is said that Pyrrhus was slain by a woman of Argos.³ 11. So the Romans⁴ did not need the aid⁵ of Curius again.

XVI.

Nē with verbs of fearing; ablative with *ūtor*.

1. It is said that Duilius was the first to conquer the Carthaginians in a naval battle. 2. He used grappling⁶ irons⁶ to seize and hold the enemy's ships. 3. He saw that with this useful contrivance the Romans would have an easy victory [victory to

¹ Abl. abs. ² See p. 7, n. 16. ³ Use adj. ⁴ Dat. of poss. ⁵ Cf. *cīve*, l. 22.

⁶ Cf. *quō*, p. 36, l. 4 and n. 10.

be about to be easy to the Romans]. 4. He now set¹ out boldly into the midst² of the enemy's fleet, and captured many of their ships. 5. The Romans were pleased with this victory. 6. The Carthaginians feared that the Romans would now be supreme on land and sea. 7. Hannibal, the leader of the Carthaginians, by a shrewd trick escaped punishment for losing his fleet.

XVII.

Gerundive with *esse*; ablative of separation; ablative with comparatives.

1. After the Carthaginians had been defeated by Regulus, Hannó came to negotiate³ [about] peace. 2. The Roman soldiers saw that⁴ he had come⁴ treacherously and was not in earnest in his negotiations [did not negotiate seriously]. 3. Hanno was afraid that⁵ he would be arrested and put in chains. 4. Regulus relieved him of his fear⁶ and told him that the Romans did not wish to retaliate. 5. In Africa, Regulus⁷ had⁸ to fight not only with men, but also with an enormous serpent. 6. As its scales could not be pierced by javelins, Regulus was compelled to use the artillery. 7. In this way the monster was crushed. 8. When Regulus learned that the senate had extended his command to the next year, he asked that his successor should be sent at once.⁹ 9. He said that he had lost his slave and farming implements and that his wife and children had no means of support [he had nothing whence his wife and children should be supported]. 10. The senate relieved him of this anxiety. 11. After he had defeated the Carthaginians in many battles, Regulus himself was defeated and captured. 12. It is said that he was sent from Car-

¹ Use participle.

² See Ex. XIV, sentence 2.

³ Several forms of expressing purpose have been used in the text. Express this in as many ways as you can.

⁴ See p. 7, n. 16.

⁵ See p. 38, n. 12.

⁶ Abl. Why?

⁷ 388: 232: 355.

⁸ See p. 39, n. 11.

⁹ **statim.**

thage to Rome to negotiate an exchange of [about exchanging] prisoners. 13. When the senate ordered him to state his opinion, he said that the Carthaginian captives ought not to be returned. 14. He thought that they were better generals than the Romans.¹ 15. As² he had given² his oath,² he returned to Carthage and was put to death with terrible torture.

XVIII.

Ablative of time.

1. Appius Claudius was no³ better than the preceding generals, who did not boast that they would sink the enemy's fleet (on) the first day⁴ of the war. 2. The chicken-keeper informed him that the chickens would not [to be unwilling to] eat. 3. "Let⁵ them drink then," said Appius, and ordered them to be plunged into the sea. 4. That very [self] day he was defeated, and many thousands of the Romans slain. 5. He afterwards committed suicide, for he knew that he would be put to death by the people. 6. Upon his sister, too, a heavy fine had⁶ to be imposed.

XIX.

Purpose clauses with *quō*; ablative with *potior*; unreal conditions; *quīn* clauses; ablative with *dīgnus*.

1. It is said that Hannibal, when a boy of nine years, took an oath of undying hatred toward the Romans. 2. On the death of his father, he stirred up war by capturing Saguntum [Saguntum captured]. 3. Fabius said that he carried peace and war in his toga. 4. "Give which you please," replied the Carthaginians. 5. "I give war," said Fabius. ["War," said Fabius, "I give."]

¹ See *Āfris*, l. 10, and note.³ See XVII, l. 10, and note.⁵ Cf. Ex. XIII, sent. 5.² Abl. abs.⁴ Cf. Ex. XIII, sent. 19.⁶ Cf. Ex. XVII, sent. 5.

6. After three Roman consuls had been defeated by Hannibal, Fabius was sent against him. 7. Changing¹ the policy¹ of the war, he held his soldiers in camp, and did not come to an engagement with the enemy. 8. When, on account of some trifling successes, his soldiers had begun to have more confidence in their valor and fortune, he blockaded Hannibal in a narrow pass. 9. Fabius thought that he could not escape. 10. But Hannibal knew how² cautious Fabius was,³ and got out (of the trap) without any loss. 11. Minucius,⁴ the master of horse, did not like the policy of Fabius. 12. He made charges against the dictator in order to obtain greater authority⁵ himself. 13. When he had joined battle, he had to be rescued from his peril by Fabius. 14. Minucius now confessed that the policy of Fabius was better than his own. 15. They say that some young men of rank betrayed Tarentum to Hannibal. 16. In the middle of the night the gates were opened and the young men entered, followed by Hannibal [Hannibal following] with his army. 17. Fabius recaptured Tarentum the same⁶ year⁶ it was lost. 18. If he had not used cunning he would not have recaptured it. 19. When an old man, Fabius, at the command of a lictor, dismounted from a horse which he was riding out of respect for the rank of his son, then consul. 20. "If you were not consul," said he, "I should not dismount." 21. No one doubts that Fabius was worthy of the name *Maximus*. 22. At that time the Romans needed⁷ a cautious general.

XX.

Subjunctive of result ; dative with special verbs ; partitive genitive.

1. Varro was so rash that,⁸ although he was opposed by his colleague, he formed⁸ his army in line and gave⁸ the signal for

¹ Abl. abs.

² See p. 3, n. 2.

³ Cf. *Tarentō*, l. 58, and note.

⁴ *quam*.

⁵ Cf. l. 43.

⁶ See l. 88, and Ex. XVIII, n. 4.

⁷ See Ex. XV, sent. 11.

⁸ See p. 10, n. 9.

battle. 2. In the midst of the carnage a certain military tribune urged¹ Paulus to take¹ his horse and flee.¹ 3. But Paulus said that he preferred to perish with his soldiers. 4. When the Carthaginians heard of Hannibal's victory, they sent messengers to congratulate him.² 5. Marharbal³ did not like³ the advice of the others. 6. He said that Hannibal knew (how) to conquer, but did not know (how) to make use of a victory. 7. Hannibal permitted his army to enjoy the luxuries of Campania. 8. The terror at Rome was so great that they did not delay an instant. 9. No one doubted that⁴ Hannibal would come⁴ with his victorious army. 10. If he had advanced at once to Rome, the city would have been captured. 11. Though Varro survived the battle,⁵ he thought that he was not worthy of office⁶ again. 12. As the soldiers did not have enough weapons,⁷ they took down from the temples the ancient spoils of the enemy. 13. One of the ambassadors,⁸ whom Hannibal had sent to Rome to offer an opportunity of ransoming the captives, did not return. 14. The senate decided that he must be led back to Hannibal in chains [bound]. 15. Rome has no need of citizens who can be captured when armed.

XXI.

Concessive clauses with *cum*; genitive of characteristic; causal relative clauses; gerundive with *ad*; accusative of extent.

1. Scipio would have been slain in the battle at the river Ticinus, if his son Publius had not rescued him. 2. When Publius Scipio was not yet twenty years old, he thought that he was old enough [had enough of years] to be a candidate for⁹ the aedileship. 3. After the battle of Cannae, some young men

¹ Cf. lines 26 and 27.

² 385: 227; 346.

⁷ 397: 216; 367.

³ Cf. Ex. XIX, sent. 11.

⁴ See p. 39, n. 4.

⁸ Cf. with n. 7 *unus ex eius praefectis*, l. 27.

⁵ See p. 2, n. 7.

⁶ See Ex. XIX, sent. 21.

⁹ Use *ad* with gerundive or gerund.

of rank began to form plans for abandoning Italy. 4. Scipio hastened to their meeting-place, and, although¹ he was alone, he forced them to give² up their conspiracy.² 5. After the Romans had suffered two defeats in Spain, Scipio was chosen proconsul and sent thither. 6. Here he prosecuted the war with such wisdom and bravery that he earned the approval of all. 7. Do you not think that he was worthy of the honor? 8. He gained possession of a large amount of money and arms, but let the Spanish captives go without ransom. 9. He did not doubt that in this way he would secure for the Romans the favor of the Spanish [conciliate the Spanish to the Romans]. 10. Among the captive Africans he found a boy of remarkable beauty,³ who said that his grandfather was the king of Numidia, and that he had crossed over into Spain with his uncle Masinissa to carry on war with the Romans. 11. Scipio freed the boy, and thus won the favor of the Numidian king. 12. When the Spaniards wanted to call Scipio king, he asked them to refrain from that title. 13. After Hannibal had been driven from Spain, Scipio, who had⁴ long been planning to transfer the war to Africa, sent Laelius, whose⁵ friendship he did not mistrust, to win over some of the African chiefs. 14. Afterwards he crossed over to Africa himself, and it is said that he met Hannibal [to him a meeting with Hannibal to have been] at the court of Syphax. 15. It happened that many of those chiefs were eager to form an alliance with Scipio. 16. His plan, therefore, was easily carried out. 17. Although the young men of Sicily shrank from so great a war themselves, still they were willing to furnish horses and arms. 18. Although they were wealthy, they were not (men) of great bravery. 19. In Africa the Romans fought with such determination that in a short time the Carthaginians recalled

¹ 515, III: 326: 587.

² Cf. *inceptō dēsisterent*, I. 14.

³ Cf. lines 51 and 64.

⁴ See p. 56, n. 6.

⁵ See p. 55, n. 8.

Hannibal from Italy to defend his country. 20. A battle was fought [it was fought] at Zama, a town five days' march from Carthage. 21. The Carthaginians were defeated, and forced to send ambassadors to sue for peace. 22. As peace was now secured, Scipio returned to Italy. 23. On¹ his arrival in Rome a vast multitude poured forth to meet him. 24. Scipio was not only the most illustrious general of his age, but he was also a man distinguished for [of distinguished] piety.² 25. The old writers say that he used to visit [resort to] the capitol every day, to consult with Jupiter about the public interests. 26. At Ephesus he³ afterwards had a conversation with Hannibal. 27. It is reported that Hannibal acknowledged that Scipio was the greatest of all commanders. 28. When the senate seemed on the point⁴ of transferring the conduct of the war against Antiochus from Lucius Scipio to Laelius, because (as was thought) the former⁵ had too little courage and too little wisdom for such a war, Africanus promised to be himself his brother's lieutenant. 29. Scipio could endure no dishonor to his family. 30. After Antiochus had been defeated, when the senate demanded from Lucius Scipio an accounting of the spoils, Africanus prevented it. 31. He said that he had been of [for] so great aid to his country that his integrity ought not to be doubted. 32. It happened that Africanus himself was afterwards summoned for trial by the tribunes on the very day on which the battle of Zama had been fought.⁶ 33. When ordered to plead his cause, he mounted the rostrum and said: "Let us offer thanks to Jupiter, by whose aid we obtained⁷ so great a victory." 34. As the whole assembly followed him he was relieved from the insults of the tribunes. 35. Soon afterward Scipio retired to the country and never returned to Rome.

¹ See XIII, l. 59.

³ Use dat. of poss. with *esse*.

⁵ *ille*. ⁶ See sent. 20, and p. 56, n. 4.

² *religiō*.

⁴ Use future participle.

⁷ See p. 55, n. 8.

XXII.

Future conditions.

1. Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, was the daughter of Scipio Africanus. 2. She had been educated with such care herself that she was able to train her sons wisely. 3. She told a Campanian woman, who was a guest at her house, that she¹ too had some very beautiful jewels. 4. Everybody knows that Cornelia's jewels were her sons. 5. She has justly been considered one of the wisest women of that age. 6. Though her sons were most worthy of their excellent mother, yet the nobles thought that they were disturbing the republic. 7. Both of the Gracchi thought more of [preferred] their country's safety than [to] their own lives. 8. Tiberius tried to protect the common people, but the senate thought that he was preparing for himself a way to regal power. 9. So Nasica urged² all loyal citizens to follow him. 10. When Gracchus saw that the senators were rushing upon him he fled, but was killed by a broken piece of a bench. 11. Caius had the same³ love for the common people as³ his brother. 12. All loyal citizens said that they opposed his plans because they wanted the republic to be safe. 13. "If the law about distributing grain to the common people is⁴ passed," said Piso, "I shall come with the others to get the grain." 14. Finally this was decreed by the senate: "Let the consul see that the republic receive no harm." 15. Some say that Gracchus armed his household and took possession of the Aventine. 16. When he was put to flight he ordered his slave to kill him that he might not be arrested. 17. Such was the fate of the Gracchi, the jewels of Cornelia, the best sons of the Roman republic.

¹ Use dat. of poss.² Cf. Ex. XX, sent. 2, and note.³ Cf. *idem qui*, l. 31.⁴ See XVII, l. 10, and note.

XXIII.

Substantive clauses of purpose; latter supine.

1. When Marius was in Spain with Scipio, some one asked this (question) of Scipio. 2. If anything happens¹ to you, what equally great commander will the republic have? 3. Scipio replied that Marius would be a great commander. 4. In the war against Jugurtha it is said that he made charges against Metellus so that he might be appointed commander himself. 5. If you make me consul, I will shortly bring Jugurtha under the power of the Romans. 6. Thus he persuaded the people to make² him consul. 7. After Jugurtha had been conquered, he carried on war with the Cimbri and Teutones. 8. His soldiers entreated Marius to lead them against the enemy. 9. The battle was fought right at the foot of the Alps. 10. As the Romans³ had no water, Marius told his soldiers that, if they conquered⁴ the enemy, they would have abundance of water. 11. It is said that after the battle the soldiers drank no less blood than water, because the river was filled with the bodies of the slain. 12. The Cimbri, having now entered Italy, sent messengers to Marius to ask him to give them some land. 13. Marius threatened them⁵ with the same fate⁵ which had befallen their brothers. 14. On the next day a battle was fought, and slaughter terrible to witness⁶ followed. 15. When the women saw that they were defeated they strangled their babes and killed themselves. 16. Marius envied the new consul, Sulla, because the war against Mithridates had been assigned him. 17. When Sulla heard what Marius had done, he returned to Rome with his army and drove him into exile. 18. While Marius was hiding in a swamp, he was caught

¹ See p. 40, n. 1.

³ Dat. Why?

² Cf. *ut trāderet*, l. 21.

⁴ Cf. *sī fēcissent*, etc., l. 11.

⁵ Observe carefully the construction in lines 57 and 58.

⁶ Cf. *dictū*, l. 124, and p. 19, n. 15.

and thrown into prison. 19. He asked the slave, who was sent to kill him, whether he dared kill the great consul. 20. After Sulla had set out for Asia, Marius, who was a few days' journey from the city, returned and renewed the civil war. 21. When he had put to death the best men of the state, he gave over their homes to the rabble for plunder. 22. His death afforded the Romans¹ more joy than his victory at Aquae Sextiae.

XXIV.

Relative clause of characteristic.

1. A woman told Sulla (when he was) a child that he would be a blessing to his country. 2. Was this the same woman who sold the Sibylline books to King Tarquin? 3. Marius was vexed because Sulla had been chosen quaestor. 4. Although Sulla had been dissolute, his military ability was soon displayed. 5. He conquered Mithridates, the king of Pontus, and would have completely subdued him had he not been recalled to Italy. 6. When he had returned, with the greatest cruelty he punished with death all who had supported Marius. 7. There was one young man who ventured to advise him to spare some of his fellow-citizens. 8. If he had killed all, there would have been none to govern [whom he should govern]. 9. He wanted to kill not only his enemies, but also all who had money. 10. When he at last laid down the dictatorship, the people were so crushed that they did not dare to complain. 11. Sulla was fond of literary men and was well versed in Greek literature. 12. He once gave a reward to a wretched poet who had dedicated a poem to him, on condition that he should write nothing thereafter.

¹ Dative.

XXV.

Genitive with adjectives.

1. Lucullus was distinguished both in war and in peace. 2. It is stated by certain writers that he spent all of his early life in law practice and was untrained in the art¹ of war. 3. But in the war with Mithridates he surpassed even² experts in this art.¹ 4. All say that he was exceedingly fond of money. 5. And this is the more surprising for the reason that he had been educated in Greek philosophy. 6. He was not the only one of the Romans to³ squander his money in building villas. 7. He used to dine with the greatest luxury even when he was alone. 8. Though fond of banquets, he was no less fond of books, and had a great library, which was always open to the public.

¹ 399: 218: 374.² Cf. *mare ipsum*, l. 25.³ See p. 76, n. 11.

ABBREVIATIONS



abl.	= ablative.	f.	= feminine, fol-	obj.	= objective.
abs.	= absolute.	lowing.		orig.	= originally.
acc.	= accusative.	freq.	= frequentative.	p.	= page.
act.	= active.	gen.	= genitive.	part.	= participle, par-
adj.	= adjective.	i.e.	= that is.	titive.	
adv.	= adverb.	imperf.	= imperfect.	pass.	= passive.
cf.	= compare.	impers.	= impersonal.	perf.	= perfect.
comp.	= comparative	indef.	= indefinite.	pers.	= personal.
conj.	= conjunction.	indir.	= indirect.	pl.	= plural.
dat.	= dative.	insep.	= inseparable.	poss.	= possessive.
def.	= defective.	interj.	= interjection.	prep.	= preposition.
dem.	= demonstrative.	interr.	= interrogative	pres.	= present.
desid.	= desiderative.	intrans.	= intransitive.	pron.	= pronoun, pro-
dim.	= diminutive.	l.	= line.	nominal.	
disc.	= discourse.	m.	= masculine.	rel.	= relative.
e.g.	= for example.	n.	= neuter, note.	sc.	= supply.
encl.	= enclitic.	nom.	= nominative.	sup.	= superlative.
esp.	= especially.	num.	= numeral.	trans.	= transitive.

The star prefixed to certain verbs, e.g. **flīgō** and **speciō**, indicates that the verb was obsolete, i.e. not in ordinary use. Compound verbs are defined under the simple verbs from which they are derived. To this practice there are, however, two exceptions: (1) When neither the simple verb nor any other compound formed from it occurs in the text, and (2) in the case of certain verbs like **sūmō** and **surgō**, which, though themselves compounds, came to be regarded virtually as simple verbs and served as the base of further compounds.

The student will therefore save time and labor if he accustoms himself when reading to analyze compound verbs before consulting the Vocabulary. This analysis will often make plain the meaning of the compound, and render it unnecessary to seek the aid of the Vocabulary at all.

VOCABULARY

A., abbreviation of the Roman praenomen *Aulus*.

ā, ab, abs, prep. with abl.; (1) of place, *from, away from, out of*; (2) of time, *from, since, after*; (3) of agency, *by*; (4) of separation, source, cause, *from, through, because of*; in composition, *off, away*.

abaliēnō, āre, āvi, ātus [ab + aliēnus], *to remove, alienate, estrange*.

abdicō, see dicō.

abditus [orig. part. of abdō], adj., *hidden, concealed*.

abdō, see dō.

abdūcō, see dūcō.

abeō, see (1) eō.

abiciō, see iaciō.

abluō, ere, i, ūtus [ab + luō, *to wash*], *to wash, cleanse, purify*.

abnuō, see *nuō.

abripiō, see rapiō.

abrogō, see rogō.

abs, see ā.

abscēdō, see cēdō.

abscindō, see scindō.

absēns, entis [orig. part. of absum], adj., *absent, away*.

absistō, see sistō.

absolvō, see solvō.

absorbeō, ēre, uī, absorptus [ab + sorbeō, *to swallow*], *to swallow*.

abstinentia, ae [abstineō], f., *abstinence, self-restraint, integrity*.

abstineō, see teneō.

abstrahō, see trahō.

absum, see sum.

absūmō, see sūmō.

āc, see atque.

Acca, ae, f., praenomen of Acca Larentia, foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.

accēdō, see cēdō.

accendō, see candeō.

accidō, see cadō.

accingō, see cingō.

accio, ire, ivi, itus [ad + cieō, *to set in motion*], *to summon, invite*.

accipio, see capio.

acclāmō, see clāmō.

accommodō, āre, āvi, ātus [ad + commodus], *to fit to, adjust, regulate*.

accumbō, see *cumbō.

accurrō, see currō.

accūsātiō, ōnis [accūsō], f., *accusation, prosecution*.

accūsātor, ōris [accūsō], m., *accuser, prosecutor*.

accūsō, āre, āvi, ātus [ad + causa], *to call to trial, accuse, blame*.

ācer, ācris, ācre, comp. ācrior, sup. ācerrimus, adj., *sharp, bitter, piercing; keen, eager, vigorous, fierce*.

acerbē [acerbus, bitter], adv., *bitterly, cruelly, severely*.

acerbitās, ātis [acerbus, bitter], f., *harshness, severity, unkindness*.

acētum, ī [cf. ācer], n., *vinegar*.

aciēs, ēi [cf. **ācer**], f., a sharp point of a sword or dagger; a battle line (conceived of as a sword point); battle.

ācritēr, comp. **ācrius**, sup. **ācerrimē** [**ācer**], adv., sharply, spiritedly, fiercely, grievously.

Actiacus, adj., of or at **Actium**.

Actium, i, n., a promontory and town in Epirus, near which, in 31 B.C., Octavianus defeated Antony and Cleopatra in a naval battle.

ad, prep. with accus.; (1) of place, to, towards, to the house of, at, near; (2) of time, up to, towards, until, at; of purpose, to, in order to, for, for the sake of; (4) of other relations, according to, at. In composition, it = to, towards, and also denotes addition and intensity.

adamō, āre, āvi, ātus [ad + **amō**, to love], to love earnestly.

addicō, see **dicō**.

addō, see **dō**.

addūcō, see **dūcō**.

(1) **adeō**, see (1) **eō**.

(2) **adeō** [ad + (2) **eō**], adv., to this point, so very, so, to such a degree, actually; **atque adeō**, and in fact.

adequitō, see **equitō**.

adfectō, āre, āvi, ātus [ad + **faciō**], to strive after, aspire to.

adferō, see **ferō**.

adficiō, see **faciō**.

adfinis, is [ad + **finis**], m., a relative (by marriage).

adfirmō, see **firmō**.

adflātus, ūs [**adflō**], m., a blast, breath; effluvia, exhalation.

afflictus [orig. part. of **adfigō**], adj., shattered, weakened, wretched.

adfigō, see ***figō**.

afflō, see **flō**.

adhibeō, see **habēō**.

adhortātiō, ōnis [**adhortor**, to encourage], f., encouragement, exhortation.

adiciō, see **iaciō**.

adigō, see **agō**.

adipiscor, i, adeptus sum [ad + **apiscor**, to reach], to gain by effort, get, acquire.

aditus, ūs [(1) **adeō**], m., approach, access.

adiūmentum [orig. **adiuvāmentum**, from **adiuvō**], n., help, aid, service.

adiungō, see **iungō**.

adiuvō, āre, iūvi, iūtus [ad + **iuvō**, to help], to aid, help.

adlicō, see ***laciō**.

adligō, see **ligō**.

adloquor, see **loquor**.

administrō, āre, āvi, ātus [ad + **ministrō**, to manage], to manage, direct, govern, regulate.

admīrābilis, e [**admīror**], adj., admirable, wonderful.

admīrandus [**admīror**], adj., marvelous, wonderful, strange.

admīrātiō, ōnis [**admīror**], f., wonder, admiration; surprise.

admīrātor, ōris [**admīror**], m., admirer.

admīror, āri, ātus sum [ad + **mīror**, to marvel at], to marvel at, admire.

admittō, see **mittō**.

admodum [ad + **modus**], adv., up to the full limit, very, exceedingly.

admoneō, see **moneō**.

admoveō, see **moveō**.

adnuō, see ***nuō**.

adolēscō, ere, olēvi, adultus [ad + **olēscō**, to grow], to grow up, become mature, reach manhood.

adoperiō, see **pariō**.

adoptō, see **optō**.

adōrnō, see **ōrnō**.

adōrō, see **ōrō**.

adquirō, see **quaerō**.

adripiō, see **rapīō**.

adscrībō, see **scribō**.

adsentātiō, ōnis [**adsentor**, to agree with, to flatter], f., flattery.

adsequor, see sequor.

adsideō, see sedeō.

adsidō, see sidō.

adsiduus [adsideō], adj., *incessant, repeated, continued.*

adsignō, see signō.

adspiciō, see *speciō.

adsuēscō, see suēscō.

adsum, see sum.

adsūmō, see sūmō.

adsurgō, see surgō.

adulēscēns, entis [adolēscō], m. and f., *a young man or woman* (usually applied to persons between the ages of fifteen and thirty).

adulēscēntia, ae [adolēscēns], f., *youth.*

adulēscēntulus, ī [dim. of adulēscēns], m., *a very young man, stripling.*

adūlor, āri. ātus sum, *to flatter.*

adultus [orig. part. of adolēscō], adj., *grown up, mature, adult.*

advehō, see vehō.

adveniō, see veniō.

adventō, āre, āvi, — [freq. of adveniō], *to advance, approach.*

adventus, ūs [adveniō], m., *coming, approach, arrival.*

adversārius, ī [adversor], m., *opponent, enemy.*

adversor, āri. ātus sum [adversus], *to oppose, withstand, resist.*

adversus [ad + vertō], adj., *turned towards, facing, in front; opposed, adverse, unfavorable.* As noun, *adversum, ī, n., misfortune, calamity.*

adversus and adversum, prep. with acc., *in opposition to, against, towards.*

advocātiō, ōnis [advocō], f., *advocacy, legal assistance; in advocātiōnem venire, to come to one's aid in court.*

advocātus, ī [advocō], m., *adviser, advocate.*

advocō, see vocō.

aedēs, see aedis.

aedificium, ī [aedificō], n., *a building.*

aedificō, āre, āvi, ātus [aedis + faciō], *to build.*

aedilis, is [aedis], m., *aedile, commissioner of public works*, the name of certain Roman magistrates, four in number, charged with the care of the streets and public buildings, the regulation of the markets, and the duty of distributing the corn which the state furnished to the poor. They took care, also, of the records of the senate and other documents, and superintended the performance of certain public games.

aedilitās, ātis [aedilis], f., *aedileship.*

aedis or aedēs, is, f., in sing., *temple; in pl., house, dwelling.*

aedituus, ī [aedis + tueor], m., *keeper of a temple, sexton.*

aeger, aegra, aegrum, adj., *sick, ill, feeble.*

aegrē [aeger], adv., *painfully, with difficulty, scarcely; aegrē ferre, to be vexed at, take amiss.*

aegritūdō, inis [aeger], f., *sickness; grief, vexation, mortification.*

aegrōtō, āre, āvi, — [aeger], *to be ill or feeble, lie sick.*

Aegyptus, ī, m., *Egypt.*

Aemilius, ī, m., the name of a Roman gens. See Paulus.

aemulātiō, ōnis [aemulor, to rival], f., *rivalry, competition.*

aequālis, e [aequus], adj., *equal, like* (esp. in age). As noun, m., *comrade, companion.*

aequē [aequus], adv., *equally.*

aequitās, ātis [aequus], f., *evenness, fairness, justice.*

aequō, āre, āvi, ātus [aequus], *to make even, place on an equality.*

aequus, adj., *even, level; fair, just; aequō animō, patiently.*

aerārium, ī [aes], n., *state treasury; public money.*

aes, aeris, n., *copper, bronze; money (first coined of bronze); aes aliēnum, debt.*

aestās, ātis, f., *summer.*

aestivus [aestās], adj., *of summer, summer.*

aetās, ātis, f., *time of life, life, age, youth, old age; period, time.*

aeternum [acc. sing. neut. of **aeternus**, *eternal*], adv., *eternally, forever.*

Āfer, Āfri, m., an *African*, esp. an inhabitant of Carthage.

Āfrica, ae, f., *Africa*, esp. that part of it which lay near Carthage.

Āfricānus, adj., *African*. As noun, **Āfricānus**, ī, m., the cognomen bestowed on Publius Cornelius Scipio, conqueror of Hannibal. See **Scipiō**.

agedum, an interj., used with the imperative or hortatory subjunctive, *come on! come! quick!*

agellus, ī [dim. of **ager**], m., *a little field, small estate.*

ager, agrī, m., *field, farm, estate; territory, land, district; the country.*

agger, eris [ad + **gerō**], m., *mass (esp. of earth and brushwood), mound, rampart.*

aggredior, see **gradior**.

agitō, āre, āvi, ātus [freq. of **agō**], *drive violently hither and thither; discuss, consider, meditate.*

con — **cōgitō**, āre, āvi, ātus, *to think, reflect, consider; plan.*

ex + con — **excōgitō**, āre, āvi, ātus, *to think out, devise.*

āgmen, inis [agō], n., *an army (on the march), marching column; troop, array.*

āgnōscō. see **nōscō**.

agō, **agere**, ēgi, āctus, *to set in motion, drive, lead; act, do, perform; treat, deal, arrange; spend, pass (of time); āctum est dē, it was all up with;*

augurium agere, *to perform the augural ceremonies; cōnsulem agere, to act the consul; dēlēctum agere, to hold a levy; grātiās agere, to feel thankful; triumphum agere, to celebrate a triumph.*

ad — **adigō**, ere, ēgi, āctus, *drive, urge, compel, constrain.*

con — **cōgō**, ere, cōēgi, cōāctus, *drive together, collect; compel, force.*

dē — **dēgō**, ere, dēgi, —, *pass, spend (of time).*

ex — **exigō**, ere, ēgi, āctus, *to drive out; finish; pass, spend.*

per — **peragō**, ere, ēgi, āctus, *to finish, accomplish, play (a part); set forth, relate, describe.*

re — **redigō**, ere, ēgi, āctus, *to drive back, force, reduce, bring.*

sub — **subigō**, ere, ēgi, āctus, *to drive under, conquer, subdue.*

trāns — **trānsigō**, ere, ēgi, āctus, *to finish, settle, perform.*

agrestis, e [ager], adj., *of the fields; rustic; countrified, rude, uncouth.*

āiō, ais, ait, āiunt [def. verb], *to say.*

alacer, cris, cre, adj., *lively, nimble, quick; often = an adv., eagerly.*

alacritās, ātis [alacer], f., *liveliness, eagerness, spirit.*

Alba or **Alba Longa** (sc. urbs), f., an ancient town of the Latins.

Albānus, adj., *pertaining to Alba, Alban*. As noun, **Albānus**, ī, m., *an inhabitant of Alba.*

ālea, ae, f., *game of dice; die.*

Alexander, dri, m., *Alexander the Great*, king of Macedonia from 336 to 323 B.C., and conqueror of Persia.

Alexandrēa, ae, f., *Alexandria*, a city in Egypt, at the mouth of the Nile, founded by Alexander the Great.

aliās [alius], adv., *at another time, under other circumstances.*

alibi [alius + ibi], adv., *elsewhere, in other places.*

aliēnus [**alius**], adj., *belonging to another, another's*; **aes aliēnum**, debt.

alimentum, **i** [**alō**], n., *nourishment*; in plur., *food, provisions*.

aliōquī, adv., *in other respects, otherwise*.

aliquamdiū [**aliquis** + **diū**], adv., *for a while, for some time*.

aliquandō [**aliquis**], adv., *at some time or other, once, on a certain occasion; at length, at last*.

aliquantus, adj., *some, considerable*. As noun, **aliquantum**, **i**, n., *a little, something*.

aliquī, **aliqua**, **aliquod** [**alius** + **quī**], indef. pron. adj., *some one or other, some, any*.

aliquis, **qua**, **quid** [**alius** + **quis**], indef. pron., *some one, something; any one, anything; some, any*. As noun, **aliquid**, n., *something, anything*.

aliquot [**alius** + **quot**], indef. indecl. adj., *some, several*.

aliquotiēns [**aliquot**], adv., *several times*.

aliter [**alius**], adv., *otherwise, differently*.

alius, **a**, **ud** (gen. **alius**, dat. **aliī**), pron. adj., *another, other, different*; **alius** . . . **alius**, *one . . . one, one . . . another*; **alii** . . . **aliī**, *some . . . others*.

alō, **ere**, **uī**, **tus**, *to feed, nourish, support, keep*.

Alpēs, **ium**, f., *the Alps*.

altāria, **ium**, pl. n., *an altar*.

alter, **altera**, **alterum** (gen. **alterius**, dat. **alterī**), pron. adj., *one of two, the other, the second*; **alter** . . . **alter**, *the one . . . the other*.

altercor, **ārī**, **ātus sum** [**alter**], *to dispute, wrangle*.

alteruter, **utra**, **utrum** (gen. **alterutrius**, dat. **alterutrī**), pron. adj., *one or the other of two, one (only) of two*.

altus [**alō**], adj., *high, lofty; deep*. As

noun, **altum**, **i**, n., *the deep sea, the deep*; sup. **altissimum**, **i**, n., *top*.

alveus, **i**, m., *a basket, trough*.

am, **amb**, **ambi**, inseparable prefix (seen in **amputō**), *around, on both sides*.

amāns, **antis** [part. of **amō**, *to love*], adj., *loving, fond*; with gen., *fond of, devoted to*.

ambitiō, **ōnis** [**ambiō**, *to go around*], f., *canvassing for public office, ambition*.

ambō, **ae**, **ō**, adj., *both*.

ambulātiō, **ōnis** [**ambulō**], f., *a walk, promenade*.

ambulō, **āre**, **āvī**, —, *to walk, stroll*.

dē — **deambulō**, **āre**, —, —, *to walk, stroll, promenade*.

in — **inambulō**, **āre**, —, —, *to walk up and down, stroll*.

amicitia, **ae** [**amicus**], f., *friendship*.

amictus [orig. part. of **amiciō**, *to wrap about*], adj., *clothed in, clad in*.

amicus [**amō**, *to love*], adj., *friendly*.

amicus, **i** [**amō**, *to love*], m., *a friend*.

āmittō, see **mittō**.

amnis, **is**, m., *river, torrent, stream*.

amor, **ōris** [**amō**, *to love*], m., *love, passion*.

āmoveō, see **moveō**.

amphora, **ae**, f., *a two-handed jar*. It held about six gallons.

amplector, **i**, **amplexus sum**, *to twine around, embrace*.

ampliō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**amplus**], *to enlarge, widen, extend*.

amplius [comp. of **amplus**], indecl. adj. and adv., *further, more, besides*.

amplus, adj., *great, large; noble, distinguished*.

amputō, see **putō**.

Amūlius, **i**, m., *Amūlius*, son of Proca, a legendary king of Alba Longa.

anceps, **ancipitis** [**ambi** + **caput**], adj., *two-headed; doubtful, hazardous*.

ancile, *is*, *n.*, a small oval shield, shaped like the faces of a guitar.

ancilla, *ae, f.*, a maid-servant, maid.

Ancus, *i, m.*, the praenomen of Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of Rome.

angō, *ere, —, —*, squeeze, choke; vex, annoy.

angor, *ōris [angō]*, *m.*, vexation, sorrow, anguish.

anguis, *is [angō]*, *m.* and *f.*, a snake.

angulus, *i [angō]*, *m.*, corner, nook.

angustiae, *ārum [angustus]*, *f.*, narrowness, narrow place, narrow pass.

angustus [*angō*], *adj.*, narrow.

anima, *ae, f.*, air, breath, soul, life.

animadvertō, *ere, verti, versus [animus + advertō]*, to turn the mind to, perceive, notice; **in aliquem animadvertere**, to punish.

animal, *ālīs [anima]*, *n.*, a living thing, an animal.

animus, *i, m.*, mind, soul, reason; courage, spirit; temper, disposition; in plur., affections, allegiance.

Aniō, **Aniēnis**, *m.*, a tributary of the Tiber.

annālis, *is [annus]*, *adj.*, yearly, annual. As noun, **Annālēs** (*sc. librī*), year-books, records; strictly brief abstracts of contemporary events kept in early days by the Pontifex Maximus, and exposed to view on a white-washed plank set up at his official residence. **Annālēs** is a frequent title of Latin historical works.

annōna, *ae [annus]*, *f.*, the year's crop, esp. of grain; corn supply.

annus, *i, m.*, a year.

ante (1) *adv.*; of space, before, in front of; of time, before, previously, ago;

(2) *prep.* with *acc.*, both of space and time, in front of, before.

anteā [*ante*], *adv.*, before, formerly.

antecēdō, see **cēdō**.

anteeō, see (1) **eō**.

antequam or **ante . . . quam**, *conj.*, before, until.

Antiochus, *i, m.*, *Antiochus*.

1. Antiochus the Great, king of Syria 223-187 B.C., conquered by Scipio Asiaticus in 190.

2. A philosopher, born at Ascalon in Palestine, whose lectures Cicero heard at Athens in 79 B.C.

antīquus, *adj.*, ancient.

Antōnius, *i, m.*, a Roman gentile name.

1. *M. Antōnius*, a friend of Julius Caesar and a member of the second triumvirate. He was defeated by Octavianus off Actium in 31 B.C., and killed himself the following year.

2. *C. Antōnius Hybrida*, uncle of the triumvir, and consul with Cicero, B.C. 63.

ānulus, *i [dim. of ānus, a circle]*, *m.*, a finger ring.

anus, *ūs, f.*, an old woman.

anxius [*angō*], *adj.*, anxious, troubled.

aper, **apri**, *m.*, a wild boar.

aperiō, see **pariō**.

apertē [*apertus*], *adv.*, openly, plainly.

apertus [*orig. part. of aperiō*], *adj.*, open, manifest.

Apollō, *inis, m.*, *Apollo*, the Greek god (worshiped by the Romans also) of poetry and music, divination and medicine. His chief shrine was at Delphi, in Greece.

Apollōnia, *ae, f.*, a city of Illyria, on the east coast of the Adriatic. Toward the close of the first century B.C. it was a famous seat of learning.

Apollōnius, *i, m.*, *Apollōnius*, sur-named *Molō*, under whom Cicero studied rhetoric at Rhodes.

apparātus, *ūs, m.*, *apparment, preparation; splendor, pomp*.

appāreō, see **pāreō**.

appellātiō, *ōnis [(2) appellō]*, *f.*, name, title.

(1) **appellō**, see **pellō**.

(2) **appellō**, see **pellō**.

Appenninus, **i**, **m.**, *the Apennines*, a range of mountains in Italy.

Appius, **i**, **m.**, a Roman praenomen, esp. common in the Claudian gens.

applaudō, **ere**, **plausi**, **plausus** [**ad** + **plaudō**, *to clap the hands*], *to applaud*.

appōnō, see **pōnō**.

apprehendō, see **prehendō**.

approbō, see **probō**.

appropinquō, **āre**, **āvī**, — [**ad** + **pro-pinquus**], *to draw near, approach*.

aptē [**aptus**], **adv.**, *fitly, neatly*.

aptus, **adj.**, *fitted, suited for, adapted to*.

apud, **prep.** with **acc.**; of place, *near*; of persons, *with, among, in the presence of, at the house of*; with the name of an author, *in the works of*.

Āpūlia, **ae**, **f.**, *Apulia*, a district in the southeastern part of Italy.

aqua, **ae**, **f.**, *water*.

aquila, **ae**, **f.**, *an eagle*; *standard* (a metal eagle elevated upon a pole).

aquilifer, **ferī** [**aquila** + **ferō**], **m.**, *standard bearer*.

āra, **ae**, **f.**, *an altar*.

arbitr, **trī**, **m.**, *witness, judge, umpire*.

arbitrium, **i** [**arbitr**], **n.**, *judgment, decision*; *will, caprice*.

arbitror, **ārī**, **ātus sum** [**arbitr**], *to think, believe, consider*.

arbor, **oris**, **f.**, *a tree*.

arca, **ae** [**arceō**], **f.**, *chest, box*.

arceō, **ēre**, **uī**, —, *to shut up, inclose*; *hinder, prevent*.

con — **coerceō**, **ēre**, **uī**, **itus**, *to confine closely, shut in*; *restrain, check*.

ex — **exerceō**, **ēre**, **uī**, **itus**, *to exercise, drill, employ*; **lēgem exerceō**, *to enforce a law*.

arcessō, **ere**, **ivī**, **itus**, *to cause to come, summon, send for*.

Ardea, **ae**, **f.**, *Ardea*, a town in Latium, about eighteen miles south of Rome.

ārdēns, **entis** [**orig. part. of ārdeō**, *to burn, glow*], **adj.**, *glowing, fiery, bright*.

ārdor, **ōris** [**ārdeō**, *to burn, glow*], **m.**, *heat, glow*; *zeal, enthusiasm, fire*.

argentum, **i**, **n.**, *silver*; *money*.

Argi, **ōrum**, **m.**, *Argos*, a city in the northeastern part of the Peloponnesus.

Argivus, **adj.**, *of Argos, Argive*.

arguō, **ere**, **i**, **ūtus**, *to show, prove*; *charge, accuse, blame*.

āridus [**āreō**, *to be dry*], **adj.**, *dry, arid*.

arma, **ōrum**, **n. pl.**, *arms, weapons* (esp. for defense); *warfare*.

armātus [**orig. part. of armō**], **adj.**, *armed, in full armor*. As noun,

armāti, **ōrum**, **m. pl.**, *armed men, soldiers*.

Armenia, **ae**, **f.**, *Armenia*, a country in Asia, southeast of the Black Sea.

armilla, **ae** [**armus**, *shoulder, arm*], **f.**, *a bracelet, armlet*.

armō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**arma**], *to arm, equip*.

Arpinum, **i**, **n.**, *Arpinum*, a town of the Volsci, fifty miles southeast of Rome; the birthplace of Marius and Cicero.

ars, **artis**, **f.**, *skill, art, knowledge*; *accomplishment*, esp. in pl.: *device, stratagem*.

artifex, **icis** [**ars** + **faciō**], **m.**, *workman, artist, builder*.

artūs, **uum**, **m. pl.**, *joints, limbs*.

Ārūns, **untis**, **m.**, a son of Tarquinius Superbus.

arx, **arcis** [**arceō**], **f.**, *citadel, stronghold*.

ās, **assis**, **m.**, *an as*, the unit of Roman coinage, orig. a pound of copper, but finally reduced to half an ounce. It was then worth about a cent.

āscendō, see **scandō**.

Asia, ae, f., *Asia*, esp. *Asia Minor*.

Asiāticus, adj., *Asiatic*. As noun, **Asiāticus**, i, m., cognomen of Lucius Cornelius Scipio, conqueror of Antiochus.

asper, **aspera**, **asperum**, adj., *rough, bitter, sharp; harsh, violent, severe*.

asperitās, **ātis** [**asper**], f., *roughness, harshness; acidity* (of vinegar).

āspernor, see **spernō**.

aspis, **idis**, f., *an asp, viper*.

āstūtia, ae [**āstūtus**], f., *shrewdness, smartness, cleverness*.

āstūtus [**āstū**, *cunning*], adj., *smart, clever, shrewd, cunning*.

asylum, i, n., *place of refuge, asylum*.

at, conj., *but, but yet, nevertheless*.

Athēnae, **ārum**, f. plur., *Athens*, the chief city of Greece, situated in Attica, in the southeastern part of central Greece.

Āthesis, is, m., a river in Cisalpine Gaul, near which Marius defeated the Cimbri in 101 B.C.

Attilius, i, m., the name of a Roman gens. See **Rēgulus**.

atque, **āc**, conj., *and, and also*.

atquē, conj., *and yet, but yet, yet*.

atrōciter [**atrōx**], adv., *fiercely, cruelly*.

atrōx, **ōcis**, adj., *savage, fierce, cruel, horrible*.

attentus, adj., *attentive*.

attonitus [**attonō**, *to thunder at*], adj., *thunder-struck, awe-struck, overwhelmed*.

Attus, i, m., *Attus Nāvius*, an augur who defied Tarquinius Priscus.

auctor, **ōris** [**augeō**], m., *producer, originator, cause*.

auctōritās, **ātis** [**auctor**], f., *authority, power; influence, weight, dignity*.

aucupium, i [**avis** + **capiō**], n., *bird-catching, fowling*.

audācia, ae [**audāx**, *bold*], f., *boldness, daring; rashness, presumption*.

audeō, **ēre**, **ausus sum**, *to venture, dare*.

audiō, **ire**, **ivī**, **itus**, *to hear, listen to; dictō audiēns esse*, *to obey*.

ex — **exaudiō**, **ire**, **ivī**, **itus**, *to hear clearly, distinguish*.

aufērō, see **ferō**.

aufugiō, see **fugiō**.

augeō, **ēre**, **auxī**, **auctus**, *to increase, enlarge*.

augur, **uris** [**avis**], m., *an augur, sooth-sayer*, a priest whose business it was to take the *auspicia*. See **auspiciū**.

augurium, i [**augur**], n., *observance of omens, divination; augurium agere*, *to perform the augural ceremonies*.

augustus [**augeō**], adj., *majestic, venerable, imposing*.

Augustus, i* [**augustus**], m., a title of honor given to Octavianus in B.C. 27, and after him to all the Roman emperors.

aureus [**aurum**], adj., *golden*.

auris, is, f., *ear*.

aurum, i, n., *gold*.

auspiciū, i [**avis** + ***speciō**], n., *divination* by noting the flight or cries of birds. In taking the *auspicia*, *auspices*, the augur sought to learn whether the gods favored or disapproved a proposed course of conduct.

aut, conj., *or; aut . . . aut*, *either . . . or*.

autem, conj., *always postpositive, but, however, moreover*.

auxilium, i [**augeō**], n., *help, aid*; plur., *auxiliary troops* (usually foreign and light-armed troops).

avāritia, ae [**avārus**], f., *greed, avarice*.

avārus, adj., *greedy, grasping, covetous*.

āvellō, **ere**, **velli**, **vulsus** [**ab** + **vellō**, *to pluck*], *to tear off or away, sever*.

Aventinus, *i*, m. (sc. *mōns*), *the Aventine*, one of the seven hills of Rome.

Aventinus, adj., *of or on the Aventine*.

aveō, *ēre*, —, —, *to fare well*, used only in the imperative **avē!** *hail! welcome! greetings!*

āversor, *ārī*, *ātus sum* [*āvertō*], *to scorn, repulse*.

āvertō, see **vertō**.

avidē [*avidus*], adv., *eagerly, greedily*.

avidus, adj., *desirous, eager, greedy*.

avis, *is*, f., *bird; sign, omen*.

avitus [*avus*], adj., *ancestral*.

āvocō, see **vocō**.

āvolo, see (2) **volō**.

avunculus [dim. of *avus*], m., *uncle, mother's brother*.

avus, *i*, m., *grandfather, ancestor*.

B

baculum, *i*, n., *a staff, stick*.

Bagrada(s), ae, m., *a river near Carthage*.

ballista, ae, f., *the ballista, a military engine for hurling stones*.

balneum, *i*, n., *bath, bathing-place*.

barba, ae, f., *beard*.

barbarus, adj., *foreign, uncivilized, barbarous*. As noun, **barbari**, *ōrum*, pl. m., *foreigners, barbarians*.

bellātor, *ōris* [*bellō*], m., *fighter, brawler; warrior, soldier*.

bellicōsus [*bellicus, warlike*], adj., *warlike*.

bellō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum* [*bellum*], *to wage war, fight*.

re — **rebellō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *to wage war again, rebel*.

bellum, *i* (orig. *duellum*, from *duo*), n., *war, warfare*.

bēlua, ae, f., *a wild beast; of a person, beast, brute, monster*.

bene [*bonus*], adv., *well, successfully; comp. melius, sup. optimē*.

beneficiūm, *i* [*bene + faciō*], n., *favor, kindness, service*.

benevolentia, ae [*bene + (1) volō*], f., *good will, kindly feeling; favor*.

benignē [*benignus*], adv., *kindly, courteously*.

benignus, adj., *kind, favorable*.

bibliothēca, ae, f., *library*.

bibō, *ere*, *i*, —, *to drink*.

Bibulus, *i*, m., *L. Calpurnius*, consul with Julius Caesar in 59 B.C.

biduum, *i* [*bis + diēs*], n., *a period of two days, two days' time*.

bis [orig. *duis*; cf. *duo*], num. adv., *twice*.

blanditia, ae, f., *flattery; in pl., blandishments, allurements*.

Blosius, *i*, m., *gentile name of C. Blosius Cūmānus*, a friend of C. Gracchus.

Bocchus, *i*, m., *Bocchus*, king of the Gaetuli, and ally of Jugurtha.

Boiorix, *icis*, m., *Boiorix*, chief of the Cimbri, defeated by Marius, 101 B.C.

bonus, comp. *melior*, sup. *optimus*, adj., *good; as noun, boni, ōrum*, m. pl., *good men, loyal citizens; bona, ōrum*, n. pl., *goods, possessions*.

bōs, *bovis*, m. and f., *ox, cow; pl., cattle*.

bracchium, *i*, n., *forearm, arm*.

brevi, see **brevis**.

brevis, e, adj., *short; brevi* (sc. *tempore*), adv., *in a little while, soon*.

Britanni, *ōrum*, m. pl., *the inhabitants of England, the Britons*.

Brundisium, *i*, n., *Brundisium*, a seaport in southeastern Italy, the regular point of embarkation for Greece.

Brūtus, *i*, m., *a cognomen in the Junian gens*.

1. *L. Iūnius Brūtus*, the Liberator, nephew of Tarquinius Superbus, and consul with Collatinus in 509 B.C.

2. *M. Iūnius Brūtus*, one of the murderers of Julius Caesar, 44 B.C.

3. *D. Iūnius Brūtus*, an officer of Julius Caesar in Gaul, but afterwards one of his murderers.

bullā, *ae, f.*, an *amulet* or *charm* for the neck, commonly of gold, though often of leather. It was worn by children of free birth, but laid aside with the *toga praetexta* (see **prae-textus**), and consecrated to the *Larēs*, or gods of the hearth.

C

C, orig. = English *G*, later = both *C* and *G*, finally = *C* alone; with proper names = *Gāius*, a Roman praenomen.

cadāver, *eris* [**cadō**], *n.*, a *corpse*.

cadō, *ere, cecidī, cāsūrus*, to *fall*; *fall dead, be killed, die; happen*.

ad — **accidō**, *ere, cidi*, —, to *happen, befall, come to pass*.

con — **concidō**, *ere, cidi*, —, to *fall, be slain, perish*.

in — **incidō**, *ere, cidi*, —, *fall, fall into or on, meet; happen, occur; incidere in aliquem, to happen in the time of anybody*.

ob — **occidō**, *ere, cidi*, —, *fall down, fall, perish; set (of the sun)*.

re — **recidō**, *ere, cidi*, —, to *fall back, return; fall*.

caedēs, *is* [**caedō**], *f.*, *slaughter, massacre*.

caedō, *ere, cecidī, caesus*, to *cut, cut to pieces; kill, conquer, rout; virgīs caedere, to flog*.

ob — **occidō**, *ere, cidi. cīsus*, to *cut down, kill, slay*.

prae — **praecidō**, *ere, cidi. cīsus*, to *cut short, cut off*.

caelestis, *e* [**caelum**], *adj.*, from *heaven, heavenly, celestial*.

Caelius, *i, m.* (sc. *mōns*), the *Caelian hill*, one of the seven hills of Rome.

caelum, *i, n.*, the *sky, heavens*.

caenōsus [**caenum**], *adj.*, *foul, filthy*.

caenum, *i, n.*, *mud, filth, mire*.

Caesar, *aris, m.*, *Caesar*, a family name in the Julian gens.

1. *C. Iūlius Caesar*, the famous dictator, born 100 B.C., quaestor in 68, aedile in 65, praetor in 62, consul in 59; conquered Gaul, 58–50; engaged in civil war with Pompey and his supporters, 49–46; created perpetual dictator in 46; murdered, March 15, 44.

2. The grandson of Caesar's sister, *C. Octāvius*, was adopted by Caesar, and henceforth known as *C. Iūlius Caesar Octāviānus*. He was born 63 B.C., formed the second triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus in 44; with Antony's help defeated Brutus and Cassius, the murderers of Caesar, in 42, at Philippi; defeated Antony at Actium, in 31, and became sole master of the Roman world, which he ruled till his death in 14 A.D. See also **Augustus**.

caesariēs, —, *acc. em, f.*, *hair (of the head), locks (only in sing.)*.

calamitās, *ātis, f.*, *calamity, disaster*.

calcar, *āris, n.*, a *spur*.

callidus, *adj.*, *shrewd, cunning, sly*.

Calpurnia, *ae, f.*, *Calpurnia*, daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso, and wife of Julius Caesar.

Calpurnius, *i, m.*, the name of a Roman gens. See **Bibulus**.

calvitium, *i* [**calvus**], *n.*, *baldness*.

calvus, *adj.*, *bald*.

Calvus, *i* [**calvus**], *m.*, cognomen of *C. Licinius Macer Calvus*, poet and orator, 82–47 B.C.

Camers, *ertis, m.*, an inhabitant of Camerinum, a town of Umbria, a district in Central Italy.

Campānia, *ae, f.*, a district on the west coast of Italy, south of Latium.

Campānus, *adj.*, *Campanian*.

campus, *i, m.*, a *field*, especially the

Campus Mārtius, a plain lying between the Capitoline Hill and the Tiber, and thus orig. outside the walls. It was used as a place of exercise, as a parade ground and place for reviews. Later, elections were held there.

candeō, ēre, uī, —, to shine, glow.

ad accendō, ere, ī, cēnsus, to set fire to, kindle, burn; arouse, fire, anger.

in — incendō, ere, ī, cēnsus, to set on fire; arouse, excite.

candidus [candeō], adj., white.

Canīnius, ī, m., gentile name of C. *Canīnius Rēbilus*, consul for a few hours on December 31, 45 B.C.

canis, is, m. and f., a dog.

Cannae, ārum, f. pl., a small town in Apulia in southeastern Italy.

Cannēnsis, e, adj., of or at Cannae.

canō, ere, cecinī, —, to sing, chant, play; sound, give signal.

prae — praecinō, ere, uī, —, to play before (one).

cantus, ūs [canō], m., song; note, cry.

Canusium, ī, n., a town in Apulia near Cannae.

capesso, ere, ivī, itus [desid. of capiō], to take eagerly, seize, resort to.

capillus, ī [caput], m., the hair.

capiō, ere, cēpī, captus, to take, seize, capture; **cōnsilium capere**, to form a plan.

ad — accipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, to take to one's self, receive, adopt; meet with, welcome; understand, interpret.

con — concipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, to take in, imagine, conceive.

dē — dēcipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, to take in, catch, deceive, cheat.

ex — excipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, to take out, appropriate, overhear; receive, greet; await, confront.

in — incipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, to take up, begin, undertake.

inter — intercipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, to seize in passing, steal, usurp.

prae — praecipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptum, direct, bid, order.

re — recipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, to take back, recover; take, receive; **sē recipere**, to retreat, withdraw.

sub — suscipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, to take up, undertake, assume, succeed to.

Capitōlinus, adj., pertaining to the Capitol.

Capitōlium, ī, n., the Capitol, the chief temple of Jupiter in Rome; often, also, the hill on which this temple stood, the *Mōns Capitōlinus*, the citadel of Rome.

capra, ae, f., a she-goat; **Caprae palūs**, Goat Swamp, in the Campus Martius.

captivus [capiō], adj., captive; as noun, **captivus, ī, m.**, a prisoner, captive.

captō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of capiō], to seize eagerly, strive to seize, strive for; take in, deceive, trap.

Capua, ae, f., a city in Campania noted for its luxury.

capulus, ī [capiō], m., hilt, handle.

caput, itis, n., the head, life; head or capital of a nation; **capite damnāre**, to condemn to death.

carbō, inis, m., a coal, charcoal.

Carbō, inis, m., C. *Papirius*, an enemy of Sulla, defeated by Pompey.

carcer, eris, n., a prison, esp. the state prison at Rome, built by Ancus Marcius, and known since the middle ages as the 'Mamertine Prison.' It lay at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, on the side towards the Forum. The historian Sallust thus describes it: "In the prison there is a place called the *Tulliānum*, about twelve feet

below the surface of the ground. It is built with strong walls, and above it there is a room constructed with stone vaulting. It is a disgusting and horrible place on account of the filth, the darkness, and the stench." *carnifex, fīcis* [*carō, flesh* + *faciō*], *m., executioner, butcher.*

carpentum, i, n., a two-wheeled carriage.

carpō, ere, sī, tus, to pluck, tear.

dis — discerpō, ere, sī, tus, to pluck or tear in pieces.

ex — excerpō, ere, sī, tus, to pluck out, choose, select.

Carthāginiēnsis, e, adj., Carthaginian.

Carthāgō, inis, f., Carthage, a city on the northern coast of Africa, colonized by Phoenicians from Tyre.

Carthāgō Nova, f., New Carthage, a city on the east coast of Spain, founded by the Carthaginians.

cārus, adj., dear, beloved; costly.

casa, ae, f., a hut, cottage.

Casca, ae, m., C. Servilius, one of the murderers of Julius Caesar.

Cassius, i, m., gentile name of C. Cassius Longinus, one of the foremost conspirators against Caesar in 44 B.C.

castellum, i [dim. of castrum], n., a stronghold, castle, fort.

castīgō, āre, āvī, ātus [castus, pure + agō], to correct, punish, chastise.

castrum, i, n., a fortified place; pl., castra, ōrum, a camp.

cāsus, ūs [cadō], m., that which befalls, accident, chance; misfortune, calamity.

catapulta, ae, f., an engine for hurling arrows, catapult.

catēna, ae, f., a chain, fetter.

Catīlīna, ae, m., L. Sergius, who conspired against the state during Cicero's consulship, 63 B.C.

catillus, i, m., a small dish, plate.

Catō, ōnis, m., M. Porcius, called Uti-

cēnsis, because he committed suicide at Utica in Africa, after the battle of Thapsus 46 B.C.

Catullus, i, m., C. Valerius, the famous lyric poet, 87-54 B.C.

catulus, i, m., a young animal, cub.

Catulus, i, m., Q. Lutatius, who in 67 B.C. opposed the grant of extraordinary powers to Pompey for the war with the pirates.

cauda, ae, f., tail.

causa, ae, f., cause, reason, occasion; case at law; causā (with preceding gen.), for the sake of, a common expression of purpose; causam dicere, to plead a case in court.

cautus [orig. part. of caveō], adj., careful, wary, cautious.

cavea, ae [cavus, hollow], f., a cage.

caveō, ēre, cāvī, cautus, to be on one's guard, beware, guard against.

cēdō, ere, cēssī, cēssum, to go, move; to go from, retire; yield, submit; ex sententiā cedere, to turn out to one's satisfaction.

ab — abscēdō, ere, cēssī, cēssūrus, to go away, withdraw, depart.

ad — accēdō, ere, cēssī, cēssūrus, to go or come to, move towards, approach; be added.

ante — antecēdō, ere, cēssī, —, to go before, precede.

con — concēdō, ere, cēssī, cēssus, to withdraw, retire, depart; yield, submit; allow, grant, concede.

dē — dēcēdō, ere, cēssī, cēssum, to go away, withdraw, depart; to die (sc. vitā).

dis — discēdō, ere, cēssī, cēssum, to go away, depart; come off.

in — incēdō, ere, cēssī, cēssūrus, to advance, approach; march; move slowly.

prae — praecēdō, ere, cēssī, cēs-sūrus, to go before.

prō — prōcēdō, ere, cēssī, cēssum,

to move forward, advance, make progress.

re — **recēdō**, **ere**, **cēssi**, **cēssum**, *to move back, withdraw, retire, retreat.*

sē — **sēcēdō**, **ere**, **cēssi**, **cēssūrus**, *to retire, withdraw.*

sub — **succēdō**, **ere**, **cēssi**, **cēssum**, *to follow, succeed; be successful.*

celeber, **bris**, **bre**, **adj.**, *famous.*

celebrātus [part. of **celebrō**, *to throng*], **adj.**, *of a place, thronged, frequented; of persons, places, or things, famous, brilliant.*

celer, **eris**, **ere**, **adj.**, *swift, quick, lively.*

celeritās, **ātis** [**celer**], **f.**, *swiftness, speed, alertness.*

celeriter [**celer**], **adv.**, *quickly, soon.*

cella, **ae**, **f.**, *chamber, sanctuary, shrine.*

cēlō, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātus**, *to hide, conceal.*

Celtibēri, **ōrum**, **m. pl.**, *the Celtiberi, a tribe in Spain.*

cēna, **ae**, **f.**, *dinner, the principal meal of the Romans, taken about three o'clock.*

cēnō, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātus** [**cēna**], *to dine, eat.*

cēnsēō, **ēre**, **uī**, **us**, *to rate, value; be of the opinion, think; determine, decide.*

cēnsus, **ūs** [**cēnsēō**], **m.**, *an enumeration and classification of the people according to wealth, a census.*

centiēs [**centum**], **adv.**, *a hundred times.*

centum, **indecl. num. adj.**, *a hundred.*

centuria, **ae** [**centum**], **f.**, *a division of the army or the people, containing a hundred persons, a century.*

centuriō, **ōnis** [**centuria**], **m.**, *a commander of a century, centurion, captain.*

cernō, **ere**, **crēvi**, **certus** [**crētus**], *to*

separate; see, perceive; decide, determine.

dē — **dēcernō**, **ere**, **crēvi**, **crētus**, *to decide, determine; decree, vote, entrust (by a decree); contend, fight.*

sē — **sēcernō**, **ere**, **crēvi**, **crētus**, *to separate, divide.*

certāmen, **inis** [**certō**], **n.**, *match, trial of skill or strength; contest, battle.*

certātim [**certō**], **adv.**, *in rivalry, zealously.*

certē [**certus**], **adv.**, *certainly, surely.*

certō, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātum** [**certus**], *to vie with, contend.*

certus [orig. part. of **cernō**], **adj.**, *determined, fixed; certain, definite, specified, assured; certiōrem facere, to inform; certior fieri, to be informed.*

cervix, **icis**, **f.**, *neck, throat.*

cēssō, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātum** [freq. of **cēdō**], *to be inactive, loiter, delay.*

cēterum [**cēterus**], **adv. and conj.**, *for the rest, but, moreover, besides.*

cēteri, **ae**, **a**, **adj.**, *the rest, the other, the others.*

charta, **ae**, **f.**, *writing material, paper, sheet (of Egyptian papyrus).*

Chrȳsogonus, **i**, **m.**, *L. Cornēlius, a freedman of Sulla.*

cibārius [**cibus**], **adj.**, *pertaining to food; rēs cibāria, provisions.*

cibus, **i**, **m.**, *food, victuals.*

cicātrix, **icis**, **f.**, *a scar.*

cicer, **ciceris**, **n.**, *a pea, chickpea.*

Cicerō, **ōnis** [**cicer**], **m.**, *cognomen of M. Tullius Cicerō, the famous orator, born at Arpinum, 106 B.C.; quaestor in Sicily, 75; praetor, 66; consul, 63; killed by Antony's order in 43.*

Cimber, **brī**, **m.**, *a Cimbrian, one of the Cimbri, the Teutonic tribe which, together with the Teutones, invaded Italy, and was defeated by Marius in 101 B.C.*

Cimbricus, **adj.**, *Cimbrian.*

cingō, ere, cinxī, cinctus, to encircle, surround; gird, gird on, equip; **obsidiōne cingere**, to blockade, besiege.

ad — accingō, ere, cinxī, cinctus, to gird, gird on, equip, arm.

sub — succingō, ere, cinxī, cinctus, to gird, arm, equip.

cinis, eris, m., ashes.

Cinna, ae, m., *L. Cornēlius*, leader with Marius of the popular party, and enemy of Sulla, 87-84 B.C.

circā, adv. and prep. with acc., around, round about, throughout.

circum, adv. and prep. with acc., around, about.

circumdō, see **dō**.

circumstō, see **stō**.

circumveniō, see **veniō**.

circus, ī, m., a circle, enclosure for athletic sports, esp. chariot-races;

Circus Māximus: see p. 18, n. 6.

citerior, ōris, adj., on this side, hither, nearer.

citō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of **cieō**, to set in motion], to rouse, urge on; summon.

con — concitō, āre, āvī, ātus, to rouse, excite; move, instigate.

ex — excitō, āre, āvī, ātus, to call or bring forth; rouse, excite.

in — incitō, āre, āvī, ātus, urge on, arouse, incite.

cīvicus [cīvis], adj., of citizens, civic; **cīvica corōna**, the civic crown, given to a soldier who saved the life of a citizen in battle.

cīvilis, e [cīvis], adj., of citizens, civil, civic; courteous, polite.

cīvis, is, m., citizen, fellow-citizen.

cīvītās, ātis [cīvis], f., citizenship; state, body of citizens.

clādēs, is, f., disaster, overthrow, defeat; **clādem accipere**, to sustain a defeat; **clāde adficere**, to defeat.

clam [cēlō], adv., secretly.

clāmitō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of **clāmō**], to cry aloud, shout loudly.

clāmō, āre, āvī, ātus, to shout.

ad — acclāmō, āre, āvī, ātum, to shout loudly, exclaim.

con — conclāmō, āre, āvī, ātum cry out together, shout.

ex — exclāmō, āre, āvī, ātum, to cry out, shout aloud, exclaim.

in — inclāmō, āre, āvī, ātus, shout loudly; cry out to, call upon, appeal to.

prō — prōclāmō, āre, āvī, ātum, to call, cry out, proclaim.

sub — succlāmō, āre, āvī, ātus, to shout in answer, to answer loudly.

clāmor, ōris [clāmō], m., shout, cry, noise.

clandestīnus [clam], adj., secret.

clangor, ōris, m., noise, clash, clang.

clārus, adj., bright; famous, renowned; of sound, clear, loud.

clāssicum, ī [clāssis], n. (sc. **signum**), battle signal on the trumpet.

clāssis, is, f., a class or division of citizens; a fleet.

Claudia, ae, f., a sister of Appius Claudius Pulcher.

Claudius, ī, m., the name of a famous Roman gens.

1. *Appius Claudius*, one of the Decemvirs of 451 B.C.

2. *Appius Claudius Pulcher*, consul in 249 B.C., and defeated in a naval battle off Drepanum in Sicily.

claudō, ere, clausī, clausus, to shut, close; shut in, imprison.

ex — exclūdō, ere, clūsī, clūsus, to shut out, exclude.

in — inclūdō, ere, clūsī, clūsus, to shut in, enclose; imprison.

clausula, ae [claudō], f., conclusion.

clāvus, ī, m., a nail.

clēmēns, entis, adj., gentle, kindly, merciful.

clēmenter [clēmēns], adv., *quietly, mercifully, mildly.*

clēmēntia, ae [clēmēns], f., *mercifulness, forbearance, kindness.*

Cleopatra, ae, f., the famous queen of Egypt, renowned for her wit and beauty. She lived 69-30 B.C.

cliēns, entis [orig. *cluēns*, from *clueō*, to hear], m., a vassal, dependent, client. The *clientēs* attached themselves to some patrician, who aided them in business, esp. legal business, and was practically their father or guardian. The clients in turn were bound to respect and serve their patron, and to assist him financially, esp. in ransoming him, if captured, and in providing a marriage portion for his daughters.

clivus. i. m., *ascent, slope, hill*; **Clivus Capitōlinus**, a street running up from the Forum to the Capitol.

Clōdius, i. m., plebeian form of *Claudius*, the gentile name of *P. Clōdii Pulcher*, Cicero's enemy, who, as tribune of the people, brought about his banishment.

Clypea, ae, f., a fortified town in Africa, near Carthage.

Cn., abbreviation of the name *Gnaeus*. **coepi, coepisse, coeptus**, to begin.

coerceō, see *arceō*.

cōgitātiō, ōnis [cōgitō], f., *thought, consideration, plan.*

cōgitō, see *agitō*.

cōgnātiō, ōnis [cōgnātus], f., *blood relationship, ties of blood.*

cōgnātus [con + (g)nāscor], adj., *related by blood*; as noun, a kinsman, blood relation.

cōgnitiō, ōnis [cōgnōscō], f., a legal investigation, judicial hearing; **cōgnitiōnem instituere**, to hold a hearing.

cōgnōmen, inis [con + (g)nōmen], n., a name added to the individual and

clan names of a person; a surname, either as a title of honor, as *Āfricānus, Māgnus, Torquātus*, or as a nickname, as *Cicerō*. *Cōgnōmina* served to distinguish different families of the same gens.

cōgnōminō, āre, āvi, ātus [cōgnōmen], to surname, call.

cōgnōscō, see *nōscō*.

cōgō, see *agō*.

cohors, ortis, f., *cohort, company* (the tenth part of a legion). See *legiō*.

Collātia, ae, f., a Sabine town near Rome.

Collātinus, i. m., *L. Tarquinius*, the husband of *Lucretia*, and one of the first two consuls, 509 B.C.

collis, is, m., a hill.

collum, i, n., neck.

colō, ere, uī, cultus, to till, cultivate; dwell in; practice, cherish; clothe, adorn; honor, esteem.

ex — **excolō, ere, uī, cultus**, to cultivate, improve, adorn; refine.

in — **incolō, ere, uī, —**, to dwell, dwell in, live.

colōnia, ae [colō], f., a colony, settlement.

columba, ae, f., a dove, pigeon.

com, con, co, forms of the prep. *cum*, found only in compound words. See *cum*.

combūrō, see *ūrō*.

comes, itis [con + (1) eō], m., companion, comrade; attendant, follower.

cōmitās, ātis [cōmis, courteous], f., courtesy, kindness.

comitātus, ūs [comitor], m., escort, train.

comitium, i [con + (1) eō], n., the Comitium, a place adjoining the Forum Romanum, where the voters assembled; **comitia, ōrum**, the comitia, an assembly of the people (esp. for elections); *election*; **comitia indicere**, to set a date for an election.

comitor, āri, ātus sum [comes], to accompany.
 commeātus, ūs, m., a furlough.
 commendō, see mandō.
 commigrō, see migrō.
 commilitō. ōnis [con + miles], m., fellow-soldier, comrade.
 comminus [con + manus], adv., hand to hand, at close quarters.
 committō, see mittō.
 commodē [commodus], adv., properly, fittingly, rightly.
 commodus [con + modus], adj., in due measure, suitable, fit, convenient.
 commoveō, see moveō.
 commūniō, see mūniō.
 commūnis, e [con + mūnus], adj., common, joint, general.
 commūniter [commūnis], adv., in common, together.
 commūtō, see mūtō.
 cōmō, see emō.
 compār, parīs [con + pār], adj., equal to, like; fitting, suitable.
 comparō, see parō.
 compellō, see pellō.
 comperiō, see pariō.
 compēs, edis [con + pēs], f., usually in the pl., shackles, fetters.
 complector, ī, plexus sum, to embrace.
 compleō, see *pleō.
 complōrātiō, ōnis [complōrō, to bewail], f., lamentation, wailing.
 complūrēs, a or ia [con + plūs], adj., several, many, very many.
 compōnō. see pōnō.
 compos, potis [con + potis, able], adj., master of; vōtī compos fieri, to gain one's heart's desire.
 compositum, ī [compōnō], n., agreement.
 comprehendō, see prehendō.
 comprimō, see premō.
 comprobō, see probō.
 computō, see putō.

con, see com.
 concēdō, see cēdō.
 concidō, see cadō.
 conciliō, āre, āvi, ātus [concilium], to bring together, conciliate; win over, secure.
 re — reconciliō, āre, āvi, ātus, to reunite, reconcile.
 concilium, ī [con + calō, to call], n., assembly, gathering.
 concipiō, see capiō.
 concitō, see citō.
 conclāmō, see clāmō.
 concordia, ae [con + cor, heart], f., union, harmony, concord.
 concupiscō, ere, cupīvi, cupitus [con + cupiō], to desire greatly, crave.
 concurrō, see currō.
 concursus, ūs [concurrō], m., a course, throng; attack, charge, onset.
 condemnō, see damnō.
 condiciō, ōnis [condicō, to agree], f., agreement, stipulation, terms.
 condō, see dō.
 conducō, see dūcō.
 cōnferō, see ferō.
 cōnfertus [part. of cōnferciō, to stuff together], adj., crowded, dense.
 cōnfessiō, ōnis [cōnfiteor], f., confession, acknowledgment.
 cōnfestim, adv., immediately, at once.
 cōnfiō, see faciō.
 cōnfidentia, ae [cōnfidō, to trust], f., boldness, assurance, confidence.
 cōnfirmātus [orig. part. of cōnfirmō], adj., courageous, resolute.
 cōnfirmō, see firmō.
 cōnfiniteor, see fateor.
 cōnflagrō, āre, āvi, — [con + flagrō, to burn], to burn, be destroyed (by fire).
 cōnfigō, see *figō.
 cōnflō. see flō.
 cōnfluō. see fluō.
 cōnfodiō, see fodiō.

cōnfigiō, see fugiō.
 congerō, see gerō.
 congregior, see gradior.
 congressus, ūs [congregior], m., *meeting, interview, encounter, fight*.
 congruō, ere, i, —, *to agree, tally*.
 cōniciō, see iaciō.
 cōniungō, see iungō.
 cōniunx or cōniux [cōniungō], m. and f., *married person, husband, wife*.
 cōniūrātiō, ōnis [cōniūrō], f., *a conspiracy, plot*.
 cōniūrāti, ōrum [orig. part. of cōniūrō], m. pl., *conspirators*.
 cōniūrō, see iūrō.
 cōniux, see cōniunx.
 conlaudō, see laudō.
 conlēga, ae [con + legō], m., *one chosen at the same time, a colleague*.
 conligō, see legō.
 conlocō, see locō.
 conloquium, i [conloquor], n., *an interview, conference*.
 conloquor, see loquor.
 cōnor, āri, ātus sum [con + nor], *to attempt, try*.
 conqueror, see queror.
 conquīrō, see quaerō.
 cōnsalūtō, see salūtō.
 cōnscendō, see scandō.
 cōnscientia, ae [con + sciō], f., *consciousness, knowledge*.
 cōnsciscō, see sciscō.
 cōnscius [con + sciō], adj., *acquainted with, aware of*.
 cōnscribō, see scribō.
 cōnscriptus [orig. part. of cōnscribō], adj., *enrolled*; patrēs cōnscripti, the official title of the senators. Roman writers took this phrase as = patrēs et cōnscripti, explaining patrēs as *patricians*, of whom orig. the senate was wholly composed, and cōnscripti as denoting the plebeians newly enrolled in the senate in 509 B.C., after the expulsion of the kings. It may, however, = *enrolled patricians*, to

distinguish the senators from the patricians who were not enrolled in the senate.
 cōnsecrō, see sacrō.
 cōnsēnsus, ūs [cōnsentiō], m., *united opinion, consent, agreement*.
 cōnsentiō, see sentiō.
 cōnsequor, see sequor.
 cōnserō, see serō.
 cōnservō, see servō.
 cōnsiderō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to look at closely, examine, reflect, consider*.
 cōnsidō, see sidō.
 cōnsilium, i [cf. cōnsulō], n., *plan, scheme; judgment, wit, sense, shrewdness; cōnsilium capere or inire, to plan*.
 cōnsistō, see sistō.
 cōnsobrinus, i [con + soror], m., *first-cousin, cousin*.
 cōnsōlor, āri, ātus sum [con + sōlor, to comfort], *to comfort, cheer*.
 cōnspectus, ūs [cōnspiciō], m., *sight, view*.
 cōnspiciō, see *speciō.
 cōnspicius [cōnspiciō], adj., *in plain sight, conspicuous, remarkable*.
 cōnspirātiō, ōnis [cōnspirō, to breathe together, plot], f., *a plot*.
 cōnspirāti, ōrum [cōnspirō, to plot], m. pl., *conspirators*.
 cōnstāns, antis [orig. part. of cōnstō], adj., *of strong character, firm, resolute; steadfast, consistent*.
 cōnstancer [cōnstāns], adv., *firmly, resolutely, steadfastly*.
 cōnstantia, ae [cōnstāns], f., *a typical Roman virtue, strength of character, steadiness of purpose, firmness; courage, faithfulness*.
 cōnsternō, see sternō.
 cōnstituō, see statuō.
 cōnstō, see stō.
 cōnsuēscō, see suēscō.
 cōnsuēūdō, inis [cōnsuētus, part. of cōnsuēscō], f., *habit, custom*.

cōnsul, **ulis**, *m.*, a *consul*, the title given to the two highest officials of the Roman republic. The office was created in 509 B.C. At first its powers were equal to those of the kings, except in religious matters. Later, certain of these powers were transferred to other magistrates. The consuls were elected annually; their joint names were used in giving dates. At the close of their official term, the consuls usually governed a province for a year as *proconsuls*.

cōnsulāris, *e* [**cōnsul**], *adj.*, of *consular rank*; as noun, an *ex-consul*.

cōnsulātus, **ūs** [**cōnsul**], *m.*, *consulship*.

cōnsulō, *ere*, **ui**, **tus**, to take counsel, deliberate; to take counsel with, to consult; **graviter cōnsulere**, to take vigorous measures.

cōnsultō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [freq. of **cōnsulō**], to take counsel, deliberate.

cōnsūmō, see **sūmō**.

contemnō, *ere*, **temp̄sī**, **temptus**, to despise, scorn.

contemptor, **ōris** [**contemnō**], *m.*, one who despises, scorner.

contendō, see **tendō**.

contentiō, **ōnis** [**contendō**], *f.*, straining, effort, energy; dispute, strife.

contentus [orig. part. of **contineō**], *adj.*, content, satisfied with.

continentia, *ae* [**contineō**], *f.*, self-restraint, moderation.

contineō, see **teneō**.

contingō, see **tangō**.

continuō [**continuus**], *adv.*, forthwith, straightway.

continuus [**contineō**], *adj.*, uninterrupted, continuous, successive, incessant.

cōntiō, **ōnis** [orig. **co(n)ventiō**, from **conveniō**], *f.*, an assembly, meeting.

contrā, prep. with acc., against, contrary to.

contrahō, see **trahō**.

contrārius [**contrā**], *adj.*, opposite, contrary.

contubernālis, *is* [**con** + **taberna**, a tent], *m.*, tent-companion, comrade.

contumēlia, *ae*, *f.*, insult, reproach, abuse.

contundō [**con** + **tundō**, to beat, strike], to crush, destroy.

contus, *i*, *m.*, a pole, pike.

cōnūbium, *i* [**con** + **nūbō**], *n.*, marriage, right of intermarriage.

convalēscō, *ere*, **valui**, — [**con** + **valeō**], to begin to be well, recover.

conveniēns, **entis** [**conveniō**], *adj.*, agreeing or consistent with, befitting.

conveniō, see **veniō**.

convertō, see **vertō**.

convincō, see **vincō**.

convivium, *i* [**con** + **vivō**], *n.*, a feast.

convocō, see **vocō**.

coerior, see **orior**.

cophinus, *i*, *m.*, a basket.

cōpia, *ae* [**co(n)** + **ops**], *f.*, abundance, supply; opportunity; in pl., resources, forces, troops.

cōpiōsē [**cōpiōsus**], *adv.*, abundantly; of speech, fluently, eloquently.

cōpiōsus [**cōpia**], *adj.*, abounding in, well supplied.

coquus, *i*, *m.*, a cook.

cōram [**co(n)** + **ōs**], *adv.*, before one's eyes, in person; prep. with abl., before, in the presence of.

corium, *i*, *n.*, skin, hide.

Cornēlia, *ae*, *f.*, *Cornelia*.

1. A daughter of P. Scipio Africanus Maior, and mother of the Gracchi.

2. A daughter of L. Cornelius Cinna, first wife of Julius Caesar.

Cornēlius, *i*, *m.*, the name of a very important Roman gens. See Cinna, Cossus, Lentulus, Scīpiō, and Sulla.

cornū, **ūs**, *n.*, horn; wing (of an army).

corōna, *ae, f., a crown, garland.* See *civicus*.

corpus, *oris, n., a body.*

corrigō, see *regō*.

corripō, see *rapō*.

corrumpō, see *rumpō*.

corruō, see *ruō*.

corvus, *i, m., a raven.* In XVI. 3 it may be translated *grappling-iron*, though the reference is rather to a wooden boarding bridge, which swung freely round a pole in the prow of the ship. In battle it was dropped upon the deck of a hostile vessel and held there by a sharp iron spike in its under side.

cōs, *cōtis, f., flint stone, whetstone.*

Cossus, *i, m., A. Cornēlius*, consul in 343 B.C.

cottidiānus [*cottidiē, daily*], *adj., daily; usual, customary; everyday, commonplace.*

Crassus, *i, m., M. Licinius*, called *Dives* because of his enormous wealth; consul in 70 B.C., and triumvir with Caesar and Pompey in 60; defeated and killed by the Parthians 53 B.C.

crēber, *bra, brum, adj., crowded, numerous, incessant.*

crēdō, *ere, crēdidī, crēditus*, to *lend, entrust to; believe in, trust; believe, think.*

Cremera, *ae, f., a river in Etruria*, near Veii.

cremō, *āre, āvī, ātus*, to *burn.*

Cremona, *ae, f., a town on the river Po.*

creō, *āre, āvī, ātus*, to *make, create; to choose, elect.*

re — recreō, *āre, āvī, ātus*, to *renew, revive, encourage.*

crēscō, *ere, crēvī, crētus*, to *grow, increase.*

in — incrēscō, *ere, crēvī, —*, to *grow upon; grow, increase.*

crimīnor, *ārī, ātus sum* [*crīmen, a*

charge], to *complain of, denounce; with infin., to charge.*

crīnis, *is, m., hair.*

cruciātus, *ūs* [*cruciō*], *m., torture, torment.*

cruciō, *āre, āvī, ātus* [*crux*], to *crucify, torture, torment.*

crūdēlis, *e, adj., cruel, unfeeling.*

crūdēlitās, *ātis* [*crūdēlis*], *f., cruelty.*

cruentus [*cf. cruor*], *adj., blood-stained.*

crumēna, *ae, f., a purse, money bag.*

cruor, *ōris, m., running blood, gore.*

crūs, *crūris, n., a leg.*

crux, *crucis, f., cross, gallows.*

crystallinus [*crystallum, crystal*], *adj., of crystal; as noun, crystallinum, i* (*se. vās*), *n., a vase of crystal.*

cubiculum, *i* [*cubō*], *n., a bedchamber.*

cubō, *āre, uī, itum*, to *lie down, recline; to lie sick.*

re — recubō, *āre, —, —*, to *lie on one's back, lie, recline.*

cūiās, *ātis*, *interr. pron., of what country? whence?*

culpa, *ae, f., fault, guilt.*

cultellus, *i* [*dim. of culter*], *m., a small knife.*

culter, *trī, m., knife, dagger.*

cultus, *ūs* [*colō*], *m., cultivation; refinement, luxury; mode of living, style.*

cum, *prep. with abl., with, together with, at the same time with.* In composition the forms **com**, **con**, and **co** are used, and denote (1) accompaniment, (2) intensity.

cum, *conj.; of time, when, while, whenever; of cause, since; of concession, although; cum . . . tum, both . . . and, not only . . . but also.*

***cumbō**, an old verb, same root as **cubō**.

ad — accumbō, *ere, cubuī, cubitum*, to *lie or recline* (*esp. at table*).

in — **incumbō**, **ere**, **cubui**, **cubitum**, *to lie or lean upon; devote one's self.*

ob — **occumbō**, **ere**, **cubui**, **cubitum**, *to fall (in death), die.*

prō — **prōcumbō**, **ere**, **cubui**, **cubitum**, *to fall forward, fall prostrate.*
cunctātiō, **ōnis** [**cunctor**], *f., delay.*

Cunctātor, **ōris** [**cunctor**], *m., Delayer*, a name given to Q. Fabius Maximus.
cunctor, **ārī**, **ātus sum**, *to delay, linger.*

cupidē [**cupidus**], *adv., eagerly.*

cupiditās, **ātis** [**cupidus**], *f., craving, desire, eagerness.*

cupīdō, **inis** [*cf.* **cupidus**], *f., desire, craving, greed.*

cupidus [**cupiō**], *adj., desirous, fond; greedy, covetous.*

cupiō, **ere**, **ivī** (**ii**), **itus**, *to crave, desire, covet.*

cūr, *adv., why? for what reason?*

cūra, **ae**, *f., care, anxiety.*

Curēs, **iūm**, *f. pl., a Sabine town.*

Cūria, **ae**, *f., a curia, ward*, one of the ten divisions into which each of the three orig. Roman tribes was divided; *council chamber*, esp. the Roman Senate-house, either the *Cūria Hostilia*, adjoining the Forum on the north side, or the *Cūria Pompēia*, built by Pompey in the Campus Martius. In the latter Caesar was murdered.

Cūriātius, **i**, *m.*, name of the three Alban brothers who fought with the Horatii.

Curius, **i**, *m.*, gentile name of *Mānius Curius Dentātus*, a famous Roman hero, renowned for his frugality and simplicity of life. He died in 270 B.C.

cūrō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**cūra**], *to care for, attend to; with gerundive and infin., see to it that, take care that.*

prō — **prōcūrō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to care for, attend to; of omens, to avert by sacrifices.*

currō, **ere**, **cucurri**, **cursum**, *to run.*

ad — **accurrō**, **ere**, (**cu**)**curri**, **cursum**, *to run to, hasten towards.*

con — **concurrō**, **ere**, (**cu**)**curri**, **cursum**, *to run together; to rush together (in battle), charge, fight.*

dē — **dēcurrō**, **ere**, (**cu**)**curri**, **cursum**, *to run down, hasten down.*

dis — **discurrō**, **ere**, (**cu**)**curri**, **cursum**, *to run in different directions; wander, roam.*

ob — **occurrō**, **ere**, (**cu**)**curri**, **cursum**, *to run to meet, meet; withstand, oppose.*

sub — **succurrō**, **ere**, **i**, —, *to run to, help, aid.*

currus, **ūs** [**currō**], *m., a chariot.*

cursus, **ūs** [**currō**], *m., running; journey, passage, course; speed.*

curūlis **e** [**currus**], *adj., of a chariot.*

Sella curūlis, *see sella.*

cūstōdia, **ae** [**cūstōs**], *f., watching; guard-house, prison; pl., pickets, watchmen.*

cūstōdiō, **ire**, **ivī**, **itus** [**cūstōs**], *to watch, guard, defend.*

cūstōs, **ōdis**, *m. and f., guardian, protector.*

Cȳrus, **i**, *m.*, Cyrus the Great, 559–529 B.C., founder of the Persian empire.

D

D., abbreviation of the name **Decimus**.
Dāci, **ōrum**, *m. pl., the Dacians*, a people living on the north of the Danube.

damnātiō, **ōnis** [**damnō**], *f., condemnation.*

damnō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to judge guilty, condemn; capite damnāre, to condemn to death.*

con — **condemnō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to find guilty, condemn, sentence.*

dē, *prep. with abl.; of place, from, down from, out of; of time, after, during;*

- of cause, *in consequence of, through* ;
of relation, *concerning, in respect to*.
In compounds it generally denotes
thoroughness, but occasionally has
negative force.
- dea, ae, f., a goddess.
- deambulō, see ambulō.
- dēbeō, see habeō.
- dēbilis [dē + habilis], adj., *weak, dis-
abled, helpless*.
- dēcēdō, see cēdō.
- decem, indecl. num. adj., *ten*.
- december, bris, bre, adj., *tenth* ; as
noun, **December** (sc. *mēnsis*), m.,
December, the tenth month (counting
from March, with which the Roman
year originally began).
- decemvir, ī [decem + vir], m., a mem-
ber of a commission of ten men, a
decemvir.
- dēcernō, see cernō.
- decet. ēre, uit, impers., *it is fitting*.
- decimus [decem], num. adj., *tenth*.
- Decimus, ī, m., a Roman praenomen.
- dēcipiō, see capiō.
- Decius, ī, m., the gentile name of P.
Derius Mūs, consul B.C. 240.
- dēclārō, āre, āvi, ātus [dē + clārus],
to make clear, disclose ; show, de-
clare.
- decorō, āre, āvi, ātus [decus], to
adorn, *deck*.
- dēcurrō, see currō.
- decus, oris, n., *grace, glory, honor,
splendor, ornament*.
- dēcutiō, see quatiō.
- dēditicius. ī [dēditus], m., a captive.
- dēditiō, ōnis [dēdō], f., a surrender.
- dēditus [orig. part. of dēdō], adj., sur-
rendered ; devoted to, addicted to.
As noun, *dēditus*, ī, m., a captive.
- dēdō. see dō.
- dēdūcō, see dūcō.
- dēfatigātiō, ōnis, f., *weariness*.
- dēfendō. see *fendō.
- dēfēnsiō, ōnis [dēfendō], f., a defense.
- dēfēnsor, ōris [dēfendō], m., a de-
fender.
- dēferō, see ferō.
- dēfessus, adj., *worn out, weary*.
- dēficiō, see faciō.
- dēfigō, see figō.
- deflectō, see flectō.
- dēfōrmitās, ātis [dēfōrmis, ugly], f.,
ugliness, disfigurement.
- dēfungor, see fungor.
- dēgō, see agō.
- dēhonestō, āre, —, — [dē + honestō
(cf. *honōs*), to honor], to disgrace,
dishonor.
- dēiciō, see iaciō.
- dein, see deinde.
- deinceps, adv., *one after the other, in
succession ; next ; thereafter, in the
future*.
- deinde or dein [dē + inde], adv., sub-
sequently, then, next ; thereafter,
from that time on.
- dēlābor, see lābor.
- dēlēctus [orig. part. of (1) dēligō],
adj., *picked, choice*.
- dēlēctus, ūs [(1) dēligō], m., a picking
out, a levy, draft ; dēlēctum agere
or habēre, to hold a levy.
- dēleō, ēre, ēvi, ētus, to blot out, de-
stroy.
- dēliberābundus [dēliberō], adj., pon-
dering, reflecting.
- dēliberō, āre, āvi, ātus [dē + libra, a
balance], to weigh (consider) well,
deliberate, ponder.
- dēlicātē [dēlicātus], adv., *luxuriously,
effeminately*.
- dēlicātus [cf. *dēliciae*], adj., de-
voted to pleasure, luxurious, effemi-
nate.
- dēliciae, ārum, pl. f., *delights, pleasure,
luxury*.
- (1) dēligō, see legō.
- (2) dēligō, āre, see ligō.
- delirō, āre, —, — [dē + lira, a furrow],
to be crazy.

dēlitēscō, ere, lituī, — [dē + lateō, to hide], lie hid, be concealed.

Delphī, ōrum, pl. m., Delphi, a town of Phocis in Central Greece, renowned for its oracle of Apollo.

dēmīssē [dēmīssus, modest], adv., modestly, humbly, abjectly.

dēmīttō, see mittō.

dēmōror, see moror.

dēmum, adv., at last, finally; tum dēmum, then at last, not till then.

dēnārius, ī, m., a silver coin, equivalent orig. to 10, afterwards to 16, asses. Its value varied from 16 to 20 cents.

dēnegō, see negō.

dēnique, adv., thereafter, thereupon; at last, finally; briefly, in short.

dēnūntiō, see nūntiō.

dēnuō [dē + novō], adv., anew, again.

dēōsculor, see ōsculor.

dēpellō, see pellō.

dēpereō, see pereō.

dēpōnō, see pōnō.

dēpōscō, see pōscō.

dēprecor, see precor.

dēprehendō, seeprehendō.

dērideō, see rideō.

dēscendō, see scandō.

dēsciscō, see sciscō.

dēscribō, see scribō.

dēserō, see serō.

dēsiderium, ī [dēsiderō], n., longing, yearning; regret.

dēsiderō, āre, āvī, ātus, to long for; require, need.

dēsiliō, see saliō.

dēsipiēns, entis [orig. part. of dēsipiō¹, adj., foolish, silly. As noun, dēsipiēns, entis, m., a fool, madman.

dēsipiō, see sapiō.

dēsistō, see sistō.

dēspērātiō, ōnis [dēspērō], f., despair, desperation.

dēspērō, see spērō.

dēspiciō, see *speciō.

dēspondeō, see spondeō.

dēstinō, āre, āvī, ātus, to make fast, fix; resolve, design, plan.

dēstringō, see stringō.

dēsum, see sum.

dēsuper [dē + super], adv., from above.

dētegō, see tegō.

dēterreō, see terreō.

dētineō, see teneō.

dētrahō, see trahō.

dētrēctō, āre, āvī, ātus [dē neg. + trāctō, to handle, manage], to decline, shrink.

dētrimentum, ī [dēterō, to rub away], n., loss, damage.

dēūrō, see ūrō.

deus, ī, m., a god, divinity.

dēvincō, see vincō.

dēvolō, see (2) volō.

dēvoveō, see voveō.

dexter, era, erum, and tra, trum, adj., right. As noun, dextra (sc. manus), f., the right hand.

diadēma, atis, n., a royal crown, diadem.

Diāna, ae, f., an ancient Italian goddess, identified by the Romans with the Greek Artemis, goddess of the moon and the chase.

dīcō, ere, dīxī, dictus, to say, speak; call, name; appoint; causam dicere, to plead a case; diem dicere alicuī, to bring a complaint against some one; iūs dicere, to administer justice, hold court; multam dicere, to impose a fine.

ad — addicō, ēre, dixī, dictus, to be propitious to, assent; with acc., to adjudge, award.

ē — ēdicō, ere, dixī, dictus, to make known, proclaim; order, command; diem ēdicere, to set a day (by public proclamation).

in — indicō, ere, dixī, dictus, to proclaim, announce; appoint; impose, inflict,

- inter** — **interdicō**, ere, **dīxī**, **dic-
tum**, to forbid, prohibit, exclude.
- prae** — **praedicō**, ere, **dixī**, **dictus**,
to foretell, prophesy; warn, ad-
monish.
- dicō**, āre, āvī, ātus, to declare; dedi-
cate, consecrate.
- ab** — **abdicō**, āre, āvī, ātus, to dis-
own, reject; sē **abdicāre**, to resign.
- in** — **indicō**, āre, āvī, ātus, to make
known, reveal.
- prae** — **praedicō**, āre, āvī, ātus,
to say openly, assert, declare.
- dictātor**, ōris [**dictō**, to order], m., a
dictator, a magistrate usually ap-
pointed only in times of extreme peril.
He was named by one of the consuls,
after the senate had declared the
appointment of a dictator necessary.
He held unlimited powers, but the
term of his office was limited to six
months.
- dictātūra**, ae [**dictātor**], f., dictator-
ship.
- dictitō**, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of **dicō**],
to say often, assert, insist.
- dictum**, ī [**dicō**], n., saying, word, re-
mark; command.
- didūcō**, see **dūcō**.
- diēs**, ēī, m. and (sometimes in sing.)
f., a day; in **diēs**, from day to day.
- diffidō**, ere, **fisus sum** [dis neg. + **fidō**,
to trust], to distrust, doubt.
- diffuō**, see **fluō**.
- dignitās**, ātis [**dignus**], f., worth, high
character; eminence, rank, reputa-
tion.
- dignus**, adj., worthy, deserving of.
- digredior**, see **gradior**.
- diligenter** [**diligō**], adv., industriously,
diligently.
- diligentia**, ae [**diligō**], f., carefulness,
diligence, industry.
- diligō**, see **legō**.
- dilūcēscō**, ere, **lūxī**, — [cf. **lūx**], to
grow light, dawn.
- dīmīcātiō**, ōnis [**dīmīcō**], f., a fight.
- dīmīcō**, āre, āvī, ātum, to fight.
- dīmīttō**, see **mittō**.
- dīrigō**, see **regō**.
- dīrimō**, see **emō**.
- dīripīō**, see **rapīō**.
- dīruō**, see **ruō**.
- dīs**, dītis, comp. **dītiōr**, sup. **dītissi-
mus**, adj., rich, wealthy.
- dis** or **dī**, inseparable prefix, apart,
asunder; sometimes negative, not.
- discēdō**, see **cēdō**.
- discerpō**, see **carpō**.
- disciplīna**, ae [**dīscō**], f., teaching,
training, discipline.
- discipulus**, ī [**dīscō**], m., a pupil.
- dīscō**, ere, **didicī**, —, to learn.
- dīscribō**, see **scribō**.
- dīscrīmen**, inīs [**dīscernō**, to divide],
n., difference; turning-point, de-
cision; peril, crisis.
- discurrō**, see **currō**.
- disertus** [**dīsserō**], adj., eloquent.
- dispēnsātor**, ōris [**dispēnsō**, to man-
age], m., manager, steward, treas-
urer.
- dispiciō**, see ***speciō**.
- displiceō**, see **placeō**.
- dispōnō**, see **pōnō**.
- disputō**, see **putō**.
- dissēnsiō**, ōnis [**dīssentiō**, to disagree],
f., disagreement, strife.
- dīsserō**, see **serō**.
- dissimilis**, e [dis neg. + **similis**], adj.,
unlike.
- dissimulō**, see **simulō**.
- dissipō**, āre, āvī, ātus, to scatter,
squander, dissipate.
- dissuādeō**, see **suādeō**.
- distrahō**, see **trahō**.
- distribuō**, see **tribuō**.
- dītiōr**, dītissimus, see **dīs**.
- dītō**, āre, āvī, ātus [**dīs**], to enrich.
- dīū**, adv., for a long time, long.
- diuturnus** [**dīū**], adj., prolonged, long
- diversus** [**dīvertō**], adj., turned differ-

ent ways, opposite, contrary; in diversa, apart, asunder.

divertō, see **vertō**.

dividō, *ere, visī, vīsus*, to divide, separate, distribute.

divinitus [**divīnus**], *adv.*, by divine agency, providentially.

divīnus [**divus**], *adj.*, godlike, divine.

divītia, **ārum** [**divēs**, *rich*], *pl. f.*, wealth.

divus, *adj.*, godlike, deified; often applied to the Roman emperors after death.

dō, *dare, dodī, datus*, to put, place; give, present, entrust; *operam dare*, to pay attention; *poenās dare*, to suffer punishment.

ab — **abdō**, *dere, didī, ditus*, to put away, hide, conceal.

ad — **addō**, *dere, didī, ditus*, to put or join to, add.

circumdō, *dere, didī, ditus*, to place around, surround, enclose.

con — **condō**, *dere, didī, ditus*, to put together, found, build; put away, hide; sheathe (a sword).

dē — **dēdō**, *dere, didī, ditus*, to give up, surrender.

ex — **ēdō**, *dere, didī, ditus*, to give out, give; give birth to, bear; publish, announce, reveal; perform; *lūdōs ēdere*, to celebrate games.

in — **indō**, *dere, didī, ditus*, to put in or on, give, confer.

per — **perdō**, *dere, didī, ditus*, to lose, destroy, ruin, waste.

prō — **prōdō**, *dere, didī, ditus*, to give or put forth, make known; hand down, record; betray.

re — **reddō**, *dere, didī, ditus*, to give back, restore, return; deliver (a letter); render.

sub — **subdō**, *dere, didī, ditus*, to put under, apply.

trāns — **trādō**, *dere, didī, ditus*, to give over, give up, surrender; hand

down, report, relate; hand over, entrust.

doceō, *ēre, uī, tus*, to teach, point out.

ē — **ēdoceō**, *ēre, uī, tus*, to teach thoroughly.

doctor, **ōris** [**doceō**], *m.*, teacher.

doctrīna, *ae* [**doceō**], *f.*, instruction; learning, training.

doctus [*orig. part. of doceō*], *adj.*, educated, learned, skilled.

dolor, **ōris** [**doleō**, to feel pain], *m.*, pain, grief, resentment.

dolōsē [**dolus**], *adv.*, craftily.

dolus, *i, m*, craft, trickery.

domicilium, *i* [**domus**], *n.*, dwelling.

dominātiō, **ōnis** [**dominor**], *f.*, rule, supremacy, dominion.

dominātus, **ūs** [**dominor**, to rule], *m.*, rule, sway, mastery, command.

dominus, *i, m.*, master (esp. of slaves), ruler, lord.

domō, *āre, uī, itus*, to tame, subdue.

domus, **ūs**, *f.*, a house, home; loc.

domī, at home; acc. **domum**, homewards, home.

dōnātivum, *i* [**dōnō**], *n.*, a gift.

dōnec, *conj.*, while, until, as long as.

dōnō, *āre, āvī, ātus* [**dōnum**], to give, present.

dōnum, *i* [**dō**], *n.*, a gift, present.

dormiō, *īre, īvī*, —, to sleep.

dorsum, *i, n.*, back (of an animal); range or ridge (of a mountain).

dōs, **dōtis** [**dō**], *f.*, dowry.

dōtālis, *e* [**dōs**], *adj.*, of a dowry; **dōtālia dōna**, wedding presents.

dubitō, *āre, āvī, ātum* [**dubius**], to doubt, waver, hesitate.

dubius, *adj.*, doubtful, uncertain; in **dubium vocāre**, to call in question.

ducentī, *ae, a* [**duo** + **centum**], *num. adj.*, two hundred.

dūcō, *ere, dūxī, ductus*, to lead; prolong; consider, reckon; **fossam dūcere**, to build a ditch; **fūnus dūcere**,

to celebrate a funeral; uxōrem dūcere, to marry.

ab — abdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, to lead off or away, drag off, remove.

ad — addūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, to lead to, bring; induce, influence.

con — condūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, to bring together; contribute to, serve.

dē — dēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, to lead (away); attend, escort.

dis — didūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, to lead or draw apart, separate, open.

ē — ēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, to lead forth or out; bring up, rear.

in — indūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, to lead or bring in, introduce; lead, induce, influence.

intrō — intrōdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, to lead or bring in, usher in, admit.

per — perdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, to lead, conduct, escort; pursue; spend, pass.

re — redūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, to lead or escort back, accompany.

sē — sēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, to lead apart or aside.

sub — subdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, to lead or draw away (secretly), withdraw, remove; hide.

trāns — trādūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, to lead or carry across, transport; spend, pass (time).

dūdum, adv., a while ago. See iam.

Duilius, i, m., C., a Roman general who defeated the Carthaginians in a naval battle, 260 B.C.

(1) dum, adverbial particle found only in compounds, a while; with negatives, yet.

(2) dum, conj., while, until.

dummodo [dum + modo], conj., provided.

duo, ae, o, num. adj., two.

duodecim [duo + decem], num. adj., twelve.

duodēni, ae, a, adj., twelve each, twelve. duplex, icis [duo + plicō, to fold], adj., twofold, double.

uplicō, āre, āvi, ātus [duplex], to double, repeat.

dūrō. āre, āvi, ātus [dūrus], to harden; endure, hold out, last.

dūrus, adj., hard, rough; rude, uncultivated; unfeeling.

dux, ducis [dūcō], m., leader, guide; commander, general.

Dŷrrachium, i, n., a town in Illyria, on the east coast of the Adriatic, nearly opposite Brundisium.

E

ē, see ex.

ecquid, interr. adv., used (1) to emphasize a direct question, at all? (2) in indir. question, whether.

ēdicō, see dicō.

ēdictum, i [ēdicō], n., proclamation, edict.

ēditus [orig. part. of ēdō], adj., high.

edō, ere (ēsse), ēsi, ēsus, to eat, consume.

ēdō, see dō.

ēdoceō, see doceō.

ēducātiō, ōnis [ēducō], f., training, education.

ēdūcō, see dūcō.

ēducō, āre, āvi, ātus [ēdūcō], to bring up, rear, train, educate.

effēminātus [orig. part. of effēminō. to make womanish], adj., womanish.

(1) efferō, see ferō.

(2) efferō, āre, āvi, ātus [ex + ferus], to render wild or savage; madden.

efficiō, see faciō.

efflagitō, see flagitō.

effugiō, see fugiō.

effundō, see fundō.

egeō, ēre, uī, —, to be lacking; to be poor or in need.

Egeria, ae, f., the nymph from whom King Numa received revelations.

ego, **mei**, pers. pron., *I*; pl., **nōs**, *we*.

ēgredior, see **gradior**.

ēgregiē [ēgregius], adv., *excellently, exceedingly, strikingly*.

ēgregius [ē + grex], adj., *select, distinguished, excellent*.

ēiciō, see **iaciō**.

ēlābor, see **lābor**.

ēlabōrō, see **labōrō**.

ēlanguēscō, ere, **ēlanguī**, —, *to grow faint or feeble; slacken, abate*.

ēlātus [orig. part. of (1) **effērō**], adj., *high; elated, exalted, puffed up*.

ēlegantēr [ēlegāns, choice], adv., *with good judgment, judiciously*.

ēlegantia, ae [ēlegāns, choice], f., *taste, refinement, elegance, grace*.

elephantus, i, m., *the elephant*.

ēliciō, see ***laciō**.

ēlīdō, see **laedō**.

ēligō, see **legō**.

ēloquentia, ae [ēloquor, *to speak*], f., *eloquence*.

ēmīnēdō, ēre, **uī**, —, *to stand out, tower up*.

ēmīttō, see **mittō**.

emō, ere, **ēmī**, **ēemptus**, *to take; buy, purchase; gain, acquire*.

con — **cōmō**, ere, **cōmpsi**, **cōmptus**, *to bring together, arrange, dress (the hair), comb*.

dis — **dirimō**, ere, **ēmī**, **ēemptus**, *to take apart, separate; rēs dirimere, to adjust matters*.

ex — **eximo**, ere, **ēmī**, **ēemptus**, *to take out, remove; free, release*.

inter — **interimō**, ere, **ēmī**, **ēemptus**, *to take from the midst (of men), kill*.

re — **redimō**, ere, **ēmī**, **ēemptus**, *to buy back, ransom; replace*.

ēn, interj., *lo! behold! see!*

enim, conj., *always postpositive,*

namely, in fact, you know; for, because.

ēniteō, see **niteō**.

ēnītor, see **nītor**.

ēnsis, is, m., *a sword*.

(1) **eō**, **īre**, **īvī** (ii), **itūrus**, *to go or come, walk, march*.

ab — **abeō**, **īre**, **īvī** (ii), **itūrus**, *to go away, depart; abire in, pass into, change into*.

ad — **adeō**, **īre**, **īvī** (ii), **itus**, *to go or come to, approach, visit*.

ante — **anteeō**, **īre**, **īvī** (ii), —, *to go before*.

dē + **per** — **dēpereō**, **īre**, **īvī** (ii), **itūrus**, *to die, perish*.

ex — **exeō**, **īre**, **īvī** (ii), **itūrus**, *to go or come forth; retire*.

in — **ineō**, **īre**, **īvī** (ii), **itus**, *to enter, begin; cōnsilium inīre, to form a plan*.

inter — **intereō**, **īre**, **īvī** (ii), **itūrus**, *to perish, die*.

intrō — **introeō**, **īre**, **īvī** (ii), **itūrus**, *to enter*.

ob — **obeō**, **īre**, **īvī** (ii), **itus**, *to go to meet; perform; perish, die*.

per — **pereō**, **īre**, **īvī** (ii), **itūrus**, *to perish, disappear, die*.

praeter — **praetereō**, **īre**, **īvī** (ii), **itus**, *to go or pass by; omit*.

re — **redeō**, **īre**, **īvī** (ii), **itūrus**, *to go or come back, return*.

sub — **subeō**, **īre**, **īvī** (ii), **itus**, *to come or go up to, go under, encounter, face (danger); venēnum subit, the poison spreads*.

trāns — **transeō**, **īre**, **īvī** (ii), **itus**, *to cross (over); pass by*.

(2) **eō** [is], adv., *for that reason, therefore; to that place, thither; to that degree, so far*.

Ephesius, adj., *Ephesian*.

Ephesus, i, f., a Greek city on the west coast of Asia Minor.

epigramma, atis, n., *epigram, poem*.

Ēpirus, *i*, *f.*, a country on the Ionian Sea, northwest of Greece proper.

epistula, *ae*, *f.*, a letter.

epulor, *ārī*, *ātus sum* [*epulum*], to feast.

epulum, *i*, *n.* (*pl.*, *epulae*, *ārum*, *f.*), a feast, banquet.

eques, *itis* [*equus*], *m.*, a horseman, cavalryman; knight, or member of the equestrian order. The three centuries of knights established by Romulus formed the cavalry of the Roman army. Later, the number was increased to 1800, to each of whom a horse was furnished by the state, together with an allowance for its keep. Later, the term *equitēs* included not only those who actually served in the army, but also those who possessed a certain fortune, which in the time of Augustus was set at about \$15,000.

equester, *tris*, *tre* [*equus*], *adj.*, of the knights, knightly.

equitō, *āre*, *āvī*, — [*equus*], to ride.

ad — **adequitō**, *āre*, *āvī*, —, to ride to, ride up.

equus, *i*, *m.*, a horse.

ērēctus [*orig. part. of ērigō*], *adj.*, upright, erect.

ergā, *prep.* with *acc.*, towards, to, with respect to.

ergō, *adv.*, expressing an inference, like now, well, then, therefore.

ērigō, see *regō*.

error, *ōris* [*errō*, to wander], *m.*, wandering, error, mistake.

ērubescō, *ere*, *ērubi*, —, to grow red, blush; feel ashamed.

ērudiō, *ire*, *īvi*, *itus* [*ē + rudis*], to polish, educate, train.

ērumpō, see *rumpō*.

ēruō, see *ruō*.

ēscā, *ae* [*edō*], *f.*, food, bait.

ēscendō, see *scandō*.

Ēsquīlinus, *i*, *m.* (*sc. collis*), the *Esqui-*

line Hill, the largest of the seven hills of Rome.

et, (1) *adv.*, also, too, even; (2) *conj.*, and, and yet, but; **et . . . et**, both . . . and.

etiam [*et + iam*], *adv.* and *conj.*, and also, also, even.

Etrūria, *ae*, *f.*, the country of the Etruscans, northwest of Latium.

Etrūscī, *ōrum*, *pl. m.*, the Etruscans, the people of Etruria.

etsi [*et + sī*], *conj.*, even if, although.

Eurīpīdēs, *is*, *m.*, a Greek tragic poet of the fifth century B.C.

Eurōpa, *ae*, *f.*, Europe.

ēvādō, see *vādō*.

ēvehō, see *vehō*.

ēventus, *ūs* [*ēveniō*, to come out], *m.*, outcome, result; occurrence, event.

ēvertō, see *vertō*.

ēvocō, see *vocō*.

ex, before consonants often *ē*, *prep.* with *abl.*; of place, out of (the midst of), from; of cause, in consequence of, because of; according to; in compounds, forth, out; thoroughly; not.

exāctor, *ōris* [*exigō*, to exact], *m.*, exactor, enforcer.

exāminō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [*exāmen*, means of weighing], to weigh, examine, compare.

exanimō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [*ex + anima*], to put out of breath, kill.

exārdescō, *ere*, *ārīsī*, — [*ex + ārdescō*, intens. of *ardeō*, to burn, glow], to blaze forth.

exarō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [*ex + arō*, to plow], to scratch off, compose.

exasperō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [*ex + asper*], to roughen, irritate, provoke.

exaudiō, see *audiō*.

excelsus, *adj.*, lofty, high; as noun, excelsus, *i*, *n.*, elevated station.

excerpō, see *carpō*.

excidium, *i*, *n.*, downfall, ruin.

excipiō, see *capiō*.

excitō, see citō.
 exclāmō, see clāmō.
 exclūdō, see claudō.
 excōgitō, see agitō.
 excolō, see colō.
 excubiae, ārum [ex + cubō], pl. f.,
a lying out on guard; the watch,
watchmen.
 excūsātiō, ōnis [excūsō], f., *excuse.*
 excūsō, āre, āvi, ātus [ex + causa],
to free from trial, excuse.
 excutiō, see quatiō.
 exemplum, ī [eximō], n., *specimen,*
example, precedent, warning.
 exeō, see (1) eō.
 exerceō, see arceō.
 exercitus, ūs [exerceō], m., *an army.*
 exhauriō, see hauriō.
 exhibeō, see habeō.
 exhorrescō, ere, horrui, —, *to shudder*
at, shrink from.
 exigō, see agō.
 exiguus [exigō, *to weigh exactly*], adj.,
scanty, short, brief.
 eximius [eximō], adj., *choice, distin-*
guished, remarkable, excellent.
 eximō, see emō.
 existimō, āre, āvi, ātus [ex + aestimō],
to value, to value; think, believe.
 exitium, ī [exeō], n., *destruction, ruin,*
death.
 exitus, ūs [exeō], m., *outcome, close;*
departure; end of life, death.
 exorior, see orior.
 expediō, ire, ivi (iī), itus [ex + pēs],
to set free, extricate; procure, obtain.
 expellō, see pellō.
 expendō, see pendō.
 experimentum, ī [experior], n., *proof,*
test, trial.
 experior, iri, tus sum, *to test, try;*
find out, learn, experience.
 expetō, see petō.
 expilō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to plunder,*
rob.
 expiō, āre, āvi, ātus [ex + piō, *to ap-*

pease], *to make amends for, atone*
for.
 expleō, see *pleō.
 explōrō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to reconnoiter.*
 expōnō, see pōnō.
 expōscō, see pōscō.
 expositiō, ōnis [expōnō], f., *exposure.*
 exprimō, see premō.
 expūgnātiō, ōnis [expūgnō], f., *a*
taking by storm, storming, capture.
 expūgnō, see pūgnō.
 exquisitus [exquirō, *to seek out*], adj.,
carefully sought out, special.
 exsecrō, see sacrō.
 exsequiae, ārum [ex + sequor], pl. f.,
funeral procession, funeral.
 exserō, see serō.
 exsilium, ī, n., *banishment, exile.*
 existō, see sistō.
 expectātiō, ōnis [expectō], f., *ex-*
pectation, anticipation.
 expectō, see spectō.
 expirō, see spirō.
 exstinguō, see stinguō.
 extō, see stō.
 extruō, see struō.
 exsultō, see saltō.
 extemplō [ex + dim. of tempus], adv.,
on the instant, at once, forthwith.
 exter or exterus, tera, terum, adj.,
outer, foreign; comp. exterior; sup.
extrēmus, outermost, extreme; last,
furthermost; last part of.
 extimescō, ere, timui, — [ex + *timē-
 scō, *inceptive of timeō*], *to fear or*
dread greatly.
 extrā [exter], (1) adv., *on the outside,*
without; (2) prep. with acc., outside
of, beyond.
 extrahō, see trahō.
 extraordinārius [extrā + ōrdō], adj.,
out of the common run, uncommon.
 extrēmus, see exter.
 exuō, ere, ī, ūtus, *to draw or pull off,*
lay aside: strip, despoil.
 exūrō, see ūrō.

F

faber, fabri, m., a workman (in hard materials), *smith, carpenter*.

Fabius, i, m., the name of a famous Roman gens. See **Māximus**.

fabriō, āre, āvi, ātus [cf. **faber**], to make, build, construct.

fābula, ae [for, to speak], f., story, play.

facētō [facētus, witty], adv., wittily.

facile [facilis], adv., easily; readily, willingly.

facilis, e [faciō], adj., easy.

facinus, oris [faciō], n., a deed; crime.

faciō, facere, fēcī, factus, to make, do, perform; choose, appoint; stipendia

facere, to serve a campaign; sūmptum **facere**, to spend; verba **facere**, to speak; vim **facere**, to use violence; pass., **fiō, fierī, factus sum**, to be done, occur, take place, happen.

ad — **adficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus**, to do something to, affect; treat, visit with.

con — **cōnficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus**, to do thoroughly; complete, prepare; accomplish, make; exhaust, kill.

dē — **dēficiō, ere, fēcī, fectum**, withdraw, revolt; fail, disappear, give out.

ex — **efficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus**, to work out, bring to pass, accomplish; make, render, cause, effect.

in — **inficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus**, to stain, dye; pollute, taint.

inter — **interficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus**, to kill; murder.

per — **perficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus**, to do thoroughly, execute, accomplish.

sub — **sufficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus**, to put under, or in place of, appoint as successor, substitute; intrans., suffice, be sufficient.

factiō. ōnis [faciō], f., party, faction.

factum, i [faciō], n., a deed, act.

facultās, ātis [facilis], f., means, opportunity; ability, skill.

fācundia, ae [fācundus, eloquent], f., eloquence, oratory.

Falernus, adj., Falernian; **ager Falernus**, a famous wine-growing district in Campania.

fāma, ae [for, to speak], f., talk, report, rumor; tradition; fame, reputation.

famēs, is, f., hunger.

familia, ae [famulus, a slave], f., the slaves in a household; family, house, race.

familiāris, e [familia], adj., belonging to a household, private, intimate, friendly; well-known; **rēs familiāris**, private property. As noun, m., an intimate friend.

familiāritās, ātis [familiāris], f., friendship, intimacy.

fāmōsus [fāma], adj., famous; notorious; scurrilous, slanderous.

famula, ae, f., a slave-woman.

fānum, i, n., a shrine, temple.

fascis, is, m., a bundle; pl., the fasces, a bundle of rods carried by the lictors before various magistrates. Outside of Rome an axe was bound with the rods. The rods and axe were typical of the magistrate's power to punish, even to the extent of inflicting the death penalty. See **lictor**.

fāsti, ōrum [fāstus], pl. m., a register, esp. of business days, also of officers, triumphs, etc.; the calendar.

fāstus [fās. right], adj., not forbidden, legal; **diēs fāstus**, a day on which it was legal to hold court, a business day.

fātālis, e [fātum, fate], adj., fateful, fatal.

fateor, ēri. fassus sum, to confess.

con — **cōnfiteor, ēri, fessus sum**, to confess freely, acknowledge, avow.

prō — **profiteor, ēri, fessus sum**, to declare publicly, avow; **nōmen pro-**

fītēri, to avow one's self a candidate.

faucēs, ium, pl. f., throat.

Faustulus, i, m., the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus.

Faustus, i [**faveō**], m., the Lucky, a name given by Sulla to his son.

Fausta, ae [**faveō**], f., the Lucky, a name given by Sulla to his daughter.

faveō, ēre, fāvi, fautūrus, to favor, support.

favor, ōris [**faveō**], m., favor, good will.

fax, facis, f., torch, firebrand.

fēlicitās, ātis [**fēlix**], f., good fortune, luck, happiness.

fēlix, icis, adj., lucky, fortunate, happy. As noun, m., cognomen of Sulla.

fēmina, ae, f., a woman, female.

femur, femoris, n., the thigh.

***fendō, ere**, to strike.

dē — dēfendō, ere, i, fēnsus, to ward off, repel; defend, protect.

ob — offendō, ere, i, fēnsus, to strike against, displease, vex.

ferō, adv., almost, about (esp. with numbers).

feriō, ire, percussī, percussus, to strike.

fermē [for **ferimē**, sup. of **ferē**], adv., almost, about (esp. with numbers).

ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, to bear, carry, take; bear, endure, suffer; say, report, tell; pass., to be borne, rush; **aegrē, indignē** or **molestē ferre**, to take amiss; **lēgem ferre**, to propose a law.

ab — auferō, ferre, abstulī, ablātus, to take or carry away, remove; steal.

ad — adferō, ferre, attulī, adlātus, to bring to, offer, give; announce, report.

con — cōnferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, to bring together, collect; devote,

apply; bestow; **sē cōnferre**, betake one's self, go.

dē — dēferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, to bring or carry down or to, carry off, remove; give, offer; report; **rem dēferre ad populum**, to submit a matter to the people.

ex — efferō, ferre, extulī, ēlātus, to carry out, take away; lift up, puff up, elate, exalt.

in — inferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, to bring in, upon, or against; **bellum inferre**, to wage (offensive) war; **signa inferre**, to advance against; **sē inferre**, to betake one's self.

ob — offerō, ferre, obtulī, oblātus, to bring before, offer, present; expose.

per — perferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, to bear or carry through, carry; retain.

prae — praeferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, to carry or put before; set before, prefer, rate higher.

prō — prōferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, to carry or bring forth, produce; cite, quote; make known, mention.

re — referō, ferre, rettulī, relātus, to bear or bring back; give back, return, repay; lift, raise; count, reckon; **sē referre**, to betake one's self.

trāns — trānsferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, to bear or take over or across, transport; transfer, shift.

ferōx, ōcis [**ferus**], adj., bold, confident; high-strung, warlike; fierce, cruel.

ferreus [**ferrum**], adj., of iron, iron.

ferrum, i, n., iron; an iron tool, as a sword, axe, dagger.

ferus, adj., wild, barbarous, cruel.

fessus, adj., tired, weary; weak, feeble. **fēstinō, āre, āvi, ātum**, to hasten, hurry.

Fētiālis, is (sc. **sacerdōs**), m., an ambassador, treaty priest, who nego-

tiated treaties of peace, and made formal declarations of war.

Fētiālis, e, adj., *pertaining to the Fētiāles, Fētiā* (see preceding word).

fidēliter [fidēlis, *faithful*], adv., *faithfully*.

Fidēnātēs, ium, pl. m., the people of Fidenae, an ancient town on the Tiber, five miles north of Rome.

fidēs, fidēi, f., *good faith, integrity; trust, belief, credence; pledge*.

fidūcia, ae [fidus, *faithful*], f., *trust, confidence, reliance; courage*.

figō, ere, fixī, fixus, *to fix, fasten*.

dē — dēfigō, ere, fixī, fixus, *to fasten, esp. to fasten (to the ground) with amazement, astonish*.

sub — suffigō, ere, fixī, fixus, *to fasten beneath or on; cruci suffigere, to crucify*.

trāns — trānsfigō, ere, fixī, fixus, *to pierce through, transfix, stab*.

filia, ae, f., *daughter*.

filius, i, m., *son*.

figō, ere, fixī, fictus, *to form, invent; feign, pretend*.

finiō, ire, ivi, itus [finis], *to limit, bound; finish, end, settle*.

finis, is, m., *boundary, limit, end; pl. m., territory*.

finitimus [finis], adj., *neighboring; as noun, finitimī, ōrum, pl. m., neighbors*.

fiō, fieri, factus sum, see faciō.

firmō, āre, āvi, ātus [firmus], *to make firm, strengthen*.

ad — adfirmō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to strengthen; assert, declare*.

con — cōfirmō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to strengthen, ratify, confirm; assert*.

firmus, adj., *strong, powerful; trusty*.

flāgitō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to demand*.

ex — efflāgitō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to demand vigorously or earnestly*.

flāmen, inis, m., a *Flamen*, a priest devoted to the service of a particular

god, esp. Jupiter, Mars, and Quirinus. His office was to make sacrifices and to watch the sacred fire of the god.

flamma, ae, f., *flame, fire*.

flēbiliter [flēbilis, *mournful*], adv., *mournfully, tearfully*.

flexō, ere, flexī, flexus, *to bend, turn*.

dē — dēflexō, ere, flexī, flexus, *to bend or turn aside or away, turn*.

in — inflexō, ere, flexī, flexus, *to bend, curb, relax*.

flēō, flēre, flēvi, flētus, *to weep; bewail*.

***fligō**, ere, *to strike*.

ad — adfligō, ere, flixi, flictus, *to dash against or down; afflict, ruin*.

con — cōnfligō, ere, flixi, flictus, *to dash together, contend, fight*.

prō — prōfligō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to dash down, overcome (in battle)*.

flō, flāre, flāvi, —, *to blow*.

ad — adflō, flāre, flāvi, —, *to blow towards, blow*.

con — cōnflō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to blow up, kindle, cause; aes aliēnum cōnflāre, to contract debt*.

in — inflō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to blow up, inflate*.

flōrēns, entis [flōreō], adj., *blooming, flourishing; flōrēns iuventa, youthful beauty*.

flōreō, ēre, uī, — [flōs, a flower], *to bloom, flourish, prosper*.

fluctus, ūs [fluō], m., *wave, billow, flood*.

flūmen, inis [fluō], n., *stream, river*.

fluō, ere, fluxi, —, *to flow*.

con — cōnfluō, ere, fluxi, —, *to flow or stream together, assemble*.

dis — diffluō, ere, fluxi, —, *to flow in different directions, melt away, disappear; ōtiō et lūxū diffluere, to abandon one's self to ease and luxury*.

fluvius, i [fluō], m., *a stream, river*.

foculus, i [dim. of focus], m., *a firepan, brazier*.

focus, i, m., *fireplace, hearth*.

fodiō, ere, fōdī, fossus, to dig.

con — cōnfodiō, ere, fōdī, fossus,
to stab, pierce.

sub — suffodiō, ere, fōdī, fossus,
to dig beneath, undermine, tunnel;
stab beneath.

trāns — trānsfodiō, ere, fōdī, fos-
sus, to pierce, stab, slash.

**foedē [foedus, fou], adv., foully,
basely.**

**foederātus [foedus], adj., leagued or
allied with.**

foedus, eris, n., a treaty, alliance.

fōns, fontis, m., a spring, fountain.

**forās [*fora, a door; cf. foris], adv.,
out of doors, forth, out.**

fore, fut. infin. of sum.

**forēnsis, e [forum], adj., of or in the
forum, forensic.**

foris, is, f., a door; usually in pl.

fōrma, ae, f., form, figure, beauty.

**formidolōsus [formidō, dread], adj.,
dreadful, terrible.**

**fors, fortis (only nom. and abl. sing.),
f., chance, accident, good fortune.**

**fortāsse [fors], adv., perhaps, possi-
bly.**

forte [abl. of fors], adv., by chance.

fortis, e, adj., strong, brave.

fortiter [fortis], adv., bravely.

**fortitūdō, inis [fortis], f., bravery,
resolution.**

**fortūna, ae [fors], f., luck, fortune
(whether good or ill); personified,
the goddess of fortune.**

**Forum, ī [cf. foris, out of doors], n., an
out-of-door place, market, Forum;
esp. the Forum Rōmānum between
the Capitoline and Palatine hills. It
was the center of the political, re-
ligious, and business life of Rome.**

fossa, ae [fodiō], f., a ditch.

**foveō, ēre, fōvī, fōtus, to warm,
cherish, favor.**

re — refoveō, ēre, fōvī, fōtus, to
restore, refresh, revive.

**frāgmentum, ī [frangō], n., fragment,
bit.**

**fragor, ōris [frangō], m., noise, esp.
thunder peal.**

**frangō, ere, frēgī, frāctus, to break in
pieces, break; subdue, overcome.**

re — refringō, ere, frēgī, frāctus,
to break up or open.

frāter, tris, m., brother.

**frāternus [frāter], adj., brother's,
brotherly.**

**fraudō, āre, āvī, ātus [fraus], to cheat,
rob.**

fraus, fraudis, f., foul play, treachery.

frendō, ere, —, to gnash the teeth.

frēnum, ī, n., bridle, curb, rein.

**frequēns, entis, adj., crowded, fre-
quent; in great numbers.**

frequenter [frequēns], adv., often.

**frequentia, ae [frequēns], f., crowd,
throng.**

frigidus [frigeō, to be cold], adj., cold.

**frūgālitās, ātis [frūgālis, thrifty], f.,
thrif, economy, frugality.**

**frūmentārius [frūmentum], adj., con-
cerning corn; rēs frūmentāria, the
corn supply.**

frūmentum, ī [fruor], n., grain, corn.

fruor, fruī, frūctus sum, to use, enjoy.

per — perfruor, fruī, frūctus sum,
to enjoy thoroughly.

frūstrā, adv., in vain, fruitlessly.

**Fūfētius, ī, m., Mettius Fūfētius,
leader of the Albans against Tullius
Hostilius.**

Fūfidius, ī, m., a follower of Sulla.

fuga, ae, f., flight.

fugiō, ere, fūgī, —, to flee, flee from.

ab — aufugiō, ere, fūgī, —, to flee
from, run away, escape.

con — cōnfugiō, ere, fūgī, —, to
flee for refuge; resort to.

ex — effugiō, ere, fūgī, —, to
escape.

prō — profugiō, ere, fūgī, —, to
flee, escape.

re — **refugiō**, **ere**, **fūgī**, —, to flee
back, escape.

trāns — **trānsfugiō**, **ere**, **fūgī**, —,
to flee to the other side, go over to the
enemy, desert.

fugō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**fugiō**], to put to
flight, rout.

fulgeō, **ēre**, **fulsī**, —, to flash, gleam.

fulmen, **inis** [**fulgeō**], **n.**, lightning
flash, thunderbolt.

Fulvius, **i**, **m.**, *A. Fulvius*, who put
his son to death because he joined
Catiline's conspiracy.

fūnāle, **is** [**fūnis**, a cord], **n.**, a torch.

fundō, **ere**, **fūdī**, **fūsus**, to pour, pour
out, shed; rout, scatter.

ex — **effundō**, **ere**, **fūdī**, **fūsus**, to
pour out; scatter, squander, lavish.

prō — **profundō**, **ere**, **fūdī**, **fūsus**,
to pour forth or out, squander, waste.

fundus, **i**, **m.**, farm, estate.

fungor, **i**, **fūctus sum**, to perform,
discharge, serve through (an office).

dē — **dēfungor**, **i**, **fūctus sum**, to
perform, finish; to die (sc. **vītā**).

fūnus, **eris**, **n.**, burial, funeral rites.

furēns, **entis** [orig. part. of **furō**, to
rave], **adj.**, furious, raging.

Fūrius, **i**, **m.**, gentile name of *P. Fūrius
Philus*, who revealed the plan formed
by certain nobles to leave Italy after
the battle of Cannae.

furor, **ōris** [**furō**, to rave], **m.**, rage,
madness, fury.

fūrtō [abl. of **fūrtum**, theft], **adv.**,
stealthily, secretly.

futūrus [orig. fut. part. of **sum**], **adj.**,
coming, future.

G

Gabii, **ōrum**, **pl. m.**, an ancient town
in Latium, east of Rome.

Gabini, **ōrum**, **pl. m.**, the inhabitants
of Gabii.

Gadēs, **ium**, **pl. f.**, a town on the

southern coast of Spain (modern
Cadiz).

Gaetuli, **ōrum**, **pl. m.**, the *Gaetuli*, a
tribe of northern Africa.

Gāius, **i**, **m.**, a Roman praenomen.

Gallia, **ae**, **f.**, *Gaul*, which included
modern France, Belgium and Hol-
land, and the parts of Germany and
Switzerland west of the Rhine.

Gallus, **i**, **m.**, a *Gaul*.

gaudium, **i**, **n.**, joy, gladness.

Gaurus, **i**, **m.**, a mountain of Cam-
pania.

gaza, **ae**, **f.**, treasure, riches.

geminātus, **adj.**, doubled, twofold;
consecutive.

geminus, **adj.**, twin, twofold. As
noun, **geminī**, **ōrum**, **pl. m.**, twins.

gemō, **ere**, **uī**, —, to sigh, groan.

gener, **generī**, **m.**, a son-in-law.

genitus, see **gignō**.

gēns, **gentis**, **f.**, a *gens* or clan, con-
sisting of a number of families claim-
ing a common lineage, and having
certain religious rites in common;
tribe, people, nation.

genū, **ūs**, **n.**, knee.

genus, **eris**, **n.**, race, family, stock,
birth: kind, class, sort.

Germāni, **ōrum**, **pl. m.**, the *Germans*.

Germānia, **ae**, **f.**, *Germany*.

gerō, **ere**, **gessī**, **gestus**, to bear, carry;
wear; carry on, wage, manage; per-
form, do; **sē gerere**, to conduct one's
self, behave; **rem pūblicam gerere**,
to administer the state; **rēs gestae**,
exploits, history.

con — **congerō**, **ere**, **gessī**, **gestus**,
to bring or heap together, collect.

gestō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [freq. of **gerō**], to
bear, carry, wear.

gestus, **ūs** [**gerō**], **m.**, bearing; gesture.

gignō, **ere**, **genuī**, **genitus**, to produce,
beget; **genitus**, born of.

gladius, **i**, **m.**, a sword.

glōria, **ae**, **f.**, glory, fame, renown.

glōrior, āri, ātus sum, to boast, brag, *pride one's self.*

glōriōsē [glōria], adv., *gloriously.*

Gnaeus, ī, m., a Roman praenomen.

Gracchus, ī, m., a family name in the Sempronian gens.

1. *Ti. Semprōnius Gracchus*, tribune of the people in 133 B.C.

2. *C. Semprōnius Gracchus*, brother of (1), and tribune in 123 B.C.; killed in 121.

gradior, gradī, gressus sum, to walk, *step.*

ad — aggredior, ī, gressus sum, to approach, attack, assail.

con — congregior, ī, gressus sum, to meet; join battle, fight.

dis — digredior, ī, gressus sum, to go apart or away, depart.

ex — ēgredior, ī, gressus sum, to go or march out or away; disembark. (The verb is construed with the abl., the abl. with **ex**, or the acc.).

in — ingredior, ī, gressus sum, to enter, advance, proceed.

prō — prōgredior, ī, gressus sum, to go forth or on, advance.

re — regredior, ī, gressus sum, to go back, return, retreat.

trāns — trānsgridior, ī, gressus sum, to step over or across, cross.

gradus, ūs, m., a step; stage, period, degree; pl., steps, stairs.

Graecia, ae, f., Greece.

Graeculus, ī [dim. of **Graecus**], m., a poor or paltry Greek.

Graecus, adj., Greek, Grecian. As noun, **Graecus, ī, m.**, a Greek.

grānum, ī, n., a grain, seed.

graphium, ī, n., stylus (of metal) for writing, pen.

grātia, ae [grātus], f., favor, regard, credit; influence; return, thanks, gratitude; **grātiā habēre**, to feel thankful; **grātiās agere**, to show

gratitude, thank; **grātiā referre**, to repay a favor; **grātiā** with preceding gen., frequent in expressions of purpose, for the sake of.

grātulor, āri, ātus sum [grātus], to show joy, congratulate.

grātus, adj., pleasing, dear, acceptable.

gravis, e, adj., heavy, severe, difficult; weighty, important.

gravitās, ātis [gravis], f., weight; dignity, influence, importance.

graviter [gravis], adv., weightily; vigorously, seriously, with dignity.

gravor, āri, ātus sum [gravis], to be burdened; take amiss, grudge.

grex, gregis, f., herd, common herd; band, company.

gubernātor, ōris [gubernō, to steer], m., helmsman, pilot.

H

habēō, ēre, uī, itus, to have, hold, keep; consider, regard, treat, use; render (honor, etc.); **ōrātiōnem habēre**, to deliver a speech; **lūdibriō habēre**, to mock.

ad — adhibeō, ēre, uī, itus, to hold to or toward, apply, employ; employ as counsel, consult; summon, invite.

dē — dēbeō, ēre, uī, itus, to withhold, owe; **dēbet, dēbuit** + inf., ought, must, should.

ex — exhibeō, ēre, uī, itus, to hold forth, show, display, exhibit.

in — inhibeō, ēre, uī, itus, to hold or draw in, restrain.

post — posthabeō, ēre, uī, itus, to place after (i.e. lower than), rate lower, esteem less.

prae — praebeō, ēre, uī, itus, to hold forth, offer, grant, supply, furnish; **aurēs praebeēre**, to listen.

prō — prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus, to check, keep off; hinder, prevent.

habilis, **e** [**habeō**], adj., *handy, easily wielded*.

habitātīō, **ōnis** [**habitō**], f., *dwelling-place*.

habitō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum** [freq. of **habeō**], *to inhabit; dwell, live*.

habitus, **ūs** [**habeō**], m., *state, condition; habit, dress, attire*.

hālitus, **ūs**, m., *breath*.

Hamilcar, **aris**, m., a famous Carthaginian general, father of Hannibal (2).

Hannibal, **alis**, m., a Carthaginian name.

1. A naval commander, defeated by C. Duilius, 260 B.C.

2. The son of Hamilcar, born B.C. 247. He invaded Italy in 218, but was defeated by Scipio at Zama in 202; he then fled to the East, and died in 183.

Hannō, **ōnis**, m., a Carthaginian general, defeated by Regulus.

haruspex, **icis**, m., *a soothsayer*.

Hasdrubal, **alis**, m., a Carthaginian name.

1. Son of Hamilcar, and brother of Hannibal (2); fought against Scipio Africanus in Spain; defeated and killed at the battle of the Metaurus in Italy, 207 B.C.

2. Son of Gisco; fought against Scipio Africanus in Spain and Africa.

hasta, **ae**, f., *a spear*.

haud, adv., *by no means, not, not at all*.

hauriō, **īre**, **hausī**, **haustus**, *to drink, swallow*.

ex — **exhauriō**, **īre**, **hausī**, **haustus**, *to empty, exhaust; ruin, impoverish*.

Herculēs, **is**, m., a Grecian hero, celebrated for his strength and marvelous deeds in many parts of the world.

hērēs, **ēdis**, m., *an heir*.

hīc, **haec**, **hōc**, dem. pron., *this, the following, the latter; he, she, it*.

hīc [**hīc**], adv., *here, hereupon, at this point*.

hiems, **hiemis**, f., *winter, storm*.

Hierosolyma, **ōrum**, pl. n., *Jerusalem*.

hilarē [**hilarus**, *merry*], adv., *merrily, cheerfully, gaily*.

hilaritās, **ātis** [**hilaris**, *merry*], f., *merriment, gaiety*.

hinc [**hīc**], adv., *from this place or time, hence; hinc — hinc, on this side . . . on that, on the one side . . . on the other*.

hirundō, **inis**, f., *a swallow*.

Hispānia, **ae**, f., *Spain* (including Portugal). It was divided into two provinces, *Hispānia Citerior* and *Hispānia Ulterior*.

Hispāniēnsis, **e**, adj., *Spanish, in Spain*.

Hispānus, adj., *Spanish*. As noun, **Hispānus**, **i**, m., *a Spaniard*.

hodiē [**hō**(c) + **diē**], adv., *to-day*.

homō, **inis**, m. and f., *a human being, man; hominēs*, *mankind, the world*.

honestē [**honestus**], adv., *honorably*.

honestus [**honōs**], adj., *honored, respected; honorable, right, virtuous*.

honōrātē [**honōrātus**, *honored*], adv., *honorably, with respect*.

honōrificus [**honōs** + **faciō**], adj., *that does honor, complimentary*.

honorō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**honōs**], *to honor, do honor to*.

honōs or **honor**, **ōris**, m., *honor, respect, esteem; public office; personified, Honor* (a deity).

hōra, **ae**, f., *hour*, the twelfth part of the day (sunrise to sunset) or night.

Horātius, **i**, m., the name of a Roman gens.

horreō, **ēre**, **uī**, —, *to stand on end, bristle; shudder at, shrink from*.

horror, **ōris** [**horreō**], m., *dread, terror, horror*.

hortātiō, **ōnis** [**hortor**], f., *encouragement, exhortation*.

hortor, āri, ātus sum, to exhort, urge.
hortus, ī, m., a garden.

hospes, itis, m., entertainer, host; guest, friend; stranger.

hospita, ae [hospes], f., a stranger; guest.

hospitium, ī [hospes], n., entertainment, hospitality; lodgings, inn.

hostia, ae, f., an animal for sacrifice, victim.

hostilis, e [hostis], adj., of or from the enemy, hostile.

hostiliter [hostilis], adv., in hostile manner.

Hostilius, ī, m., the name of a Roman gens.

1. *Hostus Hostilius*, a general of the time of Romulus.

2. *Tullus Hostilius*, third king of Rome.

hostis, is, m., an enemy.

hūc [hīc], adv., to this place, hither;

hūc . . . illūc, hither . . . thither.

hūiusemodī [hīc + modus], adv., of this (i.e. the following) kind.

hūmānitās, ātis [hūmānus], f., humanity, kindness; refinement, culture.

hūmānus [homō], adj., human, of man; kind, refined, cultured.

humilis, e [humus, the ground], adj., low; lowly, humble, common.

I

iaceō, ēre, uī, —, to lie, lie prostrate or dead.

iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactus, to throw, cast, hurl.

ab — abiciō, ere, iēcī, iactus, to throw down, away, or aside, lay aside.

ad — adiciō, icere, iēcī, iactus, to throw to, add or join to, add (in speech).

con — cōniciō, icere, conīēcī, con-

iectus, to throw together, unite; hurl, throw.

dē — dēiciō, icere, iēcī, iactus, to throw or hurl down, bring down; lay low, dislodge, destroy.

ex — ēiciō, icere, iēcī, iactus, to cast or drive out, expel.

in — inīciō, icere, iēcī, iactus, to throw in; put in or on, lay; inspire, suggest.

inter — interīciō, icere, iēcī, iectus, to throw or place between, interpose; intervene (in pass.).

ob — obīciō, icere, iēcī, iactus, to throw before, put in the way; put in the hands of, turn over.

prō — prōīciō, icere, iēcī, iactus, to throw forth, fling out, throw.

re — rēīciō, icere, iēcī, iactus, to throw back, repel.

sub — subīciō, icere, iēcī, iactus, to throw or place under; hand up; present, submit; subdue.

super — superīciō, ere, iēcī, iectus, to throw across, let down.

trāns — trāīciō, icere, iēcī, iectus, to throw or carry across, transport; pierce, penetrate, transfix; go or pass over, cross.

iactātiō, ōnis [iactō], f., tossing, motion.

iactitō, āre, —, — [freq. of *iactō*], to boast, brag.

iactō, āre. āvī, ātus, to push or toss about; boast of, take pride in.

iam, adv., already, by this time, now; soon, presently; **iam iam**, already, at that very moment; **iam dūdum** or **iam pridem**, long ago, long since.

iam dūdum, see *iam*.

lāniculum, ī, n., a hill on the west bank of the Tiber.

iānua, ae, f., a door, entrance.

iānus, ī, m., Janus, an old Latin divinity, who presided over all begin-

- nings; commonly represented with two faces.
- Iarbās**, *ae*, *m.*; king of Numidia and Mauretania (the modern Morocco).
- ibi**, *adv.*, *there, on that side; then, thereupon.*
- ibidem** [**ibi**], *adv.*, *in the same place, on the spot.*
- icō**, *ere*, *icī*, *ictus*, *to strike; foedus icere*, *to strike (conclude) a treaty.*
- ictus**, *ūs* [**icō**], *m.*, *blow, stroke, wound.*
- idem**, *eadem*, *idem*, *dem.* *pron.*, *the same; often best rendered by adv., also, too, besides.*
- ideō**, *adv.*, *for that reason, therefore; with this (that) purpose.*
- Idūs**, *uum*, *pl. f.*, *the Ides, or middle of the month; the fifteenth of March, May, July, and October, the thirteenth of other months.*
- igitur**, *adv.*, *then, therefore, accordingly.*
- ignāvia**, *ae* [**ignāvus**, *idle*], *f.*, *idleness, sloth; worthlessness.*
- ignis**, *is*, *m.*, *fire.*
- ignōminia**, *ae* [*in neg. + (g)nōmen*], *f.*, *dishonor, disgrace, degradation.*
- ignōrō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *not to know; to be ignorant of, be unacquainted with.*
- ignōscō**, see *nōscō*.
- ignōtus** [*in neg. + (g)nōtus*], *adj.*, *unknown, unfamiliar, strange.*
- ilicō** [*in + locō*], *adv.*, *on the spot, at once, immediately.*
- ille**, *illa*, *illud*, *dem. pron.*, *that, yonder; he, she, it; the famous, the.*
- illic** [*ille*], *adv.*, *there, yonder.*
- illūc** [*ille*], *adv.*, *to that place, thither.*
- imāgō**, *inis*, *f.*, *likeness, semblance, image; statue.*
- imbellis**, *e* [*in neg. + bellum*], *adj.*, *unfit for war, unwarlike, cowardly.*
- imber**, *bris*, *m.*, *rain, shower.*
- imbuō**, *ere*, *i*, *būtus*, *to wet, moisten; inspire, imbue.*
- imitor**, *ārī*, *ātus sum*, *to imitate, copy.*
- immātūrus** [*in neg. + mātūrus, ripe*], *adj.*, *unripe; untimely, premature.*
- immēnsus** [*in neg. + mētiōr, to measure*], *adj.*, *immeasurable, vast, immense.*
- immineō**, *ēre*, *uī*, —, *to overhang, threaten.*
- immittō**, see *mittō*.
- immō**, *adv.*, *by no means, nay.*
- immolō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [*in + mola, meal*], *to sprinkle (a victim) with sacrificial meal, sacrifice.*
- immortālis**, *e* [*in neg. + mortālis*], *adj.*, *immortal.*
- immōtus** [*in neg. + mōtus, part of moveō*], *adj.*, *unmoved, motionless.*
- impār**, *paris* [*in neg. + pār*], *adj.*, *unequal.*
- impatiens**, *entis* [*in neg. + patiēns*], *adj.*, *impatient, intolerant.*
- impendium**, *i* [*impendō, to expend*], *n.*, *outlay, cost, expense.*
- impēnsa**, *ae* [*impendō, to expend*], *f.*, *outlay, cost, expense.*
- imperātor**, *ōris* [*imperō*], *m.*, *commander-in-chief, general; emperor.*
- imperātōrius** [*imperātor*], *adj.*, *of a general.*
- imperfectus** [*in neg. + perfectus, part. of perficiō*], *adj.*, *unfinished.*
- imperium**, *i* [*imperō*], *n.*, *a command, order; military authority; sovereignty, supremacy; the state.*
- imperō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātum*, *to command, order; rule, govern; levy, demand.*
- impetrō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *to gain by asking, obtain, procure.*
- impetus**, *ūs* [*in + petō*], *m.*, *an attack, onset; impulse, excitement; violence, energy, fury.*
- impietās**, *ātis* [*impius*], *f.*, *irreverence, impiety.*
- impiger**, *gra*, *grum* [*in neg. + piger, lazy*], *adj.*, *active, energetic.*

impius [in + pius], adj., *irreverent, wicked, undutiful.*

impleō, see *pleō.

implicō, āre, āvi or ui, ātus or itus [in + plicō, to fold], to fold in, envelop; involve, attack.

implōrō, āre, āvi ātus [in + plōrō, to wail, lament], to beg, beseech, implore.

impōnō, see pōnō.

imprimis [= in primis], adv., *especially.*

imprōvisus [in neg. + prōvideō], adj., *unforeseen, unexpected.*

impūbēs, eris [in neg. + pūbēs, full grown], adj., *youthful.*

impūgnō, see pūgnō.

impūnitus [in neg. + pūniō], adj., *unpunished.*

in, prep. with (1) acc.; of place, *into, to, on, upon, towards, against*; of purpose, *for, with a view to*; of other relations, *respecting, according to*; **in diēs**, day by day; (2) with abl.; of place, *in, on, upon, in the midst of, among*; of time, *in, in the course of, during*; of other relations, *in the case of, respecting, according to.*

in, not, a prefix, which, when attached to adj. or participles, negatives or reverses their meaning.

inaestimābilis, e [in neg. + aestimō, to reckon], *inestimable.*

inambulō, see ambulō.

inānis, e, adj., *empty; vain, idle.*

inauditus [in neg. + auditus, part. of audiō], adj., *unheard of, strange.*

incautus [in neg. + cautus, wary], adj., *unsuspecting, off one's guard.*

incēdō, see cēdō.

incendium, ī [incendō], n., *fire, conflagration.*

incendō, see candeō.

inceptum, ī [incipiō], n., *beginning, attempt; undertaking, purpose.*

incertus [in neg. + certus], adj., *uncertain, doubtful.*

incēssō, ere, —, — [freq. of incēdō], to assail, attack; rail at.

incidō, see cadō.

incipiō, see capiō.

incitō, see citō.

inclāmō, see clāmō.

inclinō, āre, āvi, ātus [in + *clinō, to lean], (1) trans., to cause to lean, bend, turn; (2) intrans., lean, incline; yield, give way.

inclitus, adj., *famous.*

inclūdō, see claudō.

incōgnitus [in neg. + cōgnitus, part. of cōgnōscō], adj., *unknown.*

incola, ae [incolō], m., *inhabitant.*

incolō, see colō.

incolumis, e, adj., *safe, unharmed.*

incōstantia, ae [in neg. + cōstantia], f., *changeableness, fickleness.*

incrēdibilis, e [in neg. + crēdō], adj., *beyond belief, incredible.*

increpō, āre, ui, itus, to sound, re-sound; scold, upbraid; exclaim.

incrēscō, see crēscō.

incumbō, see *cumbō.

incūriōsus [in neg. + cūriōsus, careful], adj., *careless, negligent.*

incursiō, ōnis [incurrō, to attack], f., *onset, attack, raid.*

inde, adv., *from that place or time, thence; thereupon; from that circumstance, therefore.*

index, icis [indicō], m., *mark, sign.*

indiciūm, ī [indicō], n., *sign, indication, evidence.*

indicō see dicō.

indicō, see dicō.

indictus [in neg. + dictus, part. of dicō], adj., *unsaid; unplead.*

indignātiō, ōnis [indignor, to be angry], f., *displeasure, anger.*

indignē [indignus], adv., *unworthily; angrily; indignē ferre to take (it) amiss.*

indignor, **āri**, **ātus sum** [**indignus**], *to think unworthy; be angry.*

indignus [**in neg. + dignus**], *adj., unworthy of, unfit for (with abl.).*

indō, see **dō**.

indolēs, *is, f., inborn quality, natural gifts; character, nature, spirit.*

indūcō, see **dūcō**.

indūstria, *ae* [**indūstrius**, *active*], *f., diligence, activity, industry.*

ineō, see (1) **eō**.

inermis, *e* [**in neg. + arma**], *adj., unarmed, defenseless.*

infacētē [**in neg. + facētē**], *adv., without wit.*

infāns, **antis** [**in neg. + fāns**, *part. of fāri, to speak*], *adj., not speaking, speechless; as noun, m. and f., an infant.*

infēlix, **icis** [**in neg. + fēlix**], *adj., unfortunate, disastrous.*

inferior, **ōris** [**comp. of inferus, low**], *adj., lower, inferior.*

inferō, see **ferō**.

infēstō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**infēstus**], *to annoy, disturb.*

infēstus, *adj., hostile, threatening.*

inficiō, see **faciō**.

inflammō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**in + flamma**], *to kindle, arouse, excite.*

inflātus [**inflō**], *adj., blown up, inflated.*

inflectō, see **flectō**.

inflō, see **flō**.

infōrmō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**in + fōrma**], *to shape, mould, fashion; train, instruct.*

infra, *adv. and prep. with acc., below, beneath.*

ingemiscō, *ere, —, —* [**in + gemiscō**, *incep. of gemō, to groan over, groan.*

ingenium, *i* [**in + gignō**], *n., natural gifts, nature; ability, intellect, wit; character, disposition.*

ingēns, **entis**, *adj., large, huge, great.*

ingenuus, *adj., free-born; noble, liberal.*

ingrātus [**in neg. + grātus**], *adj., unpleasant, thankless, ungrateful.*

ingredior, see **gradior**.

inhibeō, see **habeō**.

iniciō, see **iaciō**.

inimicitia, *ae* [**inimicus**], *f., enmity.*

inimicus [**in neg. + amicus**], *adj., unfriendly, hostile; as noun, a personal enemy, foe, as distinguished from hostis, a public enemy.*

iniquē [**iniquus, unjust**], *adv., unjustly.*

initium, *i* [**ineō**], *n., beginning; initiō*, *abl. as adv., at the outset, at first.*

iniūria, *ae* [**in neg. + iūs**], *f., wrong, injustice; insult, injury.*

(**iniūssus, ūs**) [**in neg. + iubeō**], *m., found in abl. only, without orders.*

inlidō, see **laedō**.

inlūstris, *e, adj., bright, clear; famous, renowned (cf. clārus).*

innitor, see **nitor**.

innocentia, *ae* [**in neg. + noceō**], *f., harmless, innocence, integrity.*

innōtēscō, *ere, nōtūi, —* [**in + nōtēscō**, *to become known*], *to become known.*

innoxius [**in neg. + noxius, harmful**], *adj., harmless, blameless, innocent.*

innumerābilis, *e* [**in neg. + numerō**, *to count*], *adj., beyond number, countless.*

innumerus [**in neg. + numerus**], *adj., countless.*

innuō, see ***nuō**.

inopia, *ae* [**inops**], *f., want, scarcity, need, poverty.*

inopinātus [**in neg. + opinor, to think**], *adj., unexpected.*

inops, **opis** [**in neg. + ops**], *adj., without resources, helpless, poor, needy.*

inquam, *def. verb, I say. See 297, II, 2: 144, b: 175, 2.*

inquiētus [**in neg. + quiētus**], *adj., restless.*

inquinō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to stain, defile*
inrideō, see **rideō**.

inrīsus, ūs [inrideō], *m., derision, mockery.*

inruō, see **ruō**.

inscientia, ae [insciēns, *ignorant*], *adj., ignorance.*

inscius [in neg. + sciō], *adj., ignorant, unaware.*

inscribō, see **scribō**.

insequor, see **sequor**.

insideō, see **sedeō**.

insidiae, ārum [insideō], *pl. f., ambush; trap; artifice, plot.*

insidior, āri, ātus sum [insidiae], *to lie in wait for, plot against.*

insigne, is [insignis], *n., a mark, badge.*

insignis, e [in + signum], *adj., marked, conspicuous, noted, famous.*

insiliō, see **saliō**.

insinuō, āre, āvi, ātus [in + sinus, *fold, coil*], *to push or thrust in.*

insitus [inserō, *to implant*], *adj., in-born, innate, ingrafted.*

insolēns, entis [in neg. + solēns, *part. of soleō*], *adj., unusual, haughty, insolent.*

insolenter [insolēns], *adv., haughtily.*

insolentia, ae [insolēns], *f., unusual or extravagant conduct, insolence.*

inspērābilis, e [in neg. + spērō], *adj., un hoped for, unexpected.*

inspiciō, see ***speciō**.

instituō, see **statuō**.

institutum, ī [instituō], *n., institution; habit, custom.*

instrūmentum, ī [instruō], *n., tool; collectively, stock of tools, plant.*

instruō, see **struō**.

insusurrō, āre, āvi, ātus [in + susurrus, *a whisper*], *to whisper to, suggest.*

Insum, see **sum**.

intāctus [in neg. + tāctus, *part. of tangō*], *adj., untouched, uninjured.*

integer, gra, grum [in neg. + root tag in tangō], *adj., untouched, unin-*

jured; integer ā, free from, untouched by.

intellegō, see **legō**.

intempestus, adj., stormy.

intendō, see **tendō**.

intentus [orig. part. of intendō], *adj., attentive, intent.*

inter, *prep. with acc.; of place, between, among; of time, during.*

intercalārius [intercalō], *adj., intercalary, inserted in the calendar.*

intercalō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to intercalate, insert in the calendar.*

intercipiō, see **capiō**.

interdicō, see **dico**.

interdiū [inter + diū], *adv., by day.*

interdum [inter + (1) dum], *adv., between whiles, now and then, sometimes.*

intereā [inter + is], *adv., in the meantime, meanwhile.*

intereō, see (1) **eō**.

interfector, ōris [interficiō], *m., slayer, assassin, murderer.*

interficiō, see **faciō**.

intericiō, see **iaciō**.

interim, *adv., meanwhile.*

interimō, see **emō**.

interitus, ūs [intereō], *m., overthrow, death, destruction.*

internūntius, ī [inter + nūntius], *m., go-between, messenger.*

interpretor, āri, ātus sum, *to explain, interpret; maintain.*

interrogō, see **rogō**.

intersum, see **sum**.

intervallum, ī [inter + vāllum], *n., interval (of time or space), distance.*

invertō, see **vertō**.

intimus, adj., inmost, deepest; close, intimate.

intolerābilis, e [in neg. + tolerō, *to bear*], *adj., unendurable.*

intrā, *adv. and prep. with acc., inside of, within, during.*

intrō, āre, āvī, ātus [intrō, adv., *within*], *to enter*.

intrōdūcō, see **dūcō**.

introeō, see (1) **eō**

intueor, see **tueor**.

intumescō, ere, tumui, — [in + tumescō, incep. of **tumeō**, *to be swollen*], *to swell, rise*.

inundō, āre, āvī, ātus [in + undō, *to rise in waves*], *to deluge, flood*.

inūsītātus [in neg. + ūsītātus, *usual*], adj., *unusual, unfamiliar, novel*.

invādō, see **vādō**.

invalidus [in neg. + validus], adj., *weak, feeble*.

invehō, see **vehō**.

inveniō, see **veniō**.

invicem, in vicem, see **vicis**.

invictus [in neg. + victus, part. of **vincō**], adj., *unconquerable*.

invideō, see **videō**.

invidia, ae [invideō], f., *envy; ill-will, odium, unpopularity*.

invidiōsus [invidia], adj., *envious; exciting envy, unpopular, hateful*.

inviolātus [in neg. + violō], adj., *unhurt*.

invisus [orig. part. of **invideō**], adj., *hated, hateful*.

invitō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to invite, ask, summon; feast, entertain*.

invītus, adj., *unwilling, on compulsion*.

iocus, ī (pl. also **ioca**), m., *a jest, joke*.

ipse, a, um, *himself, herself, itself, themselves*; often best rendered by *very, mere, in person, even, actually*.

ira, ae, f., *anger, passion*.

irāscor, ī, irātus sum [ira], *to be or become angry*.

irātus [orig. part. of **irāscor**], adj., *angered, enraged; in anger, angrily*.

is, ea, id, dem. pron., *this or that; he, she, it; such* (esp. before **ut** with subj.).

iste, a, ud, gen. **istius**, dat. **istī**, *that of yours, your; that, this*.

ita [is], adv., *in this way, so, thus, as follows*.

Italia, ae, f., *Italy*. The name did not include the basin of the Po (Cisalpine Gaul) until the time of Augustus.

Italicus, ī, m., *an Italian*.

itaque [ita + **que**], adv. and conj., *and so, therefore, as a consequence, accordingly*.

item, adv., *besides, likewise, also*.

iter, itineris [eō, ire], n., *a journey, march; road, highway*.

iterum, adv., *a second time, again*.

Iuba, ae, m., a king of Numidia, ally of Pompey, but defeated by Caesar at the battle of Thapsus, B.C. 46.

iubeō, ēre, iūssī, iūssus, *to order, command*.

iūcundē [iūcundus], adv., *agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully*.

iūcundus, adj., *pleasing, agreeable, charming, delightful*.

Iudaea, ae, f., *Judaea*.

Iudaeus, ī, m., *a Jew*.

iūdex, icis [iūs + **dicō**], m., *a judge, juror*.

iūdicium, ī [iūdex], n., *judgment, decision*.

iūdicō, āre, āvī, ātus [iūdex], *to examine judicially, judge, adjudge; think, consider; declare, resolve*.

iūgerum, ī, n., a land measure = about two thirds of an English acre; *an acre*.

iugulum, ī [dim. of **iugum**], n., *throat, neck*.

iugum, ī [iungō], n., *a yoke, collar; mountain summit, range of mountains; a military yoke, formed by fixing two spears upright in the ground and tying a third across between their upper ends. Beneath such a yoke the Romans made their*

conquered enemies pass, in token of complete surrender of liberty and life to their conquerors.

Jugurtha, *ae*, *m.*, the famous king of Numidia, who fought with Rome 111 to 106 B.C.; defeated by Marius.

Jugurthinus, *adj.*, of or with *Jugurtha*, *Jugurthine*.

Iūlia, *ae*, *f.*, *Julia*.

1. Daughter of Julius Caesar, and wife of Pompey.

2. Sister of Julius Caesar and grandmother of the Emperor Augustus.

Iūlius, *i*, *m.*, the name of a famous Roman gens. See **Caesar**.

iungō, *ere*, **iūnxī**, **iūñctus**, to join together, unite, bind, fasten, yoke.

ad — **adiungō**, *ere*, **iūnxī**, **iūñctus**, to join or add to, attach.

con — **cōniungō**, *ere*, **iūnxī**, **iūñctus**, to fasten together, join, unite.

iūnior, see **iuvenis**.

Iūnius, *i*, *m.*, the name of a famous Roman gens. See **Brūtus**.

Iuppiter, **Iovis**, *m.*, the chief god of the Latins, orig. a personification of the sky. He controlled thunder, lightning, rain, and storms.

iūre, see **iūs**.

iūrō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**iūs**], to take an oath, swear; swear to.

con — **cōniūrō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, to take an oath together, conspire, plot.

iūs, **iūris**, *n.*, right, justice, law; court of justice, trial in court; *abl.* **iūre** as *adv.*, rightly, justly; *in* **iūs vocāre**, to summon into court, bring to trial.

iūsiurandum, **i** [**iūs** + **iūrō**], *n.*, an oath.

(**iūssus**, **ūs**) [**iubeō**], *m.*, order, command (found only in *abl. sing.*).

iūstitia, *ae* [**iūs**], *f.*, justice, uprightness.

iuvenis, **is**, *comp.* **iūnior**, *sup.* **minimus nātū**, *adj.*, young. As noun, **iue-**

nis, **is**, *m.*, young person, youth (between 17 and 45); **iuvenēs** or **iūniōrēs**, the fighting men.

iuventa, *ae* [**iuvenis**], *f.*, youth.

iuventūs, **ūtis** [**iuvenis**], *f.*, youth; collectively, young people, esp. fighting men. Cf. **iuvenis**.

K

Kalendae, **ārum**, *pl. f.*, the Kalends, or the first day of the month.

L

labor, **ōris**, *m.*, labor, toil; hardship, distress.

lābor, **i**, **lāpsus sum**, to slip.

dē — **dēlābor**, **i**, **lāpsus sum**, to glide down; slip or fall down, fall.

ex — **ēlābor**, **i**, **lāpsus sum**, to slip away, glide off, escape.

prō — **prōlābor**, **i**, **lāpsus sum**, to fall down; slip, stumble.

re — **relābor**, **i**, **lāpsus sum**, to slip or sink back; flow back, subside.

labōriōsē [**labōriōsus**, *toilsome*], *adv.*, laboriously, carefully.

labōrō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, to labor, toil; be hard pressed, suffer, be afflicted.

ex — **ēlabōrō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, to labor, toil, endeavor.

Lacedaemonius, **i**, *m.*, an inhabitant of Lacedaemon or Sparta, the chief city of Laconia, a district of Southern Greece.

lacerō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, to tear to pieces, rend, mutilate, wound.

***laciō**, *ere*, to entice.

ad — **adliciō**, *ere*, **lexī**, **lectus**, to entice, win over, attract.

ex — **ēliciō**, *ere*, **uī**, **itus**, to draw forth, call down.

per — **perliciō**, *ere*, **lexī**, **lectus**, to entice, allure, win over.

lacrima, ae, f., *a tear.*

lacrimābundus [lacrimō, to weep],
adj., *weeping.*

laedō, ere, laesī, laesus, to hurt, in-
jure.

ex — ēlidō, ere, lisī, lisus, to dash
out; *shatter, crush.*

in — inlidō, ere, lisī, lisus, to dash
against.

Laelius, ī, m., gentile name of *C. Lae-
lius*, a friend of Scipio Africanus.

laetitia, ae [laetus], f., *joy, exulta-
tion.*

laetus, adj., *joyful, glad, cheerful.*

laevus, adj., *left.*

lambō, ere, —, —, to lick, lap.

lāmēnta, ōrum, pl. n., *lamentations.*

lāmīna, ae, f., *a thin plate.*

lāna, ae, f., *wool.*

lancea, ae, f., *a spear, lance, dart.*

lānificium, ī [lānā + faciō], n., *spin-
ning, weaving.*

lanius, ī, m., *a butcher.*

lapideus [lapis], adj., *of stone, stone.*

lapis, idis, m., *a stone; milestone.*

laqueus, ī, m., *noose, halter.*

Lārentia, ae, f., see *Acca.*

largitiō, ōnis [largior, to bribe], f.,
liberality; bribery.

latebra, ae [lateō, to lie hid], f.,
hiding place (usually only in pl.).

latericius [later, a brick], adj., *made
of brick, brick.*

Latinus, adj., *pertaining to Latium,
Latin*; as noun, Latinus, ī, m., *an
inhabitant of Latium, a Latin.*

lātrō, āre, āvī, ātus, to bark at.

latrō, ōnis, m., *robber, brigand.*

latus, eris, n., *side; flank.*

laudābilis, e [laudō], adj., *praise-
worthy, commendable.*

laudandus [gerundive of laudō], adj.,
praiseworthy, commendable.

laudō, āre, āvī, ātus, to praise, extol.

con — conlaudō, āre, āvī, ātus, to
praise very highly, extol.

laurea, ae (sc. corōna), f., *a laurel
wreath or crown.*

laus, laudis, f., *praise, fame, glory;
abīlity* (as that which excites praise)
laudibus ferre, to extol.

lautus [part. of lavō, to wash], adj.
well-washed, neat; elegant, splendid.

laxitās, ātis [laxus, roomy], f., *spa-
ciousness, roominess, size.*

lectica, ae [lectus], f., *a litter, sedan
chair, palanquin.*

lectulus, ī [dim. of lectus], m., *a small
couch, bed.*

lectus, ī, m., *a couch, bed.*

lēgātiō, ōnis [lēgō, to commission], f.,
embassy, legation.

lēgātus, ī [lēgō, to commission], m.,
*one specially commissioned, ambas-
sador, envoy; a deputy, lieutenant,*
an officer next in command to the
imperātor, who selected him subject
to the approval of the senate. Often
several attended the general, serving
in turn, acting as his counsellors,
and commanding in his absence.

legiō, ōnis [legō], f., *a legion*, con-
taining from four to six thousand
men; legiōnēs, *the infantry*, as dis-
tinct from the cavalry.

lēgitimus [lēx], adj., *fixed by law, legal.*
legō, ere, lēgī, lēctus, to gather, collect;
select, appoint, choose; read.

con — conligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus, to
collect, gather.

dē — dēligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus, to
choose, select; *levy.*

dis — diligō, ere, lēxī, lēctus, to
single out, esteem, love, prize.

ex — ēligō, ere, lēgī, lēctus, to
pick out, choose, select.

inter — intellegō, ere, lēxī, lēctus,
learn; perceive, understand.

lēniter [lēnis, soft, gentle], adv., *softly,
mildly, lightly.*

lēnōciniū, ī, n., *excessive finery or
nicety in dress.*

Lentulus, ī, m., *P. Cornēlius Lentulus Dolābella*, a son-in-law of Cicero.

lentus, adj., *pliant, tough; slow, sluggish.*

Lepidus, ī, m., *M. Aemilius*, consul with Caesar, B.C. 46, a member, with Octavianus and Antony, of the second triumvirate.

lētālis, e [lētum, death], *adj., deadly, fatal.*

levis, e, adj., *light, slight, trivial.*

leviter [levis], *adv., lightly, slightly.*

lēx, lēgis, f., *law, decree; term, condition.*

libēns, entis [libet, it pleases], *adj., willing; with good will or pleasure, gladly.*

libenter [libēns], *adv., gladly, willingly.*

liber, libera, liberum, adj., *free; generous; outspoken, frank.*

liber, librī, m., *a book.*

liberālītās, ātis [liberālis, generous], *f., generosity, kindness; a gift.*

liberāliter [liberālis, generous], *adv., kindly, generously, graciously.*

liberī, ōrum [liber], *pl. m., children; properly the free persons of the family as distinct from the slaves.*

liberō, āre, āvī, ātus [liber], *to set free, free; acquit, absolve.*

libertās, ātis [liber], *f., freedom, independence.*

libertus, ī [liber], *m., a freedman.*

libīdō, inis [libet, it pleases], *f., pleasure; lust, wantonness, passion.*

librō, āre, āvī, ātus [libra, a balance], *to balance, poise, brandish.*

licentia, ae [licet], *f., freedom, license.*

licet, ēre, uit or itum est, impers., *it is allowed or permitted.*

lictor, ōris, m., *a licitor, a Roman officer. The lictors were orig. attendants of the kings, but later were granted to dictators, consuls, and praetors. They accompanied these*

magistrates whenever they appeared in public, and cleared the way before them. They also carried the fasces, and executed criminal sentences.

ligneus [lignum, wood], *adj., wooden.*

ligō, āre, āvī, ātus, to bind.

ad — adligō, āre, āvī, ātus, to bind
to, bind fast, bind.

dē — dēligō, āre, āvī, ātus, to bind
to, tie, fasten.

re — religō, āre, āvī, ātus, to bind,
fasten.

līmen, inis, n., *threshold, doorstep.*

lineāmentum, ī [linea, a line], *n., a line; feature, lineament.*

lingua, ae, f., *tongue; language.*

liquefaciō, ere, fēcī, factus [liquēō, to be liquid + faciō], *to melt, dissolve.*

Līternīnus, adj., *at Līterum, a town of Campania. As noun, Līternīnum, ī* (sc. *praedium, an estate*), *n., an estate of Scipio Africanus Maior at Līternum.*

litigātor, ōris [lis, lawsuit + agō], *m., a party to a lawsuit, litigant.*

littera, ae, f., *a letter (of the alphabet); in pl., a letter, epistle; literature.*

litterātus [littera], *adj., lettered, educated, learned.*

lītus, oris, n., (sea) *shore, beach, strand.*

Līvius, ī, m., *gentile name of M. Līvius Salinātor, who commanded the garrison of Tarentum during the second Punic War.*

locō, āre, āvī, ātus [locus], *to place, put; contract for, let, lease.*

con — conlocō, āre, āvī, ātus, to
place, arrange, station, establish.

locuplēs, ētis [locus + plēnus], *adj., rich in lands, rich.*

locus, ī, m. (pl., locī and loca), *a place, spot; locality, region; position, station, post; room, opportunity.*

longē [longus], *adv., a long way or distance, at a distance; far, by far.*

longinquus [longus], adj., *remote, distant*.

longus, adj., *long; distant*.

loquor, **i**, **locūtus sum**, *to speak, talk, say*.

ad — **adloquor**, **i**, **locūtus sum**, *to speak to, address*.

con — **conloquor**, **i**, **locūtus sum**, *to talk with, converse, confer*.

lōrica, **ae** [lōrum], *f.*, *a corselet of leather, coat of mail; squāmārum*

lōrica, *armor-like covering of scales*.

lōrum, **i**, *n.*, *a leather thong or strap*.

Lūcius, **i**, *m.*, *a Roman praenomen*.

Lucrētia, **ae**, *f.*, *the wife of Collatinus, a type of the Roman matron of the olden time*.

luctor, **ārī**, **ātus sum**, *to wrestle, struggle*.

lūctus, **ūs** [lūgeō], *m.*, *grief, sorrow, mourning*.

Lūcullus, **i**, *m.*, *L. Licinius*, born about 110 B.C., consul 74; conducted the war against Mithridates 74-67, after which he gave himself to a life of luxury, dying in 57 or 56.

lūcus, **i**, *m.*, *a sacred grove, grove*.

lūdibrium, **i** [lūdus], *n.*, *laughing-stock, jest; mockery, derision*.

lūdicer, **cra**, **crum** [lūdus], *adj.*, *playful, sportive*.

lūdus, **i**, *m.*, *play, sport; a game*, esp. (in pl.) *the public games*, consisting of chariot races, gladiatorial combats, and theatrical performances.

lūgeō, **ēre**, **lūxi**, **lūctus**, *to grieve; grieve for, mourn, lament*.

lūgubris, **e** [lūgeō], *adj.*, *mournful*.

lūmen, **inis** [cf. lūx], *n.*, *light*.

lūna, **ae** [cf. lūx], *f.*, *the moon*.

lupa, **ae**, *f.*, *a she-wolf*.

lūstrō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to purify, cleanse; to review, inspect*.

lūx, **lūcis**, *f.*, *light, daylight, day; primā lūce*, *at dawn*.

lūxuria, **ae** [lūxus], *f.*, *luxury, excess*.

lūxus, **ūs**, *m.*, *excess, luxury, self-indulgence*.

M

Macedō, **onis**, *m.*, *a Macedonian*.

Macedonia, **ae**, *f.*, *Macedonia*, an extensive country north of Greece. Its inhabitants were not generally reckoned as Greeks. Under Alexander the Great it became the chief power of the ancient world.

māchina, **ae**, *f.*, *machine or engine of war; a contrivance, trick*.

mactō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to offer as sacrifice, kill, slaughter*.

mactus, *adj.*, *worshiped, glorified*.

Maecēnās, **ātis**, *m.*, *C. Cilnius*, the close friend of Augustus and his chief adviser in civil affairs.

maestus, *adj.*, *sad, gloomy, mournful*.

magis, *comp., adv.*, *in a greater degree; more, rather*; sup. **māximē** [māximus], *in the highest degree, particularly; exceedingly, very*.

magister, **trī**, *m.*, *master, chief; teacher*; **magister equitum**, *Master of the Horse*, an officer appointed by a dictator as his lieutenant. The name perhaps indicates that he had especial command of the cavalry.

magistrātus, **ūs** [magister], *m.*, *civil office, magistracy*.

māgnificē [māgnificus], *adv.*, *in good sense, grandly*; in bad sense, *in lordly fashion, haughtily, proudly*.

māgnificentia, **ae** [māgnificus], *f.*, *splendor, grandeur*.

māgnificus [māgnus + faciō], *adj.*, *splendid, magnificent*.

māgnitūdō, **inis** [māgnus], *f.*, *greatness, size*.

māgnus, *comp.* **māior**, *sup.* **māximus**, *adj.*, *great, large*; **māior** or **māximus** (sc. **nātū**), *elder, eldest*. As noun, **Māgnus**, **i**, *m.*, *the Great*, cog-

nomen of Pompey; **māiōrēs** (sc. **nātū**), pl. m., *ancestors*.

Maharbal, alis, m., a *Carthaginian general*.

māiestās, ātis [cf. **māior**], f., *greatness, dignity*.

māior, māius, gen. **māiōris**, see **māgnus**.

male [**malus**], comp. **pēius**, sup. **pes-simē**, adv., *badly, ill, unsuccessfully; feebly, barely, scarcely*.

maledictum, ī [**male** + **dīcō**], n., a *curse*.

mālō, **mālle**, **māluī** [**magis** + (1) **volō**], *to prefer*.

malus, comp. **pēior**, sup. **pessimus**, adj., *bad, wicked; evil, unfortunate*. As noun, **malum**, ī, n., *evil, misfortune, trouble*.

Māmurius, ī, m., a Roman smith of the time of King Numa.

mandātum, ī [**mandō**], n., *an order, command*.

mandō, āre, āvi, ātus [**manus** + **dō**], *to hand over, commit, entrust; order, command; litteris mandāre, to write*.

con — **commendō**, āre, āvi, ātus, *to commit, entrust; assist, defend*.

māne, adv., *early in the morning*.

maneō, ēre, **mānsī**, **mānsūrus**, *to remain, stay, tarry*.

re — **remaneō**, ēre, **mānsī**, **mānsūrus**, *to stay behind, remain*.

Mānēs, ium, pl. m., *the deified spirits of the dead, to whom sacrifice was regularly made*.

manifēstus [**manus** + ***fendō**], adj., *clear, manifest, evident; exposed*.

manipulus, ī [**manus** + ***pleō**] m., a *company of soldiers, manipule* (one third of a cohort). The standard of the manipule orig. bore (it is said) a *handful of hay*.

Mānius, ī, m., abbreviated **M'**, a Roman praenomen.

Mānliānus, adj., *Manlian*.

Mānlius, ī, m., the name of a Roman gens. See **Torquātus**.

mānō, āre, āvi, —, *to flow, trickle; to flow or stream abroad, spread*.

mānsuētūdō, inis [**mānsuētus**, *tame*], f., *mildness, gentleness*.

manubiae, ārum [**manus**], pl. f., *prize-money, booty, plunder*.

manūmittō, ere, **mīsī**, **missus** [**manus** + **mittō**], *to set free, emancipate*.

manus, ūs, f., *hand, arm; ferreae manūs*, *grappling irons* (see **corvus**); *force, strength, prowess; band, troop; manūs cōnserere, to join battle*.

Mārcus, ī, m., a common praenomen.

Mārcius, ī, m., see **Ancus**.

mare, is, n., *the sea; Mare Superum, the Upper or Adriatic Sea*.

margarīta, ae, f., *a pearl*.

maritimus [**mare**], adj., *pertaining to the sea, sea, maritime*.

marītus, ī, m., *husband*.

Marius, ī, m., C., born near Arpinum in Latium, 107 B.C.; conquered Jugurtha, 106; was seven times consul; defeated Teutones in 102, Cimbri in 101; died in 86.

marmor, oris, n., *marble*.

marmoreus [**marmor**], adj., *marble, of marble*.

Mārs, **Mārtis**, m., *Mars*, the Roman god of war; *war, battle*.

Mārtius [**Mārs**], adj., *of March*.

Masinissa, ae, m., king of Numidia, ally of Scipio Africanus Maior, in Africa, B.C. 202. He reigned till 148.

Massīva, ae, m., nephew of Masinissa.

māter, **mātris**, f., *mother*.

māternus [**māter**], adj., *of a mother, mother's; maternal, on the mother's side*.

mātrīmōnium, ī [**māter**], n., *marriage*.

mātrōna, ae [**māter**], f., *a married woman, wife, matron*.

Mauri, ōrum, pl. m., *Moors*, inhabitants of Mauretania, the modern Morocco.

māximē [māximus], adv., see **magis**.

māximus, adj., see **māgnus**.

Māximus, i, m., a Roman cognomen.

1. *M. Valerius Māximus Corvinus*, consul 343 B.C.

2. *Q. Fabius Māximus*, a famous general opposed to Hannibal, surnamed *Cunctator*, from his caution. He was five times consul, and died in 203.

medicāmentum, i [medicō, to heal], n., *drug, poison; antidote, cure*.

medicus, i [medeor, to heal], m., *a physician, surgeon, doctor*.

meditor, āri, ātus sum, to reflect upon, consider; plan, devise.

medius, adj., *in the middle, middle, midst of*. As noun, **medium, i**, n., *the middle, midst, intervening space; in mediō, in the midst of, between; in medium prōferre, to bring out, produce*.

melior, ius, gen. **ōris**, adj., see **bonus**.
melius, adv., see **bene**.

Memmius, i, m., gentile name of *C. Memmius Gemellus*, an opponent of Julius Caesar.

memorābilis, e [memorō], adj., *worth telling, remarkable*.

memoria, ae [memor, mindful], f., *memory; record, account*.

memorō, āre, āvi, ātus [memor, mindful], to bring to mind, relate; say, tell.

mēns, mentis, f., *the mind, intellectual faculties; thought, purpose*.

mēnsa, ae, f., *table; course (at dinner)*.

mēnsis, is, m., *a month*.

mentiō. ōnis, f., *mention*.

mercor, āri, ātus sum [merx], to buy, purchase.

merēō, ēre, uī, itus, to earn, deserve, merit.

mergō, ere, mersī, mersus, to dip, plunge in; sink.

meritō [meritum, desert], adv., *deservedly, justly*.

merx, mercis, f., *goods, wares, merchandise*.

Metellus, i, m., a Roman cognomen.

1. *L. Caecilius Metellus*, one of the young nobles who, after the battle of Cannae, proposed to leave Italy.

2. *Q. Caecilius Metellus*, called *Numidicus*, because of the success with which he carried on the Jugurthine War, till superseded by Marius.

3. *Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius*, consul B.C. 80. He fought against Sertorius.

mētor, āri, ātus sum, to measure off, mark out.

Mettius, i, m., see **Fūfētius**.

metus, ūs, m., *fear, dread, terror*.

meus, adj., *my, mine*. As noun, **mei, meōrum**, pl. m., *my friends, my followers*.

mī, vocative sing. of **meus**.

micō, āre, uī, —, to quiver, flash, gleam.

migrō, āre, āvi, ātum, to remove, migrate.

con — commigrō, āre, āvi, ātum, to change one's home, move, migrate.

re — remigrō, āre, āvi, ātum, to journey (back), return.

mīles, itis, m., *a soldier, fellow-soldier; as collective noun, soldiery*.

Milētus, i, f., a city in Asia Minor, near Ephesus.

militāris, e [mīles], adj., *soldierly, military; rēs militāris, the art of war, military tactics*.

militia, ae [mīles], f., *military service, war; militiae, loc., in the field, abroad, opposed to domī. at home*.

militō, āre, āvi, ātum, to be a soldier, serve in war, fight.

mille, indecl. adj., *a thousand*; as noun, **mīlia**, **mīlium**, pl. n., *thousands*.

milliēs [**mille**], adv., *a thousand times*.

mīmus, ī, m., *farce, comedy*.

minimē [**minimus**], adv., see **parum**.

minister, trī, m., *an attendant, servant*.

minitor, āri, ātus sum [freq. of **minor**], *to threaten*.

minor, us, gen. **ōris**, see **parvus**.

minor, āri, ātus sum, *to threaten*.

Minucius, ī, m., *M. Minucius Rūfus*, *magister equitum* under Q. Fabius Maximus.

Minturnae, ārum, pl. f., *a town between Campania and Latium*.

minuō, ere, ī, ūtus [**minus**], *to diminish, lessen; weaken*.

minus, adv., see **parum**.

mirābilis, e [**miror**], adj., *wonderful, strange, amazing*.

mirāculum, ī [**miror**, *to marvel at*], n., *a wonder, marvel, miracle*.

mirificus [**mirus** + **faciō**], adj., *wonderful*.

mīrus, adj., *wonderful, marvelous*.

miser, era, erum, adj., *wretched, unfortunate*.

misericordia, ae [**misericors**], f., *pity, compassion, mercy*.

misericors, cordis [**misereō**, *to pity + cor*, *heart*], adj., *tender-hearted, merciful*.

missiō, ōnis [**mittō**], f., *release from service, discharge*.

Mithridātēs, is, m., *surnamed the Great, king of Pontus, B.C. 120-63*.

Mithridāticus, adj., *Mithridatic*.

mītigō, āre, āvi, ātus [**mītis** + **agō**], *to make gentle, soften, civilize*.

mītis, e, adj., *mild, gentle, kind*.

mittō, ere, mīsi, missus, *send, despatch, dismiss; throw, hurl, shoot*.

ab — **āmittō**, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send away, let go, lose*.

ad — **admittō**, ere, mīsi, missus, *to admit, receive*.

con — **committō**, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send or bring together, join; entrust, commit, bring (it) about, cause, allow; pūnam or proelium committere, to begin battle*.

dē — **dēmittō**, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send or let down, cast down, let fall; put*.

dis — **dīmittō**, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send (away), dismiss; give up, abandon*.

ex — **ēmittō**, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send forth or out; hurl, cast; utter; let loose*.

in — **immittō**, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send in, admit; send, hurl*.

ob — **omittō**, ere, mīsi, missus, *to lay aside; neglect, omit; pass over, say nothing of; lose sight of, let slip*.

per — **permittō**, ere, mīsi, missus, *to let pass; permit, allow*.

prō — **prōmittō**, ere, mīsi, missus, *to put forward; promise*.

re — **remittō**, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send back; yield, give up; remit, grant exemption from*.

re + **prō** — **reprōmittō**, ere, mīsi, missus, *to promise in return*.

sub — **submittō**, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send or let down; let grow*.

trāns — **trāsmittō**, ere, mīsi, missus, *to send or put across, make to cross; despatch; intrans., to go across, cross*.

Mitylēnae, ārum, pl. f., *capital of Lesbos, an island in the Aegean Sea*.

moderātiō, ōnis [**moderor**, *to set bounds to*], f., *self-control, moderation*.

moderātus [**moderor**, *to check*], adj., *within bounds, moderate, merciful*.

modicus [**modus**], adj., *moderate, modest*.

modius, **ī** [**modus**], *m.*, a measure; a peck.

modo [**modus**], *adv.*, only; just now, lately; **modo . . . modo**, at one time . . . at another, now . . . now; **nōn modo . . . sed etiam**, not only . . . but also.

modus, **ī**, *m.*, measure, limit, end; way, manner; measure, strains (of music).

moenia, **ium**, *pl. n.*, defensive walls, city walls, fortifications.

mōlēs, **is**, *f.*, mass, weight, bulk; massive structure.

molestē [**molestus**], *adv.*, with difficulty or vexation; **aegrē** or **molestē ferre**, to take amiss, be vexed (at).

molestia, **ae** [**molestus**], *f.*, trouble, annoyance, burden.

molestus [**mōlēs**], *adj.*, troublesome, annoying, vexatious.

mōlior, **īri**, **itus sum** [**mōlēs**], to struggle, toil; undertake, attempt.

mollis, **e**, *adj.*, soft, tender; effeminate, unmanly.

molliter [**mollis**], *adv.*, effeminately, luxuriously.

Molō, **ōnis**, *m.*, see **Apollōnius**.

mōmentum, **ī** [**moveō**], *n.*, movement; cause, circumstance; (*sc. temporis*), moment, instant.

moneō, **ēre**, **uī**, **itus**, to remind, admonish; advise, warn.

ad — admoneō, **ēre**, **uī**, **itus**, to remind, admonish, warn.

monitus, **ūs** [**moneō**], *m.*, warning, counsel.

mōns, **montis**, *m.*, a mountain, height, hill.

mōnstrum, **ī** [**moneō**], *n.*, a warning, omen; strange being, monster.

mora, **ae**, *f.*, delay, policy of delay.

morbis, **ī**, *m.*, sickness, disease.

morior, **morī**, **mortuus sum**, to die.

moror, **ārī**, **ātus sum**, to delay, linger, tarry; with *acc.*, to hinder, impede.

dē — dēmoror, **ārī**, **ātus sum**, to linger, tarry, remain.

mors, **mortis**, *f.*, death.

morsus, **ūs** [**mordeō**, to bite], *m.*, bite; pain, sting, agony.

mortālis, **e** [**mors**], *adj.*, mortal, human; as noun, **mortālis**, **is**, *m.*, a man, mortal.

mortuus [*part. of morior*], *adj.*, dead.

mōs, **mōris**, *m.*, a habit, custom; manner, fashion; *pl.*, customs, character.

mōtus, **ūs** [**moveō**], *m.*, movement, agitation, tumult, insurrection.

moveō, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtus**, to stir, move, remove; affect, arouse.

ab — āmoveō, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtus**, to take away, remove.

ad — admoveō, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtus**, to move towards; bring near; offer.

con — commoveō, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtus**, to move thoroughly; agitate, excite.

per — permoveō, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtus**, to move deeply, excite, influence.

prō — prōmoveō, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtus**, to move forward, promote, advance.

sub — submoveō, **ēre**, **mōvī**, **mōtus**, to thrust aside, remove, dislodge.
mox, *adv.*, soon, presently; thereupon, next.

mūcrō, **ōnis**, *m.*, sword-point, sword.

muliebriter [**muliebris**, womanish], *adv.*, like a woman, in womanish fashion.

mulier, **ieris**, *f.*, a woman, wife.

muliercula, **ae** [*dim. of mulier*], *f.*, a (little, i.e.) young woman, girl.

mūliō, **ōnis** [**mūlus**, a mule], *m.*, a mule-driver.

mūlta, **ae**, *f.*, a fine, penalty.

multiplex, **icis** [**multus** + **plicō**, to fold], *adj.*, manifold, many.

multitūdō, **inis** [**multus**], *f.*, a multitude, throng.

multō [**multus**], *adv.*, by far, much.

multō, āre āvī, ātus [*multa*], *to fine, punish.*

multum [*multus*], *adv., much; greatly, severely.*

multus, *comp. plūs, sup. plūrimus*, *adj., much, many a; in pl., many; plūrēs, several; often used as noun in all three degrees.*

munditia, *ae* [*mundus, neat*], *f., neatness, elegance, niceness.*

mūniō, īre, īvī (ii), itus, *to fortify, protect; open up, build (a road).*

con — commūniō, īre, īvī (ii), itus, *to fortify strongly, intrench.*

mūnus, eris, *n., service; present, gift.*

muraena, *ae, f., an eel.*

mūrus, *i, m., city wall, wall.*

Mūsae, ārum, *pl. f., the Muses*, *the goddesses of the liberal arts, esp. music and poetry.*

Mutina, *ae, f., Mutina (now Modena)*, *a city in Cisalpine Gaul, south of the Po.*

Mutinēnsis, *e, adj., of or at Mutina.*

mūtō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to change, alter.*

con — commūtō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to alter, change; exchange.*

per — permūtō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to change throughout, exchange, interchange.*

mūtuus [*mūtō*], *adj., mutual.*

N

nam, *conj. (1) causal, for, because, inasmuch as; (2) explanatory, you know, indeed.*

nancīscor, ī, nactus sum, *to get (by accident), happen upon, find, meet with.*

nārrō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to narrate, tell.*

nāscor, ī, nātus sum, *to be born; spring from, arise.*

Nāsica, *ae, m., cognomen of P. Cornelius Scipio Nāsica Serapiō*, *opponent of Tiberius Gracchus.*

nāsus, i, m., the nose.

nātiō, ōnis [*nāscor*], *f., birth, race; tribe, nation, people.*

nātūra, ae [*nāscor*], *f., nature, character, disposition; personified, Nature.*

nātus [*orig. part. of nāscor*], *adj., lit. born; with annōs, old.*

(**nātus, ūs**) [*nāscor*], *m., birth, age* (*found only in abl. sing.*).

naufragium, ī [*nāvis + frangō*], *n., shipwreck.*

nāvālis, e [*nāvis*], *adj., naval.*

nāvicula, ae [*dim. of nāvis*], *f., a small vessel, boat, skiff.*

nāvigātiō, ōnis [*nāvigō, to sail*], *f., voyage.*

nāvigium, ī [*nāvigō, to sail*], *n., ship, boat.*

nāvis, is, f., a ship.

Nāvius, ī, m., see Attus.

nāvō, āre, āvī, ātus [(*g*)*nāvus*], *busy, to do with zeal; operam nāvāre, to render vigorous aid, act with vigor.*

nē, (1) *adv., not; nē . . . quidem, not even, not at all; (2) conj., in order that not, not to, for fear that, lest.*

ne, *enclitic interrog. particle, used (1) in direct questions, and then translatable only by the inflection of the voice; (2) as conj. with indirect questions, whether.*

nebulō, ōnis [*nebula, mist*], *m., a worthless fellow, good-for-naught, scamp.*

nec, *see neque.*

necessārius [*necesse, necessary*], *adj., necessary, indispensable.*

necessitās, ātis [*necesse, necessary*], *f., necessity.*

necō, āre, āvī, ātus [*nex*], *to kill, slay.*

nefārius [*nefās, a crime*], *adj., wicked, impious, nefarious.*

nefāstus [*nefās, a crime*], *adj., unhal- lowed; diēs nefāstus, a day on*

which no public business could be transacted.

neglegēns, entis [orig. part. of **neglegō**], adj., *heedless, careless.*

neglegō, ere, lēxī, lēctus [**nec + legō**], *to disregard, despise, neglect.*

negō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to say no; deny, refuse.*

dē — dēnegō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to say no, deny; refuse, reject.*

nēmō, gen. **nūllius**, dat. **nēminī**, acc. **nēminem**, abl. **nūllō**; pl. not found [**nē + homō**], m. and f., *no one, nobody.*

nemus, oris, n., *a grove.*

nepōs, ōtis, m., *grandson, descendant.*

neptis, is, f., *granddaughter.*

neque or nec [**nē + que**], adv. and conj., *and not, but not, nor, nor yet; neque or nec . . . neque or nec, neither . . . nor.*

nequeō, ire, ivī, — [**nē + queō**, *to be able*], *to be unable.*

nē . . . quidem, see **nē**.

nesciō, ire, ivī (ii), — [**nē + sciō**], *not know, to be ignorant.*

neuter, tra, trum [**nē + uter**], adj., *neither.*

nex, necis, f., *death; murder, slaughter.*

nī, conj., *if not, unless.*

niger, gra, grum, adj., *black.*

nihil or nīl [**nē + hīlum**, *a trifle*], n. indecl., *nothing*; acc. often as adv., *in no wise, not at all, not.*

nihilum, ī [older form of **nihil**], n., *nothing*; abl. **nihilō**, as adv., *not at all*; **nihilō minus**, *none the less.*

nihildum [**nihil + (1) dum**], n. indecl., *nothing as yet.*

Nilus, ī, m., *the river Nile.*

nīmirum, adv., *without doubt, surely, truly, plainly.*

nimum [**nimius**], adv., *excessively.*

nimius, adj., *beyond measure, excessive, too much, too great.*

nisi [**nē + sī**], conj., *if not, unless, except.*

niteō, ēre, uī, —, *to shine, glitter; be conspicuous, flourish.*

ex — ēniteō, ēre, uī, —, *to shine forth; be distinguished.*

nītor, ī, nīsus or nīxus sum, *lean or rest upon; to exert one's self, strive.*

ex — ēnītor, ī, nīsus or nīxus sum, *to strive, struggle.*

in — innītor, ī, nīsus or nīxus sum, *to lean upon, support one's self by.*

nō, nāre, nāvī, —, *to swim.*

trāns — trānō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to swim across.*

nōbilis, e [**nōscō**], adj., *known, noted, famous; high-born, noble.*

nōbilitās, ātis [**nōbilis**], f., *fame, renown; high birth; the nobility, nobles.*

nōbilitō, āre, āvī, ātus [**nōbilis**], *to make known or famous, glorify, dignify.*

noceō, ēre, uī, itūrus, *to hurt, injure.*

noctū [abl. of ***noctus** = **nox**], adv., *by night.*

noctua, ae [**nox**], f., *night-owl, owl.*

nocturnus [**nox**], adj., *of or by night, nocturnal.*

Nōla, ae, f., *a town of Campania.*

nōlō, nōlle. nōluī, — [**nōn + (1) volō**], *to be unwilling, not wish.*

nōmen, inis [**nōscō**], n., *a name, esp. the gentile name; nōmina dare or profitēri, to volunteer.*

nōminō, āre, āvī, ātus [**nōmen**], *to name, designate.*

nōn [**nē + oenum** = **ūnum**], adv., *not, not at all.*

nōnāgintā indecl. num. adj., *ninety.*

nōndum [**nōn + (1) dum**], adv., *not yet.*

nōnnūllus [**nōn + nūllus**], adj., *some, several.*

nōnnumquam [**nōn + numquam**], adv., *sometimes, at times.*

nōscō, ere, nōvī, nōtus, *to come to know,*

become acquainted with; in perf., plup., and fut. perf., to know.

ad — *agnōscō, ere, gnōvī, gnitus, to recognize.*

con — *cōgnōscō, ere, cognōvī, cōgnitus, to learn, perceive, understand.*

in — *ignōscō, ere, ignōvī, ignōtus, to overlook, pardon, forgive.*

nota, ae [cf. *nōscō*], f., a mark, sign.

nōtus [orig. part. of *nōscō*], adj., well-known, familiar.

novācula, ae, f., a razor.

novem, indecl. num. adj., nine.

novus, adj., new, fresh, young, recent.

nox, noctis, f., night.

nūbēs, is, f., a cloud.

nūbō, ere, nūpsī, nūptum, to veil one's self, be married, wed.

nūdō, āre, āvī, ātus [nūdus], to strip, bare.

nūdus, adj., naked, lightly clad.

nūllus, gen. nūllius, dat. nūllī [nē + ūllus], adj., none, no; as noun, no one.

num, interrog. particle, used (1) in direct questions expecting a negative answer, *not so . . . is it?* (2) in indir. questions, *whether, if.*

Numa, ae, m., see *Pompilius*.

numerō, āre, āvī, ātus [numerus], to count out (money), pay.

numerus, ī, m., number, quantity.

Numida, ae, m., a Numidian.

Numidia, ae, f., a country of Northern Africa, west of Carthage; now Algiers.

Numidicus, adj., Numidian.

Numitor, ōris, m., king of Alba Longa, grandfather of Romulus.

nummus, ī, m., a piece of money, coin, esp. the *sēstertius*. See *sēstertius*.

numquam [nē + umquam, ever], adv., never.

nunc, adv., at the present moment, now.

nūntiō, āre, āvī, ātus [nūntius], to announce, inform, report; bid, urge, direct.

dē — *dēnūntiō, āre, āvī, ātus, to announce, declare, proclaim.*

prō — *prōnūntiō, āre, āvī, ātus, to announce, declare.*

re — *renūntiō, āre, āvī, ātus, to send or bring back word, report, announce; with dat., to refuse, decline.*

nūntius, ī, m., a messenger; message tidings.

*nuō, nuere, to nod.

ab — *abnuō, ere, ī, —, to refuse.*

ad — *adnuō, ere, ī, —, to nod assent to, agree to; agree, promise.*

in — *innuō, ere, ī, —, to signal by a nod, hint, intimate.*

re — *renuō, ere, ī, —, to nod refusal, refuse.*

nūper, adv., lately, recently.

nurus, ūs, f., a daughter-in-law.

nūquam [nē + ūsquā], adv., nowhere, in no place.

nūtō, āre, āvī, ātum [freq. of *nuō], to nod; of an army, to waver, be ready to give way.

nūtrix, icis [nūtriō, to nourish], f., a nurse.

O

ob, prep. with acc., to, towards; for, on account of, by reason of; in composition, towards, against, at, before.

obeō, see (1) eō.

obiciō, see iaciō.

obiürgō, āre, āvī, ātus, to berate, scold.

oblinō, ere, lēvī, litus [ob + linō, to smear], to daub, smear, defile.

oblitus, see oblinō.

oblitus, see obliviscor.

obliviō, ōnis [cf. obliviscor], f., forgetfulness.

obliviscor, ī, oblitus sum, to forget.

obnoxius [ob + noxa, harm], adj., liable to punishment; liable, exposed.

obruō, see ruō.
 obsequor, see sequor.
 obses, idis, m., a *hostage, surety*.
 obsideō, see sedeō.
 obsidiō, ōnis [obsideō], f., a *siege*.
 obsistō, see sistō.
 obstrepeō, ere, uī, — [ob + strepeō, to make a noise], to *raill at, roar at*.
 obstupēscō, ere, stupuī, —, to *become amazed, be struck dumb*.
 obtineō, see teneō.
 obtingō, see tangō.
 obtrēctātor, ōris [obtrēctō, to under-rate], m., *detractor, traducer*.
 obtruncō, āre, —, ātus [ob + truncō, to maim; cf. truncus], to *lop off; kill, slay*.
 obveniō, see veniō.
 obviam [ob + via], adv., *across one's path, in the way, towards*; obviam ire, prōgredi or venire, to *go to meet*; obviam esse or fieri, to *meet*.
 obvius [ob + via], adj., *in the way, meeting*; with esse, fieri, or venire, to *meet*.
 obvolvō, ere, ī, volūtus [ob + volvō, to roll], to *wrap round, envelop, cover*.
 occasiō, ōnis [occidō], f., *fitting time, opportunity, chance*.
 occāsus, ūs [occidō], m., *downfall*.
 occidō, see cadō.
 occidō, see caedō.
 occumbō, see *cumbō.
 occupō, āre, āvi, ātus [ob + capiō], to *take possession of, seize; attack*.
 occurrō, see currō.
 Octāvia, ae, f., *sister of Octavianus*.
 Octāviānus, ī, m., see *Augustus* and *Caesar*.
 octō, indecl. num. adj., *eight*.
 octōgintā, indecl. num. adj., *eighty*.
 oculus, ī, m., *the eye*.
 odium, ī, n., *hatred, grudge, aversion*.
 odor, ōris, m., *smell, perfume*.
 offendō, see *fendō.

offēnsus [orig. part. of offendō], adj., *vexed, displeased, offended*.
 offerō, see ferō.
 officiōsus [officiū], adj., *courteous, obliging*.
 officium, ī [opus + faciō], n., *service, kindness, favor; duty, office*.
 ōlim [ole, old form of ille], adv., *formerly*.
 omittō, see mittō.
 omninō [omnis], adv., *in all, altogether*.
 omnis, e, adj., *each, every, all, the whole*; omnēs ad ūnum, *all to a man*.
 opera, ae [opus], f., *work, labor, pains, aid*; operam dare, to *devote pains to*; operam nāvāre, see nāvō.
 opifex, fīcis [opus + faciō], m., *workman, artisan*.
 Opīmius, ī, m., *Lūcius*, consul 121 B.C., and opponent of C. Gracchus.
 opiniō, ōnis [opinor, to think], f., *opinion, fancy, belief*.
 oportet, ēre, uit, impers., *it is necessary or proper, it befits*.
 oppidum, ī, n., *a walled town, city*.
 oppleō, see *pleō.
 oppōnō, see pōnō.
 opportūnus, adj., *fit, suitable, convenient*.
 opprimō, see premō.
 oppūgnātiō, ōnis [oppūgnō], f., *assault, attack, siege, storming*.
 oppūgnō, see pūgnō.
 (ops), opis, f., *aid, help*; in pl., *power, influence; means, wealth*.
 optimātēs, um or ium [optimus], pl. m., *the aristocrats, the nobles*.
 optimus, see bonus.
 optiō, ōnis [optō], f., *choice, option*.
 optō, āre, āvi, ātus, to *choose, select; wish or pray for, desire*.
 ad — adoptō, āre, āvi, ātus, to *take to one's self by choice, adopt*.
 opulentus [ops], adj., *rich, wealthy*.

opus, eris, n., *work, labor; need, necessity; opus est* with abl., *there is need of; mǎgnō opere, greatly; tantō opere, so greatly.*

ōrāculum, ī [ōrō], n., *an oracle; a prophecy.*

ōrātiō, ōnis [ōrō], f., *a speech, oration, discourse.*

ōrātor, ōris [ōrō], m., *speaker, pleader, ambassador.*

orbis, is, m., *ring, circle, orbit; orbis terrarum (or orbis alone), the world.*

orbis, adj., *bereft (of parents or children), parentless, childless. As noun, orbis, ī, m., an orphan.*

ōrdinō, āre, āvi, ātus [ōrdō], *to set in order, arrange, adjust, regulate.*

ōrdior, irī ōrsus sum, *to begin.*

ōrdō, inis, f., *row, series, arrangement, order; bank or tier of oars; class, rank.*

oriēns, entis [part. of orior], m. (sc. sōl), *the rising sun; the East, Orient.*

orior, irī, tus sum, *to arise, begin; to spring from, be descended from.*

con — coorior, irī, tus sum, *to arise.*

ex — exorior, irī, tus sum, *to arise, rise, begin.*

oriundus [orior], adj., *descended, sprung from.*

ōrnāmentum, ī [ōrnō], n., *preparation; decoration, ornament, jewel.*

ōrnātus [ōrnō], adj., *fitted out, equipped; of men, distinguished, illustrious.*

ōrnātus, ūs [ōrnō], m., *dress, fine attire; decoration, ornament.*

ōrnō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to fit out, equip; adorn, decorate, beautify.*

ad — adōrnō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to equip, provide; adorn, beautify.*

sub — subōrnō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to incite secretly, bribe.*

ōrō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to speak, plead, treat; entreat, beseech, pray.*

ad — adōrō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to supplicate; worship, reverence.*

per — perōrō, āre, āvi, ātus, *to speak, plead.*

ōs, ōris, n., *mouth, face.*

ōsculor, āri, ātus sum [ōsculum, a kiss], *to kiss.*

dē — deōsculor, āri, ātus sum, *to kiss.*

ostendō, *see tendō.*

ostentō, āre, āvi, ātus [freq. of ostendō], *to show, exhibit.*

Ōstia, ae [ōs], f., *Ostia, a town at the Tiber's mouth, the sea-port of Rome.*

ōtiōsē [ōtiōsus], adv., *leisurely, idly.*

ōtiōsus [ōtium], adj., *at leisure, idle; in retirement (i.e., not in office).*

ōtium, ī, n., *leisure, ease, idleness.*

ovō, āre, —, —, *to exult, rejoice.*

P

P., *abbreviation of the name Pūblius.*

pācātus [pācō, to subdue], adj., *pacified, subdued, at peace.*

pacīscor, ī, pactus sum, *to agree together, bargain, stipulate.*

paene, adv., *almost, nearly.*

paenitet, ēre, uit, —, impers., it *grieves, it repents.*

palam, adv., *openly, publicly.*

Palātium, ī, n., *the Palatine Hill.*

Since Augustus had his palace there, **palātium** came to mean *palace*.

pālōr, āri, ātus sum, *to roam abroad, scatter, straggle.*

palpebrae, ārum, pl. f., *the eyelids.*

palūdāmentum, ī, n., *a military cloak, cloak.*

pālus, ī, m., *a stake, post.*

palūs, ūdis, f., *swamp, marsh, pool.*

pandō, ere, ī, passus, *to spread out, unfold.*

papāver, eris, n., *poppy.*

pār, paris, adj., *equal, like, similar;*

well-matched. As noun, *an equal, mate.*

parābilis, e [parō], adj., *easily obtainable, readily procured.*

parcō, ere, peperci, and parsi, —, to spare.

parcus [parcō], adj., *sparing, frugal, temperate.*

parēns, entis [part. of pariō], m. and f., *a parent, a father or mother.*

pāreō, ēre, uī, —, to appear (esp. in answer to a command), *obey.*

ad — appāreō, ēre, uī, —, to become visible, appear; be plain or evident.

pariō, ere, peperī, partus, to give birth to, bring forth, produce; acquire, obtain, procure.

ab — aperiō, ire, uī, tus, to uncover, bare; open, disclose.

ad + op — adoperiō, ire, uī, tus, to cover, veil.

con — comperiō, ire, i, tus, to find out, learn.

re — reperiō, ire, repperī, reper-tus, to find (again), meet with, discover.

pariter [pār], adv., *equally, alike; likewise.*

parō, āre, āvi, ātus, to make ready, prepare; resolve, plan; get, acquire.

con — comparō, āre, āvi, ātus, to prepare, make ready; obtain, procure.

parricidium, i [pater + caedō], n., *murder of a father, parricide.*

pars, partis, f., a part, portion; direction; a side, faction, political party (both sing. and pl.); *a character, role* (esp. in pl.).

Parthī, ōrum, pl. m., the Parthians, a people in Asia, southeast of the Caspian Sea. In the second century B.C. they overran the country to the east of the Euphrates. They were brave

warriors and skillful archers, and successfully resisted the Roman power.

partim [pars], adv., *partly.*

partior, iri, itus sum [pars], *to distribute, divide.*

partus, ūs [pariō], m., *a bringing forth, delivery, birth.*

parum, adv., too little, not enough; comp. minus, less, by no means, not; sup. minimē, least of all, by no means, not at all. As noun, **parum, indecl. n., too little, not enough.**

parvulus [dim. of parvus], adj., *very small, tiny.* As noun, **parvulus, i, m., a small child, infant.**

parvus, adj., little, small; comp. minor, smaller, less; younger (sc. nātū); **sup. minimus, smallest, least.**

pāscō, ere, pāvi, pāstus, to feed; of animals, to graze, browse (esp. in pass. and supine).

passim [passus, part. of pandō], adv., *in every direction, everywhere.*

pāstor, ōris [pāscō], m., *herdsman, shepherd.*

patefaciō [pateō + faciō], *to lay open, disclose, bring to light.*

pateō, ēre, uī, —, to be open.

pater, patris, m., father; pl., patrēs or patrēs cōscripti, the senators. See **cōscriptus.**

paternus [pater], adj., *of a father, fatherly, father's.*

patiēns, entis [patior], adj., *able to endure, long suffering, patient.*

patior, i, passus sum, to suffer, bear, endure; experience; allow, permit.

patria, ae [pater], f., *fatherland, native land.*

patricius [pater], adj., *of fatherly dignity, patrician, noble.* As noun, **patricii, ōrum, pl. m., the nobles, patricians, the descendants of the orig. settlers of Rome.**

patrimōnium, i [pater], n., *inheritance, patrimony, property.*

patrius [pater], adj., *of a father, father's.*

patrō, āre, āvī, ātus, to carry out, perform, execute.

patrōnus, ī [pater], m., *defender, patron; pleader, advocate, lawyer.*

paucus, adj., *few, little* (chiefly in pl.).

paulātim [paulum], adv., *little by little, by degrees, gradually.*

paulō and **paulum** [paulus, little], adv., *by a little, somewhat.*

Paulus, ī, m., *L. Aemilius*, a famous general, consul in 219 and 216 B.C.

In the latter year he fell at Cannae, and was hence regarded as a national hero.

pauper, eris, adj., *poor; scanty, small.*

pauperculus [dim. of pauper], adj., *quite poor.*

pavidus [paveō, to be afraid], adj., *trembling, fearful, frightened.*

pavor, ōris [paveō, to be afraid], m., *terror, fear, dread.*

pāx, pācis, f., *peace; treaty.*

peccātum, ī [peccō], n., *an error, fault, sin.*

peccō, āre, āvī, ātum, to do wrong, act amiss, err, sin.

pectus, oris, n., *breast, bosom, heart.*

pecūnia, ae [pecus], f., *money, property.*

pecus, oris, n., *cattle, flock, herd.*

pedes, itis [pēs], m., *a foot-soldier; collectively, foot-soldiers, infantry.*

pellō, ere, pepulī, pulsus, to drive out or away, expel; defeat, rout.

ad — (1) **appellō, ere, pulī, pulsus**, to drive towards, steer for, direct.

ad — (2) **appellō, āre, āvī, ātus**, to call (by name), address; appeal to, call upon; name, term, mention.

con — (1) **compellō, ere, pulī, pulsus**, to drive together; force, compel.

con — (2) **compellō, āre, āvī, ātus**, to address.

dē — **dēpellō, ere, pulī, pulsus**, to drive out or away, expel, dislodge.

ex — **expellō, ere, pulī, pulsus**, to drive out, expel, banish.

per — **perpellō, ere, pulī, pulsus**, to drive, force, induce.

prō — **prōpellō, ere, pulī, pulsus**, to drive forward or away; incite.

re — **repellō, ere, reppulī, repulsus**, to drive back, shake off, repulse, reject.

pendeō, ēre, pependī, —, to hang, be suspended; hang one's self.

pendō, ere, pependī, pēnsus, to weigh, pay.

ex — **expendō, ere, ī, pēnsus**, to weigh or pay out.

re — **rependō, ere, ī, pēnsus**, to pay for, purchase; used esp. of buying a thing with its weight in money.

penitus, adv., *inwardly, within; deeply, completely.*

per, prep. with acc.; used (1) of place, through, across, over, throughout; (2) of time, through, during; (3) of means or agency, by means of, by the agency of, through; (4) often in adv. phrases, **per iocum**, jokingly, **per ōtium**, quietly, **per intervālla**, at intervals; in composition, thoroughly, very.

peragō, see **agō**.

peragrō, āre, āvī, ātus [per + ager], to wander through, roam over, traverse, scour.

peramoenus [per + amoenus, lovely], adj., *very lovely, charming.*

percellō, ere, culī, culsus, to smite, strike; overturn, upset; dishearten, discourage.

percieō, ciēre, civī, citus [per + cieō, to stir up], to arouse thoroughly, excite.

percitus, see **percieō**.

percontor, ārī, ātus sum, to ask, question.

percussor, *ōris* [percutiō], m., *murderer, assassin*.
 percutiō, see quatiō.
 perdō, see dō.
 perdūcō, see dūcō.
 peregrīnus [per + ager], adj., *from foreign parts, foreign*.
 perendiē, adv., *on the day after to-morrow*.
 perennis, e [per + annus], adj., *perennial; perpetual, never-failing*.
 pereō, see (1) eō.
 perferō, see ferō.
 perficiō, see faciō.
 perfidia, ae [perfidus], f., *treachery*.
 perfidus, adj., *faithless, treacherous*.
 perforō, āre, āvi, ātus [per + forō, to bore], *to bore through, pierce*.
 perfruo, see fruor.
 perfuga, ae [perfugiō], m., *a fugitive, deserter, refugee*.
 perfugiō, see fugiō.
 pergō, see regō.
 periclitor, āri, ātus sum [periculum], *to try, test; intrans., to be in danger, incur risk*.
 periculōsus [periculum], adj., *perilous, dangerous*.
 periculum, i, n., *trial; danger, peril*.
 peritus, adj., *experienced, skilled, expert*. As noun, peritus, i, m., *an expert*.
 perliciō, see *laciō.
 permittō, see mittō.
 permovēō, see moveō.
 permultus [per + multus], adj., *very much, very many*. As noun, permultum, i, n., *a great deal*; permulti, ōrum, pl. m., *very many (persons)*.
 permūtō, see mūtō.
 perniciēs, ēi, f., *destruction, ruin, overthrow*.
 perniciōsus [perniciēs], adj., *dangerous, destructive*.
 perōrō, see ōrō.
 perpellō, see pellō.

perpetuō [abl. of perpetuus], adv., *continually, forever*.
 perpetuus, adj., *continuous, uninterrupted; in perpetuum, forever*.
 perrumpō, see rumpō.
 persaepe [per + saepe], adv., *very often*.
 perscribō, see scribō.
 persequor, see sequor.
 perstringō, see stringō.
 persuādeō, see suādeō.
 pertaesus [orig. part. of pertaedet, *it wearies, disgusts*], adj., *disgusted with, sick of*.
 pertināciter [pertināx, *persistent*], adv., *persistently, stubbornly*.
 pertineō, see teneō.
 pertrahō, see trahō.
 perturbō, āre, āvi, ātus [per + turbō, *to disturb*], *to confuse, disturb, upset*.
 perveniō, see veniō.
 pēs, pedis, m., *the foot; a foot (in measurements)*.
 pessimus, see malus.
 pēstifer, fera, ferum [pēstis + ferō], adj., *baneful, destructive*.
 pēstilēns, entis [pēstis], adj., *baneful*.
 pēstilentia, ae [pēstilēns], f., *pest, plague, disease*.
 pēstis, is, f., *plague, pest; curse, bane*.
 petitiō, ōnis [petō], f., *candidacy*.
 petō, ere, ivi (iī), itus, *to strive for, seek; beg, ask, request; assail, attack; intrans., to be a candidate*.
 ex — expetō, ere, ivi, itus, *to seek, desire, crave*.
 re — repetō, ere, ivi, itus, *to seek again, try to get back, demand back*.
 phalerae, ārum, pl. f., *a metal breast-plate (esp. for horses), trappings*.
 Pharnacēs, is, m., *a son of Mithridates*.
 Pharsālicus, adj., *of or at Pharsalus*.
 Pharsālus, i, f., *a city in Thessaly, near which Caesar defeated Pompey, 48 B.C.*
 Philippi, ōrum, pl. m., *a city in Mace-*

- donia, near which Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Octavianus and Antony, B.C. 42.
- philosophia**, ae, f., *philosophy*.
- philosophus**, i, m., *a philosopher*.
- Philus**, i, m., see **Fūrius**.
- pietās, ātis** [**pīus, dutiful**], f., *conscientiousness, dutiful conduct, devotion, piety; filial affection, loyalty*.
- piget, ēre, uit and itum est, impers.**, *it pains, grieves, disgusts*.
- pīgnus, oris, n.**, *pledge, security; assurance, proof*.
- pilleus, i, m.**, *a (close-fitting) cap*.
- pinguis, e, adj.**, *fat, sleek*.
- pīrāta, ae, m.**, *a sea-robber, pirate*.
- pīrāticus** [**pīrātic**], adj., *of or with (against) the pirates*.
- piscīna, ae** [**piscis**], f., *a fish-pond*.
- piscis, is, m.**, *a fish*.
- Pisō, ōnis, m.**, *a cognomen in the Calpurnian gens*.
1. *Cn. (Calpurnius) Pisō*, mentioned in XIII, 64, as a type of excessive rigor and severity.
2. *L. Calpurnius Pisō Frēgī*, consul 133 B.C.; opponent of C. Gracchus in 121; author of a historical work called *Annālēs*.
- Placentia, ae, f.**, *a city in Cisalpine Gaul, on the Po*.
- placeō, ēre, uī, —**, *to please, be agreeable to; seem best to; impers., placet, uit or placitum est, with dat., to be resolved by*.
- dis — displiceō, ēre, uī, —**, *to displease*.
- placidē** [**placidus, calm**], adv., *calmly, quietly*.
- plācō, āre, āvi, ātus**, *to soothe, appease; conciliate, reconcile*.
- plāga, ae, f.**, *a stroke, blow*.
- Plancus, i, m.**, *C. Plōtius Plancus*, proscribed by the Second Triumvirate.
- plaustrum, i, n.**, *a wagon, cart*.
- plausus, ūs** [**plaudō, to clap the hands**], m., *applause, acclamations*.
- plēbēius** [**plēbs**], adj., *plebeian*. As noun, **plēbēi, ōrum**, pl. m., *the plebeians*. See **plēbs**.
- plēbs, plēbis, f.**, *the common people, rabble; the plebeians, or the population that grew up round the patricians (see patricius) from such causes as the settlement of foreigners in Rome, or the emancipation of slaves*.
- plectō, ere, —, —**, *to beat, punish (usually in pass.)*.
- plēnus** [cf. ***pleō**], adj., *full, full of*.
- *pleō, plēre, plēvi. plētus, to fill**.
- com — compleō, ēre, ēvi, ētus, to fill** (to the brim); *complete*.
- ex — expleō, ēre, ēvi, ētus, to fill up, fill**.
- in — impleō, ēre, ēvi, ētus, to fill up**.
- ob — oppleō, ēre, ēvi, ētus, to fill; cover**.
- re — repleō, ēre, ēvi, ētus, to fill again, refill, fill up**.
- plērique, aequē, aequē, aequē, adj.**, *very many, most*.
- Plīnius, i, m.**, *C. Plīnius Secundus*, commonly known as *Pliny the Elder*, A.D. 23–79. He wrote a sort of encyclopaedia called *Historia Nātūrālīs*.
- Plōtīr, i, m.**, see **Plancus**.
- plumbeus** [**plumbum**], adj., *leaden*.
- plumbum, i, n.**, *lead*.
- plūrimus**, see **multus**.
- plū, plūris, adj.**, see **multus**.
- poena, ac, f.**, *compensation, punishment, penalty*.
- Poeni, ōrum, pl. m.**, *the Phoenicians, Carthaginians (see Carthāgō)*.
- poēta, ae, m.**, *a poet*.
- Pōlliō, ōnis, m.**, *Vedius Pōlliō*, punished by Augustus for cruelty to a slave.
- Pompēiānus, adj.**, *Pompey's, Pompeian*.

Pompēius, ī, m., *Cn. Pompēius*, sur-named *Māgnus*; born B.C. 106, he was consul in 70, having fought Sertorius in Spain, 76-71; defeated the pirates in 67, Mithridates in 66, and formed the First Triumvirate with Caesar and Crassus in 60. He was defeated by Caesar in 48 at Pharsalus in Thessaly, and soon after murdered.

Pompilius, ī, m., *Numa Pompilius*, second king of Rome.

Pompōnius, ī, m., *M. Pompōnius*, tribune of the people in 362 B.C.

Pomptinus, adj., *Pomptine*; **palūdēs Pomptinae,** the *Pomptine Marshes* in Latium, southeast of Rome.

pondus, eris [pendō,], n., *weight*.

pōnō, ere, posuī, positus, to put down, place, set, deposit; serve (at meals); spend; set up, build; **castra pōnere,** to pitch a camp; **rudimentum pōnere,** to lay aside (i.e. get through) the first steps, to learn.

ad — appōnō, ere, posuī, positus, to set before, serve (at table).

con — compōnō, ere, posuī, positus, to arrange, settle; conclude, finish.

dē — dēpōnō, ere, posuī, positus, to lay down or aside, put down; stop; arrange, establish.

dis — dispōnō, ere, posuī, positus, to arrange, array, dispose.

ex — expōnō, ere, posuī, positus, to set or put forth; land, disembark; expose, abandon; relate, explain.

in — impōnō, ere, posuī, positus, to place or put upon or in; **lēgēs impōnere,** to dictate terms.

ob — oppōnō, ere, posuī, positus, to put in the way, set against, oppose.

prae — praepōnō, ere, posuī, positus, to set over, put in charge of.

prō — prōpōnō, ere, posuī, positus, to put or set forth; expose to

view, submit; propose, offer; resolve, determine.

re — repōnō, ere, posuī, positus, to put back, replace, restore.

pōns, pontis, m., a bridge.

ponticulus, ī [dim. of pōns], m., a little bridge.

Ponticus, adj., pertaining to Pontus, Pontic.

Pontus, ī, m., *Pontus*, a country in Asia Minor, south of the Black Sea.

populāris, is [populus], m., a fellow-countryman.

populor, āri, ātus sum, to lay waste, ravage, plunder.

populus, ī, m., a people, nation; collectively, the people, the citizens.

Porcia, ae, f., a daughter of Cato Uticensis (see Catō), and wife of M. Brutus.

porrigō, see regō.

Porsena, ae, m., *Porsena*, a king of Clusium in Etruria.

porta, ae, f., a city gate, gate.

portendō, see tendō.

porticus, ūs [porta], m., a colonnade, arcade, portico.

portō, āre, āvī, ātus, to bear, carry, bring.

re — reportō, āre, āvī, ātus, to bring back; carry off or away.

portōrium, ī [portus], n., a tax, duty, tariff.

portus, ūs, m., a harbor, haven.

pōscō, ere, popōscī, —, to ask, demand.

dē — dēpōscō, ere, popōscī, —, to demand urgently, claim.

ex — expōscō, ere, popōscī, —, to demand, claim.

re — repōscō, ere, —, —, to demand (back), claim.

Posidōnius, ī, m., a Stoic philosopher, contemporary with Cicero and Pompey.

possum, posse, potuī, — [potis, able

+ *sum*], *to be able, can; have influence, be strong.*
post, (1) *adv., after, later, afterwards;* (2) *prep. with acc., after, behind.*
postea [*post + is*], *adv., afterwards.*
posterus [*post*], *adj., following, next; comp. posterior, us, gen. ōris, later; sup. postrēmus, last, lowest; in posterum, for the future; ad postrēmum, finally; postrēmō, at last, finally.* As noun, **posteri, ōrum**, *pl. m., descendants, posterity.*
posthabeō, see **habeō**.
posthāc [*post + hīc*], *adv., hereafter, thereafter, in the future.*
posticum, **i** [*posticus, in the rear*], *n., a back door.*
postis, **is**, *m., a door-post, post.*
postquam or **post . . . quam** [*post + quam*], *conj., after, when.*
postrēmō, see **posterus**.
postrēmus, see **posterus**.
postridiē [*posterus + diēs*], *adv., on the following day, next day.*
pōstulātum, **i** [*pōstulō*], *n., a demand, request.*
pōstulō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to request, demand.*
potēns, **entis** [*orig. part. of possum*], *adj., able, mighty, influential.*
potentātus, **ūs** [*potēns*], *m., power, authority, dominion.*
potentia, **ae** [*potēns*], *f., power, might.*
potestās, **ātis** [*potis, able*], *f., might, power (esp. that of a magistrate); dominion, rule; opportunity.*
potior, **irī**, **itus sum**, *to become master of, obtain, acquire, get.*
prae, *prep. with abl., before, in front of; in comparison with; in composition, before, very.*
praeacūtus [*prae + acūtus, sharp*], *adj., sharp at the end, pointed.*
praebeō, see **habeō**.
praecedō, see **cēdō**.

praeceptor, **ōris** [*praecipio*], *m., teacher.*
praeceptum, **i** [*praecipio*], *n., teaching, maxim, rule; command, order.*
praecidō, see **caedō**.
praecinō, see **canō**.
praecipio, see **capiō**.
praecipuē [*praecipuus, special*], *adv., chiefly, principally, especially.*
praeclārē [*praeclārus*], *adv., gloriously, excellently.*
praeclārus [*prae + clārus*], *adj., very bright or brilliant, excellent, distinguished.*
praecō, **ōnis**, *m., a crier, herald.*
praeda, **ae**, *f., booty, spoil, plunder.*
praedicātiō, **ōnis** [*praedicō*], *f., a public proclamation, statement.*
praedicō, see **dicō**.
praedicō, see **dicō**.
praedō, **ōnis** [*praeda*], *m., one that makes (gains) booty, robber.*
praefectus, **i** [*praeficiō, to place in command*], *m., a leader, commander.*
praefērō, see **ferō**.
praefērōx, **ōcis** [*prae + ferōx*], *adj., insolent, full of confidence.*
praefor, **fārī**, **fātus sum** [*prae + for, to speak*], *to say by way of preface.*
praelūceō, **ēre**, **lūxī**, — [*prae + lūceō, to shine*], *to shine before, light the way before.*
praemium, **i** [*prae + emō*], *n., reward, prize.*
praepōnō, see **pōnō**.
praeripiō, see **rapio**.
praesēns, **entis** [*orig. part. of praesum*], *adj., present, at hand; face to face.*
praesidium, **i** [*praesideō, to defend*], *n., help, aid, defense; defensive force, garrison; fort, post, station.*
praestō, see **stō**.
praesum, see **sum**.
praeter, *prep. with acc., past, beyond;*

contrary to, against; besides, except; in composition, past, beyond.

praetereā [**praeter** + **is**], adv., *in addition to this, besides, moreover.*

praetereō, see (1) **eō**.

praeteritus [orig. part. of **praetereō**], adj., *past.*

praetextus [orig. part. of **praetexō**, to edge, border], adj., *bordered, edged.* As noun, **praetexta**, **ae** (sc. **toga**), *f.*, the *toga praetexta*, or white toga with purple border, worn by magistrates and by free-born children till the sixteenth or seventeenth year, when they became of age and assumed the *toga virilis*, which was wholly white.

praetor, ōris [orig. **praetor**, from **prae** + (1) **eō**], *m.*, a leader, commander; among the Romans, a *praetor* or magistrate, whose especial business was the administration of justice. After Sulla's time eight or more were elected annually. The praetors often served in command of armies, esp. in the provinces, and after acting as judges in Rome, were regularly assigned to duty in the provinces with the title of *prōpraetor*.

praetōrius [**praetor**], adj., *of or belonging to the general, the general's; praetorian.* As noun, **praetōrius**, *i*, *m.*, a man of praetorian rank, an *ex-praetor*.

praeveniō, see **veniō**.

prandium, *i*, *n.*, *lunch.*

prātum, *i*, *n.*, *a field, meadow.*

prāvus, adj., *crooked, wrong; perverse, wicked.*

precor, āri, ātus sum [**prex**], *to ask, beg, beseech.*

dē—dēprecor, āri, ātus sum, *to plead against, plead, avert by prayer; decline.*

prehendō, ere, i, prehēnsus, *to grasp, seize, catch.*

ad—apprehendō, ere, i, hēnsus, *to lay hold of, seize, grasp.*

con—comprehendō, ere, i, hēnsus, *to seize, catch, arrest; understand.*

dē—dēprehendō, ere, i, hēnsus, *to seize, catch; surprise, detect, discover.*

re—reprehendō, ere, i, hēnsus, *to hold back, check; blame, criticise, reprove.*

premō, ere, pressi, pressus, *to press; press hard, crush.*

con—comprimō, ere, pressi, pressus, *to restrain, check, crush.*

ex—exprimō, ere, pressi, pressus, *to press or force out; utter, express.*

ob—opprimō, ere, pressi, pressus, *to crush utterly, overpower, overwhelm, master.*

re—reprimō, ere, pressi, pressus, *to press or keep back, check, restrain.*

pretiōsus [**pretium**], adj., *of great value, costly, precious.*

pretium, *i*, *n.*, *money value, price; money; recompense, reward; operae pretium est, it is worth while.*

prex, precis, *f.*, *a prayer, entreaty (chiefly in pl.).*

prīdem, adv., *long since, long ago.*

prīdiē [**pri(or) + diē**], adv., *the day before.*

prīmō, see **prior**.

prīmōrēs, um [**prīmus**], *pl. m.*, *first men, chiefs, nobles.*

prīnum, see **prior**.

prīmus, see **prior**.

prīnceps, ipis [**prīmus + capiō**], adj., *first, foremost.* As noun, *m.*, *leading man, chief, leader.*

prīncipium, i [**prīnceps**], *n.*, *beginning.*

prior, us, gen. **prīōris**, comp. adj., *foremost, first, prior; sup. prīmus, first, foremost; prīmō, prīnum, at first, first*

Priscus, *i*, m., cognomen of *Tarquinius Priscus*, the fifth king of Rome.

prius [neuter of *prior*], adv., *before, sooner, previously, first of all.*

priusquam or **prius** . . . **quam** [*prius + quam*], conj., *earlier than, before.*

privātim [*privātus*], adv., *individually; by one's self, privately.*

privātus [*privō*], adj., *personal, private, individual.* As noun, **privātus**, *i*, m., *a man in private life, a private citizen.*

privō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, to bereave, deprive, rob.

prō, prep. with abl., *in front of, before; in behalf of, for; instead of; in comparison with, in accordance with; in composition, forth, for.*

prō, interj., *O! ah! alas! Heavens!*

proavus, *i* [*prō + avus*], m., *great-grandfather.*

probō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [*probus, good*], to test (and find good), approve, commend; show, prove.

ad — **approbō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, to approve fully, favor; show, demonstrate.

con — **comprobō**, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, to approve, sanction; confirm.

Proca, *ae*, m., a king of Alba Longa, father of Numitor and Amulius.

prōcēdō, see *cēdō*.

procella, *ae*, f., *a strong wind; storm.*

prōcērītās, *ātis* [*prōcērus, tall*], f., *height, tallness.*

prōclāmō, see *clāmō*.

prōcōnsul, *is* [*prō, in place of + cōnsul*], m., *a proconsul, governor of a province.* See *cōnsul* (end).

procul, adv., *in the distance, afar; with abl., far from.*

Proculus, *i*, m., a Roman senator who claimed that Romulus appeared to him after his death.

prōcumbō, see **cumbō*.

prōcūrō, see *cūrō*.

prōdigium, *i*, n., *an omen, portent; strange being, prodigy, monster.*

prōditō, *ōnis* [*prōdō*], f., *treason.*

prōditor, *ōris* [*prōdō*], m., *a traitor.*

prōdō, see *dō*.

proelior, *ārī*, *ātus sum* [*proelium*], to fight, wage war.

proelium, *i*, n., *a battle, combat.*

profectō [*prō + factum*], adv., *indeed, in truth, certainly, to be sure.*

proferō, see *ferō*.

proficiscor, *i*, **profectus sum**, to set out, proceed; depart.

profiteor, see *fateor*.

prōfigō, see **figō*.

profugiō, see *fugiō*.

profugus, *i* [*profugiō*], m., *a fugitive, exile.*

profundō, see *fundō*.

profusus [orig. part. of *profundō*], adj., *lavish, extravagant, profuse.*

prōgredior, see *gradior*.

prohibeō, see *habeō*.

prōiciō, see *iaciō*.

proinde [*prō + inde*], adv., *hence, therefore.*

prōlābor, see *lābor*.

prōmineō, *ēre*, *uī*, —, to project, extend, lean out.

prōmissus [orig. part. of *prōmittō*], adj., *hanging down, long, flowing.*

prōmissum, *i* [*prōmittō*], n., *a promise.*

prōmittō, see *mittō*.

prōmoveō, see *moveō*.

prōmptē [*prōmptus*], adv., *quickly, readily.*

prōmptus [*prōmō, to put forth*], adj., *visible, at hand; ready, alert, prompt.*

pronepōs, *ōtis* [*prō + nepōs*], m., *great-grandson.*

prōnūntiō, see *nūntiō*.

propagō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, to propagate, increase, prolong.

prope, adv., *near by; nearly, almost* (esp. with numbers): comp. **propius**; sup. **proximē**, *nearest, next.*

prōpellō, see **pellō**.

properō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum** [**properus**, quick], to speed, hasten.

propinquus [**prope**], adj., neighboring, near; as noun, a relative.

propior [**prope**], comp. adj., nearer; sup. **proximus**, nearest, next; latest, last; next, following; in **proximō**, near by. As noun, **proximī**, **ōrum**, pl. m., bystanders.

prōpōnō, see **pōnō**.

prōpositum, **ī** [**prōpōnō**], n., plan, purpose.

propriē [**proprius**], adv., peculiarly, especially.

proprius, adj., own, one's own; with gen. or dat., peculiar to, characteristic of.

propter, prep. with acc., on account of.

prōripiō, see **rapīō**.

prōrogō, see **rogō**.

prōscribō, see **scribō**.

prōscriptiō, **ōnis** [**prōscribō**], f., a notice of sale; proscription, confiscation.

prōsequor, see **sequor**.

prōsiliō, see **saliō**.

prōspectus, **ūs** [**prōspiciō**, to look forward], m., view, prospect.

prōsperē [**prōsperus**], adv., propitiously, successfully.

prōsperus [**prō** + **spēs**], adj., according to one's hopes, favorable.

prōsternō, see **sternō**.

prōsum, see **sum**.

prōtendō, see **tendō**.

prōtinus, adv., right on, continuously; at once, immediately.

prōvehō, see **vehō**.

prōvincia, ae, f., a province (i.e. a territory outside of Italy under Roman government); sphere of operations.

prōvocō, see **vocō**.

proximē, see **prope**.

proximus, see **propior**.

prūdēns, **entis** [orig. **prōvidēns**, part.

of **prōvideō**, to see ahead], adj., foreseeing, skillful, clever, prudent.

prūdēntia, ae [**prūdēns**], f., foresight, practical wisdom, good sense.

psittacus, **ī**, m., a parrot.

Ptolemaeus, **ī**, m., a name borne by the kings of Egypt after the time of Alexander the Great.

pūblicē [**pūblicus**], adv., in the name of (by order of) the state, publicly, officially.

pūblicō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**pūblicus**], to open to the public, make public.

pūblicus [orig. **populicus**: cf. **populus**], adj., belonging to the people (state), public; official. As noun, **pūblicum**, **ī**, n., the state treasury.

Pūblius, **ī**, m., a Roman praenomen.

pudor, **ōris**, m., modesty, shame, hesitancy.

puella, ae [dim. of **puer**], f., a girl.

puer, **puerī**, m., a child; boy; slave.

puerilis, e [**puer**], adj., boyish, youthful.

pueritia, ae [**puer**], f., childhood; boyhood, youth (extending usually to the 17th year).

pugiō, **ōnis**, m., a dagger, dirk.

pūgna, ae, f., a combat, fight, battle.

pūgnāx, **ācis** [**pūgna**], adj., fond of fighting, combative.

pūgnō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātum**, to fight; oppose, resist.

ex — **expūgnō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, to take by storm, capture; overpower, prevail upon.

in — **impūgnō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, to fight against, oppose, attack.

ob — **oppūgnō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, to fight against, assau t, besiege.

re — **repūgnō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, to fight back, oppose, resist.

pulcher, **chra**, **chrum**, adj., beautiful; excellent, illustrious.

Pulcher, **chrī**, m., *P. Claudius*, a son of A. Claudius Caecus, consul 249 B.C.

pullārius, ī [pullus], m., *keeper of the sacred chickens.*

pullus, ī, m., *a young animal; chicken.*

pulvis, eris, m., *dust.*

pungō, ere, pupugī, punctus, *to strike, prick, puncture; sting, torment.*

Pūnicus, adj., *Phoenician, Punic; Carthaginian* (see **Carthāgō**).

pūniō, ire, ivī, itus [poena], *to punish.*

pūrgō, āre, āvī, ātus [pūrus, clean + agō], *to make clean; clear away, excuse.*

putō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to cleanse* (vines by cutting); *consider, think, suppose.*

am — amputō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to cut all round, cut away, lop off.*

con — computō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to sum up, reckon, compute.*

dis — disputō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to weigh, examine; discuss; argue.*

re — reputō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to think over, reflect on, reflect.*

Pyrēnaeus, ī (sc. mōns), m., *the Pyrenees.*

Pyrrius, ī, m., *a king of Epirus, who allied himself with Tarentum, and invaded Italy, 280-275 B.C.*

Q

Q., abbreviation of the name **Quīntus**.

quadrāgēsīmus [quadrāgīntā], num. adj., *fortieth.*

quadrāgīntā, indecl. num. adj., *forty.*

quadrigae, ārum, pl. f., *a four-horse team.*

quadrīngentī, ae, a [quattuor + centum], num. adj., *four hundred.*

quaerō, ere, quaesivī, quaesitus, *to seek; ask; get, gain.*

ad — adquirō, ere, quisivī, quisitus, *to acquire, get, gain.*

con — conquirō, ere, quisivī, quisitus, *to seek or search for; hunt up.*

re — requirō, ere, quisivī (iī), quisitus, *to seek or search for.*

quaesō, ere, ivī, —, *to seek; beg, pray.*

quaestor, ōris [orig. **quaesitor**; cf. **quaerō, quaesō**], m., *quaestor, quartermaster*, a name given to certain magistrates who had the care of public monies and military supplies, both at Rome and in the provinces.

quaestūra, ae [quaestor], f., *the quaestorship.*

quālis, e, adj., (1) *interrog., of what kind? what sort of?* (2) *rel., of such a kind, such as, as.*

quālisicumque, quālecumque, adj., *of whatsoever kind, of any kind.*

quam [(1) **quis**], adv., *how, how much; after a comp., than; with a sup., as possible; quam primum, as soon as possible; quamdiū, as long as; tam . . . quam, as . . . so, not only . . . but also.*

quamquam, conj., *although, even if.*

quamvis [quam + vis, from volō], adv. and conj., *howevermuch, although.*

quandōquidem [quandō, since + quidem], conj., *since indeed.*

quantus [quam], adj., (1) *interr., how great? how much?* (2) *rel., correl. to tantus, as great as, as.*

quantum, adv., *how much? how far?*

quāpropter [(1) **quis** + propter], adv.; (1) *interr., why? wherefore?* (2) *rel., for which reason, wherefore.*

quāre [quā + rē], adv., (1) *interr., why?* (2) *rel., for which reason, wherefore, therefore.*

quārtāna, ae [quārtus], f. (sc. febris, fever), *a fever or ague recurring every fourth day.*

quārtus [quattuor], num. adj., *fourth.*

quasi, adv. and conj., *as if, just as if, as though, ostensibly; on the ground that.*

quater, adv., *four times.*

quatiō, ere, —, quassus, *to shake, strike.*

- dē** — **dēcutiō**, ere, **cussī**, **cussus**, to shake off or down, strike off.
- ex** — **excutiō**, ere, **cussī**, **cussus**, to shake off, fling off.
- per** — **percutiō**, ere, **cussī**, **cussus**, to strike through, pierce; smite, strike; kill, slay; overwhelm, shock.
- quattuor**, indecl. num. adj., four.
- que**, conj., enclitic, and, and yet, but.
- queror**, **i**, **questus sum**, to complain.
- con** — **conqueror**, **i**, **questus sum**, to complain bitterly, lament, deplore.
- questus**, **ūs** [**queror**], m., complaint, lament.
- (1) **quī**, **quae**, **quod**, interr. pron., used adjectively, which? what? what kind of? See (1) **quis**.
- (2) **quī**, **quae**, **quod**, rel. pron., who, which, what, that; whoever, whatever.
- (3) **quī**, **quae**, or **qua**, **quod**, indef. pron., used adjectively, any, some.
- (4) **quī** [old abl. of (1) **quī**], adv., how?
- quia**, conj., because, since.
- quicumque**, **quaecumque**, **quodcumque**, indef. rel. pron., whoever, whichever, whatever.
- quidam**, **quaedam**, **quiddam**, and as adj., **quoddam**, indef. pron., a certain one, somebody; a certain.
- quidem**, adv., indeed, in fact, to be sure; **nē** . . . **quidem**, not even, not at all.
- quiēs**, **ētis**, f., rest, sleep, quiet, respite.
- quiētus** [orig. part. of **quiēscō**, to be at rest], quiet, peaceful.
- quīn** [(4) **quī** + **nē**], conj., how not? why not; that, that not, but that; **quīn** et or **etiam**, nay more.
- Quintilius**, **i**, m., gentile name of P. **Quintilius Vārus**, an officer of Augustus, who sustained a severe defeat at the hands of the Germans, B.C. 9.
- Quintilis**, is [**Quintus**], m. (sc. **mēnsis**),

- July**, the fifth month (counting from March. See **December**).
- quīndecemvir**, **i** [**quīndecem**, fifteen + **vir**], m., a member of a board of fifteen men.
- quīngentī**, ae, a [**quīnque** + **centum**], num. adj., five hundred.
- quīnquāgintā**, indecl. num. adj., fifty.
- quīnque**, indecl. num. adj., five.
- quīnquennium**, **i** [**quīnque** + **annus**], n., a period of five years.
- quīnquīēs** [**quīnque**], adv., five times.
- quīntus** [**quīnque**], num. adj., fifth.
- Quīntus**, **i**, m., a Roman praenomen.
- quīppe**, adv., indeed, as you see, surely.
- Quīrīnālīs**, is (sc. **collis**) m., the **Quīrīnal Hill**, one of the seven hills of Rome.
- Quīrīnus**, **i**, m., a name given to Romulus after his death and deification.
- Quīrītēs**, ium [**Curēs**], pl. m. (orig. the people of **Cures**; after the union of the Sabines with the Romans, the name was used to denote the Romans in their civil capacity, hence) citizens, Romans. See **Rōmānī**.
- (1) **quis**, **quid**, interr. pron. used substantively, who? which? what? See (1) **quī**.
- (2) **quis**, **qua**, **quid**, indef. pron. used substantively, some one, any one; something, anything. See (3) **quī**.
- quisnam**, **quaenam**, **quidnam** [(1) **quis** + **nam**], interr. pron., who or what in the world? who? which? what?
- quisquam**, **quaequam**, **quicquam**, indef. pron., adj. or noun, any one, anything, any.
- quisque**, **quaeque**, **quidque** or **quodque**, indef. pron., noun or adj., each, every, each one, every one.
- quisquis**, **quicquid**, indef. pron., whoever, whatever, every one who, everything which.
- quō** [**quī**], adv. and conj. As adv.,

(1) interr., *whither?* (2) rel., *whither*; as conj., *in order that, that, that thereby*.

quōcumque, adv., *whithersoever*.

quod, conj., *because, that, in that*; as to the fact that, so far as; **quod sī**, *but if*.

quōmodo [(1) **quī** + **modus**], adv., (1) interr., *how?* (2) rel., *in the manner that, as*.

quondam, adv., *once, formerly*.

quoniam [**quom** (= **cum**, *since*) + **iam**], conj., *since, because, seeing that*.

quoque, conj., *also, too* (placed after the word it emphasizes).

quōrsum or **quōrsus** [orig. **quōversus**; **quō** + **vertō**], adv., *whither?*

quotannis [**quot** + **annus**], adv., *each year, yearly*.

quōusque [**quō** + **ūsque**, *until*], adv., (1) interr., *until what time?* (2) rel., *until*.

R

radius, **ī**, m., *a staff, rod; beam, ray*.

radix, **icis**, f., *a root; foot, base*.

rapīna, **ae** [**rapiō**], f., *robbery, pilage*.

rapiō, **ere**, **rapuī**, **raptus**, *to seize and carry off, drag off; plunder, destroy; hasten, hurry*.

ab — **abripiō**, **ere**, **uī**, **reptus**, *to take away forcibly, drag off*.

ad — **adripiō**, **ere**, **uī**, **reptus**, *to snatch quickly, seize*.

con — **corripiō**, **ere**, **uī**, **reptus**, *to seize, catch up; morbo corripi*, *to fall sick*.

dis — **diripiō**, **ere**, **uī**, **reptus**, *to tear apart; ravage, plunder*.

prae — **praeripiō**, **ere**, **uī**, **reptus**, *to snatch away, carry off or away*.

prō — **prōripiō**, **ere**, **uī**, **reptus**, *to fling forth; with sē*, *rush*.

rārō [**rārus**], adv., *seldom, rarely*.

rārus, adj., *thin; scattered, rare*.

ratiō, **ōnis** [**reor**], f., *reckoning, calculation, account; method, plan*.

ratis, **is**, f., *a raft, boat, vessel*.

re or **red**, inseparable prefix, *again, back*.

rebellō, see **bellō**.

recēdō, see **cēdō**.

receptus, **ūs** [**recipiō**], m., *a retreat*.

recēssus, **ūs** [**recēdō**], m., *nook, corner*.

recidō, see **cadō**.

reciperō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to regain, recover*.

recipiō, see **capiō**.

reconciliō, see **conciliō**.

recreō, see **creō**.

rēctē [**rēctus** (part. of **regō**), *straight, right*], adv., *rightly, duly, well*.

recubō, see **cubō**.

recūsō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**re** + **causa**], *to decline, refuse*.

reddō, see **dō**.

redeō, see (1) **eō**.

redigō, see **agō**.

redimō, see **emō**.

redintegrō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**red** + **integer**], *to make whole again, renew*.

reditus, **ūs** [**redeō**], m., *a going (or coming) back, return*.

redūcō, see **dūcō**.

refellō, **ere**, **ī** — [**re** + **fallō**, *to deceive*], *to prove false, refute, disprove*.

referō, see **ferō**.

refoveō, see **foveō**.

refringō, see **frangō**.

refugiō, see **fugiō**.

rēgālis, **e** [**rēx**], adj., *kinglike, royal*.

rēgia, **ae** [**rēgius**], f. (sc. **domus**), *a palace*.

rēgīna, **ae** [**rēx**], f., *a queen*.

regiō, **ōnis** [**regō**], f., *district, region*.

rēgius [**rēx**], adj., *kingly, royal, king's*.

rēgnō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [**rēgnum**], *to be king; rule, govern*.

rēgnum, **ī** [**rēx**], n., *kingly government, sovereignty, sway; a kingdom*.

regō, **ere**, **rēxī**, **rēctus**, *to keep straight, guide, conduct, rule*.

con — corrigō, ere, rēxī, rēctus, to straighten, correct, improve.

dis — dirīgō, ere, rēxī, rēctus, to guide, steer, direct.

ex — ērigō, ere, rēxī, rēctus, to raise or lift up; stir up, arouse.

per pergō, ere, perrēxī, per-rēctus, to go straight on, proceed, hasten; with acc., pursue with vigor, perform; partēs pergere, to play the rôle.

por (= prō) — porrigō, ere, por-rēxī, porrēctus, to spread or stretch out; hold forth, offer, present.

regredior, see gradior.

Rēgulus, ī, m., M. Atilius, consul in 256 B.C.; defeated in Africa and taken prisoner by the Carthaginians, 255.

rēiciō, see iaciō.

relābor, see lābor.

relēgō, āre, āvī, ātus [re + lēgō, to send], to send out of the way, remove.

religiō, ōnis, f., sense of duty; religion, devotion to the gods; scruple.

religiōsus [religiō], adj., careful, scrupulous; sacred, holy.

religō, see ligō.

relinquō, ere, liquī, lictus [re + lin-quō, to leave], to leave behind, leave; bequeath; appoint by will.

reliquiae, ārum [relinquō], pl. f., remainder, remnant, residue.

reliquus [cf. relinquō], adj., remaining, rest.

remaneō, see maneō.

remedium, ī [re + medeor, to cure], n., a cure, remedy.

remigrō, see migrō.

remittō, see mittō.

remūneror, āri, ātus sum [re + mū-nerō, to reward], to reward, repay.

Remus, ī, m., the brother of Romulus.

renovō, āre, āvī, ātus [re + novus], to renew, restore, revive.

renūntiō, see nūntiō.

renuō, see *nuō.

reor, rēri, ratus sum, to reckon; think, suppose; ratus, thinking.

repellō, see pellō.

rependō, see pendō.

repente [repēns, sudden], adv., suddenly, unexpectedly.

repentinus [repēns, sudden], adj., sudden, unexpected.

reperiō, see pariō.

repetō, see petō.

repleō, see *pleō.

repōnō, see pōnō.

reportō, see portō.

repōscō, see pōscō.

reprehendō, seeprehendō.

reprimō, see premō.

reprōmittō, see mittō.

repudiō, āre, āvī, ātus, to cast off, divorce; reject, scorn.

repūgnō, see pūgnō.

repulsa, ae [repellō], f., rejection, repulse; a defeat at the polls.

reputō, see putō.

requirō, see quaerō.

rēs, rei, f., thing, matter; affair, deed, exploit, event; circumstance; a story; property, fortune; trouble; rēs familiāris, private property; rēs pūblica, the commonwealth, state; rēs gestae, exploits; rēs repetundae, extortion; rē vērā, in reality, in truth.

resecō, see secō.

reserō, āre, āvī, ātus [re + sērō, to bolt], to unlock, open.

residō, see sidō.

resistō, see sistō.

resolvō, see solvō.

respergō, ere, persi, spersus [re + spargō, to strew, sprinkle], to besprinkle, bespatter.

respiciō, see *speciō.

respirō, see spirō.

respondeō, see spondeō.

respōnsum, ī [respondeō], n., answer, reply, esp. of an oracle; warning.

rēs pūblica, see **rēs**.

restinguō, see **stinguō**.

restituō, see **statuō**.

retineō, see **teneō**.

retrahō, see **trahō**.

reus, **i**, **m.**, *defendant, accused person, prisoner.*

revertor, see **vertō**.

reviviscō, **ere**, —, — [**re** + **vivēscō**, inceptive of **vivō**], *to come to life again.*

revocō, see **vocō**.

rēx, **rēgis** [**cf.** **regō**], **m.**, *king, monarch.*

Rhēa, **ae**, **f.**, *Rhēa*, also called *Rhēa Silvia*, mother of Romulus and Remus.

Rhēnus, **i**, **m.**, *the river Rhine.*

rhētor, **oris**, **m.**, *a teacher of oratory, rhetorician; orator.*

Rhodus, **i**, **f.**, *Rhodes*, a large island off the coast of Asia Minor, famous for its schools of rhetoric (see **Apollōnius**), its colossal statue of Apollo, and for the skill of its people in navigation.

rīdeō, **ēre**, **rīsī**, **rīsus**, *to smile, laugh; laugh at, mock.*

dē — **dērideō**, **ēre**, **rīsī**, **rīsus**, *to laugh at, mock, deride.*

in — **inrīdeō**, **ēre**, **rīsī**, **rīsus**, *to jeer at, mock, ridicule.*

rigō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to wet, moisten.*

rigor, **ōris**, **m.**, *severity, rigor.*

ripa, **ae**, **f.**, *a bank (of a river).*

rīsus, **ūs** [**rīdeō**], **m.**, *laughter.*

rītē [**cf.** **rītus**], **adv.**, *with due ceremonies, duly, fitly, properly.*

rītus, **ūs**, **m.**, *religious ceremony, rite.*

rixa, **ae**, **f.**, *a quarrel (of blows), brawl.*

rōbur, **oris**, **n.**, *hard wood, oak; strength, vigor, power.*

rogō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to ask, inquire; request, implore.*

ab — **abrogō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to repeal, annul.*

inter — **interrogō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to ask, question.*

prō — **prōrogō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to prolong, extend.*

Rōma, **ae**, **f.**, *Rome.*

Rōmānus, **adj.**, *Roman*; as noun, **Rōmānus**, **i**, **m.**, *a Roman*; **Rōmānī**, **ōrum**, **pl. m.**, *the Romans*, the name given to the Romans in their military capacity.

Rōmulus, **i**, **m.**, *Romulus*, founder and first king of Rome, son of Rhea and Mars.

Rōscius, **i**, **m.**, *Sextus Rōscius*, defended by Cicero on a capital charge.

rōstrum, **i** [**rōdō**, *to gnaw*], **n.**, *the beak or ram of a ship*; **pl.**, *the Rostra*, or speaker's platform in the Forum (adorned with beaks of captured ships).

Rubicō, **ōnis**, **m.**, *the Rubicon*, a river in the northeastern part of Italy.

rudimentum, **i** [**rudis**], **n.**, *first attempt, beginning.* See **pōnō**.

rudis, **e**, **adj.**, *uncouth, unpolished; ignorant, rude.*

ruīna, **ae** [**ruō**], **f.**, *downfall, ruin, destruction*; **pl.**, *a fallen building, ruins.*

rūmor, **ōris**, **m.**, *a story, report, rumor.*

rumpō, **ere**, **rūpī**, **ruptus**, *to break, destroy.*

con — **corrumpō**, **ere**, **rūpī**, **ruptus**, *to destroy; seduce, bribe, corrupt.*

ex — **ērumpō**, **ere**, **rūpī**, **ruptum** *to break forth or out, burst forth.*

per — **perrumpō**, **ere**, **rūpī**, **ruptus**, *to break through, force a way through, get across.*

ruō, **ere**, **i**, **tus**, *to fall; rush, hasten*; with **acc.**, *to cause to fall, overthrow.*

con — **corruō**, **ere**, **i**, —, *to fall (in battle).*

dis — **diruō**, **ere**, **i**, **tus**, *to tear apart, overthrow, destroy.*

ex — **ēruō**, ere, ī, tus, to cast out; dig up, destroy utterly.

in — **inruō**, ēre, ī, —, to rush in, make an attack.

ob — **obruō**, ere, ī, tus, to overwhelm, hide, bury.

rūpēs, is [rumpō], f., a rock, cliff.

rūrsus or **rūrsum** [orig. **revorsus**; cf. **revertō**], adv., back; again.

rūs, **rūris**, n., the country; pl., the fields; **rūrī**, in the country.

rūsticor, **ārī**, **ātus sum** [rūs], to live in the country; take a vacation.

rūsticus [rūs], adj., rural, rustic.

S

Sabīnī, **ōrum**, pl. m., the Sabines, a race in central Italy, adjoining Latium on the north.

sacer, cra, crum, adj., holy, sacred; as noun, **sacrum**, ī, n., a holy thing, sacred vessel; pl., religious rites, sacrifices.

sacerdōs, **ōtis** [sacer], m. and f., priest, priestess.

sacrārium, ī [sacer], n., sanctuary, shrine.

sacrificium, ī [sacer + faciō], n., a sacrifice.

sacrō, āre, āvī, ātus, to set apart; bless; curse.

con — **cōnsecrō**, āre, āvī, ātus, to dedicate, consecrate, devote.

ex — **exsecror**, ārī, ātus sum, to curse, abhor.

saeculum, ī, n., a race; generation, age, time.

saepe, adv., frequently, often.

saeviō, ire, ivī (īī), itum [saevus], to be fierce or cruel, rage; **saevire** in aliquem, to treat any one cruelly.

saevitia, ae [saevus], f., fury, cruelty.

saevus, adj., raging, fierce, cruel.

saginō, āre, āvī, ātus [sagina, stuffing], to fatten.

sagulum, ī, n., a short military cloak.

Saguntus, ī, f., and **Saguntum**, ī, n., Saguntum, a town on the east coast of Spain.

Salernitānus, adj., of or near Salernum (modern Salerno), a town in Campania.

Saliī, **ōrum** [saliō], pl. m., the Salii or Leapers, the dancing priests of Mars.

Salinātor, **ōris**, m., see **Livius**.

saliō, ire, uī, tus, to leap.

dē — **dēsiliō**, ire, uī, sultum, to leap down.

in — **insiliō**, ire, uī, —, to leap up or on, mount.

prō — **prōsiliō**, ire, uī, —, to leap or spring forward.

trāns — **trānsiliō**, ire, uī, —, to leap across, jump over.

saltem, adv., at least, at all events.

saltō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of **saliō**], to dance, leap.

ex — **exsultō**, āre, āvī, —, to leap, dance (esp. with joy), exult, rejoice.

saltus, ūs [saliō], m., a leap, bound; leaping, jumping.

saltus, ūs, m., a forest pasture, mountain glen, ravine, pass.

salūbris, e [salūs], adj., health-giving, wholesome, healthy; beneficial.

salūs, ūtis, f., health, vigor; safety.

salūtātiō, **ōnis** [salūtō], f., greeting, salutation.

salūtātor, **ōris** [salūtō], m., saluter, visitor.

salūtō, āre, āvī, ātus [salūs], to wish one health, greet, salute, visit.

con — **cōnsalūtō**, āre, āvī, ātus, to greet or salute warmly.

salvē, ēre, —, — [salvus], to be well; imperative, **salvē**, **salvēte**, hail! greetings!

salvus, adj., well, sound, safe.

sambūceus [sambūcus, an elder-tree], adj., of elder, elder.

Samnītēs, ium, pl. m., the Samnites,

a branch of the Sabine race inhabiting the mountains southeast of Latium.

sānē [sānus, sound], adv., *indeed, truly, by all means; certainly.*

sanguinolentus [sanguis], adj., *bloody.*

sanguis, inis, m., *blood.*

sapiō, ere, ivī, —, *to taste; to have taste or understanding; be wise.*

dē — dēsipiō, ere, —, —, *to be foolish or crazy.*

sapiēns, entis [orig. part. of **sapiō**], adj., *wise, sensible, discreet.*

sapientia, ae [sapiēns], f., *wisdom.*

Sardinia, ae, f., an island between Italy and Spain.

sarmentum, ī [sarpō, *to prune*], n., *a twig; pl., brushwood, fagots.*

satis, adv., *enough; tolerably, quite;* as noun, n., *enough, sufficiency.*

satisfaciō, ere, fēcī, factum [satis + faciō], *to satisfy, make reparation.*

saucius, adj., *wounded, hurt.*

saxum, ī, n., *a stone, rock, boulder.*

scamnum, ī, n., *a bench, stool.*

scandō, ere, —, —, *to climb, mount.*

ad — āscendō, ere, ī, scēnsus, *to climb up, mount, ascend.*

con — cōnscendō, ere, ī, scēnsus, *to mount, ascend; go on board.*

dē — dēscendō, ere, ī, scēnsus, *to climb or come down, descend; dismount.*

ex — ēscendō, ere, ī, scēnsus, *to mount, ascend.*

trāns — trānscendō, ere, ī, scēnsus, *to climb or pass over, cross.*

scapha, ae, f., *a light boat, skiff.*

scelerātus [scelus], adj., *wicked, impious, accursed.*

scelestē [scelustus, *impious*], adv., *wickedly, impiously.*

scelus, eris, n., *wicked deed, sin, crime.*

schola, ae, f., *leisure, leisure for learning; place of learning, school.*

scilicet [scīre + licet], adv., *plainly, of course, doubtless.*

scindō, ere, scidī, scissus, *to cut, tear, rend, split.*

ab — abscindō, ere, scidī, scissus, *to cut or tear off, hew off.*

sciō, īre, scīvī, scītus, *to know, understand; with infin., to know how.*

Scipiō, ōnis, m., the name of one of the most illustrious families of Rome, belonging to the Cornelian gens.

1. *P. Cornēlius Scipiō*, consul 218 B.C.; defeated by Hannibal at the Ticinus and the Trebia; killed, with his brother Cn., in Spain, in 212.

2. *P. Cornēlius Scipiō Africānus Māior*, son of (1), born B.C. 237; commanded in Spain 210–206; consul in 205; defeated Hannibal at Zama in 202. He died about 183 B.C.

3. *L. Cornēlius Scipiō*, brother of (2), consul in B.C. 190. After defeating Antiochus at Magnesia, he received the cognomen *Asiāticus*.

4. *P. Cornēlius Scipiō Africānus Minor*, captured Carthage, B.C. 146; took Numantia, in Spain, 133; died in 129.

5. *P. Cornēlius Scipiō Nāsica Serāpiō*, see *Nāsica*.

6. *Q. Metellus Pius Scipiō*, father-in-law of Pompey.

sciscitor, āri, ātus sum [sciscō], *to ask, inquire.*

sciscō, ere, scīvī, scītus [sciō], *to seek to know; approve, enact, decree.*

con — cōnsciscō, ere, scīvī, scītus, *to approve of, decree; mortem sibi cōnsciscere, to commit suicide.*

dē — dēsciscō, ere, scīvī, scītum, *to withdraw, desert, revolt.*

scriba, ae [scribō], m., *a clerk, secretary.*

scribō, ere, scripsī, scriptus, *to write.*

ad — **adscrībō**, ere, scripsī, scriptus, *to add, include, enroll.*

con — **cōnscribō**, ere, scripsī, scriptus, *to enroll, enlist.*

dē — **dēscribō**, ere, scripsī, scriptus, *to copy off, sketch, describe.*

dis — **discribō**, ere, scripsī, scriptus, *to mark off, divide.*

in — **inscribō**, ere, scripsī, scriptus, *to write on, inscribe on.*

per — **perscribō**, ere, scripsī, scriptus, *to write out (in full).*

prō — **prōscribō**, ere, scripsī, scriptus, *to offer for sale; proscribe, outlaw.*

sub — **subscribō**, ere, scripsī, scriptus, *to write beneath.*

scrinium, i, n., *a case, box (esp. for books or papers).*

scriptor, ōris [scribō], m., *a writer, author; narrator.*

Scultenna, ae, f., *a river in Cisalpine Gaul, near Mutina.*

scūtum, i, n., *a shield.*

(1) **sē**, see **suī**.

(2) **sē** or **sēd**, insep. prefix, *apart, away from.*

sēcēdō, see **cēdō**.

sēcernō, see **cernō**.

secō, āre, uī, tus, *to cut.*

re — **resecō**, āre, uī, tus, *to cut loose or off.*

sēcŕētus [part. of **sēcernō**], adj., *separate; hidden, concealed; secret; abl. sēcŕētō as adv., secretly.*

sector, āri, ātus sum [freq. of **sequor**], *to follow eagerly, pursue, seek the society of.*

secundus [sequor], adj., *following, second; favorable, fortunate.*

secūris, is [secō], f., *an axe, hatchet.*

secus, comp. **sētius**, adv., *otherwise, differently.*

sed, conj., *but, on the contrary.*

sēdecim [sex + decem], indecl. num. adj., *sixteen.*

sedeō, ēre, sēdī, sessum, *to sit.*

ad — **adsideō**, ēre, sēdī, sessus, *to sit at or beside, besiege.*

in — **insideō**, ēre, sēdī, sessus, with dat., *to sit in, on, or upon; with acc., to settle on, occupy.*

ob — **obsideō**, ēre, sēdī, sessus, *block, besiege, beset.*

sēdēs, is [cf. **sedeō**], f., *seat, chair; residence, abode.*

sēditō, ōnis [sēd + itīō, from **eō**, **īre**], f., *dissension, rebellion, revolt.*

sēdūcō, see **dūcō**.

sēdulitās, ātis [sēdulus, earnest], f., *earnestness, persistency.*

sēdulō [abl. of **sēdulus**, earnest], adv., *earnestly, busily; purposely, deliberately.*

sēgnis, ē, adj., *slow, tardy, sluggish.*

sēgniter [sēgnis], adv., *without spirit or vigor, lazily.*

sella, ae [sedeō], f., *a seat, chair; sella curūlis*, a portable stool, with bent legs, made to open and shut like a camp-stool. Such chairs were often of bronze, or of wood finely carved, and inlaid with ivory, or even adorned with ornaments of gold. The right to use this chair belonged at first only to the king, but later to curule aediles, praetors, consuls, dictators, and the Flamines.

semel, adv., *once, once for all.*

sēmet, see **suī**.

semper, adv., *always, continually.*

sempiternus [semper], adj., *eternal.*

Semprōnius, i, m., *Ti. Semprōnius Longus*, defeated by Hannibal at the Trebia B.C. 218.

senātor, ōris [senātus], m., *a senator.*

senātōrius [senātor], adj., *senatorial.*

senātus, ūs [cf. **senex**], m., *council of elders, senate*, in the time of the kings a mere advisory body, called together by the king when he desired

advice, but later the chief power in the Roman state.

Seneca, *ae*, *m.*, *L. Annaeus Seneca*, the Stoic philosopher, tutor of the Emperor Nero.

senecta, *ae* [**senex**], *f.*, *old age*.

senectūs, *ūtis* [**senex**], *f.*, *old age*.

senex, *gen. senis*, *adj.*, *old*; *comp.*

senior, *elder*; *sup. māximus (nātū)*, *eldest*. As noun, **senex**, *senis*, *m.*, *an old man*; **seniōrēs**, *um*, *pl. m.*, *the elders (men over 45)*.

senior, see **senex**.

senium, *i* [**senex**], *n.*, *old age, decay*.

sententia, *ae* [**sentīō**], *f.*, *opinion, thought*; *wish, inclination*.

sentīō, *ire*, **sēnsī**, **sēnsus**, *to discern by sense, feel*; *see, perceive*; **bene sentire dē**, *to think well of*.

con — cōnsentīō, *ire*, **sēnsī**, **sēnsum**, *to agree*; *conspire, plot*.

sēparātīm [(2) **sē** + **parō**], *adv.*, *separately, apart*.

sepeliō, *ire*, **ivī** (**iī**), **sepultus**, *to bury, inter*.

septem, *indecl. num. adj.*, *seven*.

septēnī, *ae*, *a* [**septem**], *num. adj.*, *seven each, seven apiece*.

Septimulēius, *i*, *m.*, *L. Septimulēius* of Anagnia in Latium, a friend of Ti. Gracchus, who afterwards sold his head for gold.

septimus [**septem**], *num. adj.*, *seventh*.

septirēmīs, *e* [**septem** + **rēmūs**, *oar*], *f.* (*sc. nāvis*), *a ship with seven banks or tiers of oars*.

septuāgēsīmus [**septuāgintā**, *seventy*], *num. adj.*, *seventieth*.

sepultūra, *ae* [**sepeliō**], *f.*, *burial, funeral*.

sequor, *i*, **secūtus sum**, *to follow; favor*.

ad — adsequor, *i*, **secūtus sum**, *to follow up, overtake; gain, attain*.

con — cōnsequor, *i*, **secūtus sum**, *to follow, overtake; attain, acquire*.

in — insequor, *i*, **secūtus sum**, *to pursue, overtake*.

ob — obsequor, *i*, **secūtus sum**, *to comply with, yield to, submit to*.

per — persequor, *i*, **secūtus sum**, *to follow persistently, pursue, hound*.

prō — prōsequor, *i*, **secūtus sum**, *to follow, accompany, escort*.

sub — subsequor, *i*, **secūtus sum**, *to follow after, follow*.

Sergius, *i*, *m.*, a Roman gentile name.

1. *L. Sergius Catilina*, see **Catilina**.

2. *M. Sergius Catilina*, grandfather of (1).

sēriō [*abl. of sērius*], *adv.*, *in earnest, seriously, in good faith*.

sērius, *adj.*, *grave, serious, earnest*.

sermō, *ōnis* [**serō**], *m.*, *talk, conversation; speech*.

serō, *ere*, —, *tus*, *to bind together*.

con — cōnserō, *ere*, *uī*, *tus*, *to join*; **manūs** or **pūgnam cōnserere**, *to join battle, fight*.

dē — dēserō, *ere*, *uī*, *tus*, *to leave, abandon, forsake, neglect*.

dis — disserō, *ere*, *uī*, *tus*, *to speak, discourse, harangue*.

ex — exserō, *ere*, *uī*, *tus*, *to thrust out*.

sērō [*abl. of sērus, late*], *adv.*, *late, too late*.

Sertōrius, *i*, *m.*, *Quintus*, an officer in the army of Marius. He went to Spain as propraetor in B.C. 82, and maintained himself at the head of an independent force till his death in 72.

serva, *ae* [**servus**], *f.*, *a slave woman*.

servilis, *e* [**servus**], *adj.*, *of a slave; slavish, servile*.

servitūs, *ūtis* [**servus**], *f.*, *slavery*.

Servius, *i*, *m.*, see **Tullius**.

servō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *to save, preserve, watch*.

con — cōnserō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, *to keep safe, preserve*.

servus, *i*, m., a slave.

sēse, see **suī**.

sēstertius, *i* [**sēm**is, half + **tertius**], m. (sc. **nummus**), a sesterce, a small silver coin equivalent orig. to two and one-half asses, but later worth about four cents. See **ās**. In naming large sums of money the Romans speak of 'so many times a hundred thousand *sēstertii*' (*centēna milia sēstertium*).

sētius, see **secus**.

seu, see **sive**.

sevērē [**sevēr**us], adv., gravely, severely, sternly, strictly.

sevērītās, *ātis* [**sevēr**us], f., sternness, strictness.

sevērus, adj., stern, strict, severe.

sex, indecl. num. adj., six.

sexāgintā, num. adj., sixty.

Sextilis, *e*, adj., of the sixth month.

As noun, **Sextilis**, *is*, m. (sc. **mēnsis**), August. See **December**.

Sextilius, *i*, m., praetor in Africa in B.C. 88.

sextus [**sex**], num. adj., sixth.

Sextus, *i*, m., a Roman praenomen.

sī, conj., if, whether; **quod sī**, but if.

sibi. see **suī**.

sībilus, *i*, m., a hissing, whistling.

Sibyllinus [**Sibylla**, a Sibyl, prophetess], adj., pertaining to the Sibyls, Sibylline.

sic, adv., in this way, thus, so.

siccō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [**sicc**us], to drain.

siccus, adj., dry. As noun, **siccum**, *i*, n., the dry ground.

Sicilia, *ae*, f., Sicily.

Siculus, adj., Sicilian.

sīdō, *sīdere*, —, —, to seat one's self, sit down.

ad — adsīdō, *ere*, *sēdī*, —, to seat one's self, sit down.

con — cōnsīdō, *ere*, *sēdī*, *sessum*, to sit down; settle, encamp; take a position.

re — residō, *ere*, *sēdī*, —, to settle down, sink, subside; abate, grow calm.

significō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [**signum** + **faciō**], to make signs, show; point out, indicate.

signō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [**signum**], to set a mark on; sign, seal (a document).

ad — adsīgnō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, to allot, award, assign.

signum, *i*, n., sign, signal; military standard, ensign; statue, image; **signa inferre alicuī**, to advance against or attack any one.

Silānus, *i*, m., D. Iūnius Silānus Mānliānus, praetor in Macedonia B.C. 142.

silēns, *entis* [orig. part. of **sileō**, to be still], adj., still, quiet, silent.

silentium, *i* [**silēns**], n., stillness, quiet, silence.

silva, *ae*, f., a wood, forest.

Silvia, *ae*, f., see **Rhēa**.

similis, *e*, adj., like, similar.

similiter [**similis**], adv., in like manner, similarly.

similitūdō, *inis* [**similis**], f., likeness, resemblance, similarity.

simul, adv., at the same time; **simul atque** or **ac**, as soon as.

simulō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus* [**similis**], to make like, copy; feign, pretend.

dis — dissimulō, *āre*, *āvī*, *ātus*, to disguise, conceal, dissemble.

simultās, *ātis* [**simul**], f., enmity, hatred; **simultātēs gerere**, to carry on a feud.

sine, prep. with abl., without.

singulāris, *e* [**singulī**], adj., one by one, single, individual; remarkable, singular, unparalleled.

singulī, *ae*, *a*, adj., one at a time, one apiece, single.

sinister, *tra*, *trum*, adj., left.

sinō, *ere*, *sīvī*, *situs*, to put, place; permit, let.

sinus, *ūs*, m., a curve, hollow, fold; fold

of the toga (as it crosses the breast),
pocket; bosom.

sistō, ere, stitī, status, trans., to cause
to stand, place, set; intrans., stand.

ab — absistō, ere, stitī, —, to with-
draw, cease, desist.

con — cōnsistō, ere, stitī, —, to
stand, take position (of an army);
stop, halt; be firm, endure, con-
tinue.

dē — dēsistō, ere, stitī, —, to stand
off from, cease, desist.

ex — exsistō, ere, stitī, —, to step
forth; come to be, become, arise.

ob — obsistō, ere, stitī, —, to stand
in the way of, resist, oppose.

re — resistō, ere, stitī, —, to op-
pose, withstand, resist.

sub — subsistō, ere, stitī, —, to
take a stand, remain, tarry.

situs [orig. part. of **sinō**], adj., placed,
situate, lying.

situs, ūs [**sinō**], m., location, site.

sive or **seu**, conj., or, or if, whether;

sive . . . sive or **seu . . . seu**, whether
. . . or, if . . . or if.

sōbrius, adj., sober, temperate.

socer, socerī, m., a father-in-law.

societās, ātis [**socius**], f., fellowship,
association; alliance.

sociō, āre, āvī, ātus [**socius**], to join,
unite; hold in common, share, divide.

socius, ī, m., fellow, comrade, ally.

sodālis, is, m., companion, associate.

sōl, sōlis, m., the sun.

soleō, ēre, itus sum, to be wont, be
accustomed, use.

sōlitārius [**sōlus**], adj., lonely, isolated.

sōlitūdō, inis [**solus**], f., loneliness;
lonely place, wilderness.

solitus [**soleō**], adj., wonted, usual,
accustomed; as noun, **solitum, ī**, n.,
the customary, the usual.

solium, ī, n., chair of state, throne.

sollemnis, e, adj., religiously fixed,
holy, sacred.

sollicitō, āre, āvī, ātus [**sollicitus**,
troubled], to stir up, arouse, ex-
cite.

sōlum [**sōlus**], adv., only; **nōn . . .**
sōlum . . . sed . . . etiam, not only
. . . but also.

sōlus, adj., alone, single-handed, single,
only; lonely, solitary.

solvō, ere, ī, solūtus, to loosen, un-
bind; let down; impair, destroy.

ab — absolvō, ere, ī, solūtus, to
set free, release; acquit.

re — resolvō, ere, ī, solūtus, to
loosen; dissolve, melt.

somnium, ī [**scmns**], n., a dream,
vision.

somnus, ī, m., sleep.

sonitus, ūs [**sonō**, to resound], m.,
sound, crash, noise.

sōpiō, iro, ivī (ii), itus [cf. **sopor**, a
deep sleep], to put to sleep; pass., to
sleep; **sōpiti**, buried in slumber.

soror, ōris, f., a sister.

sorōrius [**soror**], adj., of a sister, sis-
ter's.

sors, sortis, f., lot, fate, destiny; de-
cision by lot.

sortior, irī, itus sum [**sors**], to cast
lots; obtain by lot.

spatium, ī, n., space, room; distance;
period of time.

speciēs, —, acc. **em**, abl. **ē** [***speciō**],
f., sight, appearance; semblance,
pretense.

***speciō, ere, spexī, —**, to look.

ad — adspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus,
to look at, examine, inspect.

**con — cōnspiciō, ere, spexī, spec-
tus**, to catch sight of, spy; see.

dē — dēspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus,
to look down upon, despise.

dis — dispiciō, ere, spexī, spectus,
to descry, perceive.

in — inspiciō, ere, spexī, spectus,
to look into, examine, consider.

re — respiciō, ere, spexī, spectus,

to look back (at), gaze at, consider; regard, respect.

spectāculum, ī [spectō], *n.*, *show, sight, spectacle.*

spectātor, ōris [spectō], *m.*, *spectator.*
spectō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of *speciō], *to look at, watch, behold.*

ex — expectō, āre, āvī, ātus, *trans.*, *to look out for, await, expect; intrans.*, *wait, wait to see.*

speculātor, ōris [speculor], *m.*, *a lookout, spy, scout.*

speculor, āri, ātus sum [specula, *a watch-tower*], *to spy out, examine.*

speculum, ī [*speciō], *n.*, *a looking-glass, mirror (usually of metal).*

spernō, ēre, sprēvī, sprētus, *to set aside, despise, scorn.*

ab — āspernor, āri, ātus sum, *to disdain, despise, scorn.*

spērō, āre, āvī, ātus [spēs], *to hope (for), look for, expect.*

dē — dēspērō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to lose hope, despair, despair of.*

spēs, speī, f., *hope, expectation; promise.*

spiritus, ūs [spirō], *m.*, *breath; disposition, lofty spirit, ambition, pride.*

spirō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to breathe.*

ex — expirō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to breathe out; die, expire (sc. animam).*

re — respirō, āre, āvī, ātum, *to breathe back or out, breathe (again); intrans.*, *to recover breath, revive.*

splendor, ōris [splendeō, *to shine*], *m.*, *brightness, splendor, magnificence.*

spoliō, āre, āvī, ātus [spolium], *to strip, rob, plunder.*

spolium, ī, n., *booty, spoil.*

spondeō, ēre, sponodī, spōnsus, *to promise (sacredly), agree.*

dē — dēspondeō, ēre, ī, spōnsus, *to promise in marriage, betroth.*

re — respondeō, ēre, ī, spōnsus,

to answer, reply; correspond to, agree with.

spōnsus, ī [spondeō], *m.*, *a lover, betrothed man.*

sponte [abl. of *spōns, *free will*], *f.*, *voluntarily; with meā, tuā, or suā, of my, your, or his own free will.*

Spūrinna, ae, m., *Vestritius Spūrinna*, *an augur of the time of Julius Caesar.*

squāma, ae, f., *scale (of fish or snake).*

statim [cf. stō], *adv.*, *instantly, at once.*

statiō, ōnis [stō], *f.*, *station, post; picket line, guard.*

statua, ae [statuō], *f.*, *a statue, image.*

statuō, ere, ī, ūtus [stō], *to cause to stand, set up, place; determine; determine on, appoint, arrange.*

con — cōstituō, ere, ī, ūtus, *to set up, erect; set in order, organize; arrange, appoint; resolve.*

in — īstituō, ere, ī, ūtus, *to set in place, arrange; found, establish; determine, undertake, begin; train, teach.*

re — restituō, ere, ī, ūtus, *to set up again, replace, restore, reinstate; repair, remedy, save.*

sub — substituō, ere, ī, ūtus, *to put in place of, substitute; put.*

statūra, ae [stō], *f.*, *size, height, stature.*

status, ūs [stō], *m.*, *state, condition, rank.*

stercus, oris, n., *dung, manure.*

Sthenius, ī, m., *a Sicilian chief.*

sternō, ere, strāvī, strātus, *to spread out, scatter; lay low.*

con — cōsternō, āre, āvī, ātus, *to terrify, frighten, confound; move deeply, affect powerfully.*

prō — prōsternō, ere, strāvī, strātus, *to overthrow, destroy.*

stimulus, ī, m., *goad; sharp point, prick.*

stinguō, ere, —, —, *to quench.*

ex — **exstinguō**, *ere*, **stinxi**, **stinctus**, to *extinguish*; *destroy, kill*.

re — **restinguō**, *ere*, **stinxi**, **stinctus**, to *quench, extinguish, destroy*.

stipendium, **i** [**stips**, *gift* + **pendō**], *n.*, a *payment*; *salary, pay*; *campaign*; **stipendia facere** or **merēre**, to *serve a campaign*.

stirps, **stirpis**, *f.*, *stock, race*; *offspring, progeny*.

stō, **stāre**, **stetī**, **statum**, to *stand*; *stand firm, abide*; **stāre prōmissō**, to *stand by* (lit., on) *one's promise*.

circum — **circumstō**, **āre**, **stitī**, —, to *stand about, surround*.

con — **cōnstō**, **āre**, **stitī**, —, to *agree*; *stand firm, be fixed*; *consist of*; **cōnstat**, *it is agreed, it is well known, it is certain*; **sibi cōnstāre**, to *be consistent*.

ex — **exstō**, **āre**, **stitī**, —, to *be extant, remain, exist*.

prae — **praestō**, **āre**, **stitī**, **stitus**, *intrans.*, to *stand before, surpass, excel*; *trans.*, to *show, make, render*. **stolidē** [**stolidus**, *stupid*], *adv.*, *stupidly*.

strāgēs, **is** [**sternō**], *f.*, *overthrow, ruin, defeat*; *massacre*.

strāgulum, **i** [**sternō**], *n.*, *coverlet, bed-spread*.

strēnuus, *adj.*, *brisk, active, vigorous*. **strepitus**, **ūs** [**strepō**, to *make a noise*], *m.*, *noise, din, crash*; *applause*.

stringō, *ere*, **strinxī**, **strictus**, to *draw or bind tight, press together, graze*; *draw, unsheathe* (a sword or dagger).

dē — **dēstringō**, *ere*, **strinxī**, **strictus**, to *draw, unsheathe*.

per — **perstringō**, *ere*, **strinxī**, **strictus**, to *touch, graze*; *thrill, run through*.

struō, *ere*, **strūxī**, **strūctus**, to *pile up, arrange*; *build, erect*.

ex — **exstruō**, *ere*, **strūxī**, **strūctus**, to *pile or heap up, build*.

in — **instruō**, *ere*, **strūxī**, **strūctus**, to *build*; *arrange, draw up or array* (troops); *make ready, equip, fit out*.

studiōsē [**studiōsus**, *eager*], *adv.*, *eagerly, zealously*.

studium, **i** [**studeō**, to *be eager*], *n.*, *zeal, enthusiasm*; *desire, pursuit, study*; *good-will, affection*.

stultitia, **ae** [**stultus**], *f.*, *folly*.

stultus, *adj.*, *foolish, silly*.

stupēns, **entis** [*orig. part. of stupeō*], *adj.*, *dazed, confused, dumbfounded*.

stupeō, **ēre**, **uī**, —, to *be struck senseless, be amazed or astounded*.

suādeō, **ēre**, **suāsī**, **suāsūrus**, to *advise, urge, exhort*.

dis — **dissuādeō**, **ēre**, **suāsī**, **suāsus**, to *advise against, oppose* (by argument).

per — **persuādeō**, **ēre**, **suāsī**, **suāsūrus**, to *persuade, induce*; *convince*.

sub, *prep.* with (1) *acc.*, *under, towards, until, after*; (2) with *abl.*, *under, beneath, at the foot of, close to*; *in the reign of*; *in composition, under, somewhat*; *in place of*; *underhandedly*.

subdō, see **dō**.

subdūcō, see **dūcō**.

subeō, see (1) **eō**.

subiciō, see **iaciō**.

subigō, see **agō**.

subitus [**subeō**], *adj.*, *sudden, unexpected*; *abl. subitō* as *adv.*, *on short notice, suddenly*.

sublātus, see **tollō**.

sublicius [**sublica**, a *pile*], *adj.*, *consisting of or resting on piles*.

sublimis, *e*, *adj.*, *uplifted, lofty*; *on high, through the sky*.

submitto, see **mittō**.

submoveō, see **moveō**.

subolēs, *is*, *f.*, a *sprout, shoot*; *offspring, issue*; *race*.

subōrnō, see **ōrnō**.

subscribō, see **scribō**.

subsellium, **i** [sub + sella], n., a low bench, seat.

subsequor, see **sequor**.

subsidiū, **i** [cf. **subsīdō**, to lie in wait], n., reserve troops; aid, help.

subsistō, see **sistō**.

substituō, see **statuō**.

subtexō, ere, uī, tus [sub + texō, to weave], to weave under, join; sub-join, add (in speech).

succēdō, see **cēdō**.

succēssor, **ōris** [succēdō], m., follower, successor.

succēssus, **ūs** [succēdō], m., favorable outcome, success.

succingō, see **cingō**.

succlāmō, see **clāmō**.

succurrō, see **currō**.

suēscō, ere, suēvī, suētus, to become accustomed to.

ad — **adsuēscō**, ere, suēvī, suētus, to accustom one's self to, be wont.

con — **cōnsuēscō**, ere, suēvī, suētus, to become accustomed.

sufficiō, see **faciō**.

suffigō, see **figō**.

suffocō, āre, āvī, ātus [sub + fauces, the throat], to choke, strangle.

suffodiō, see **fodiō**.

suffrāgātor, **ōris** [suffrāgor, to vote for], m., supporter, partisan, follower.

suffrāgium, **i**, n., a voting tablet, vote, ballot.

suī gen., sibi dat., sē acc. and abl. of the reflexive pron., sing. and pl., himself, herself, itself, themselves; sēse, sēmet, strengthened forms of sē.

Sulla, ae, m., a cognomen in the Cornelian gens.

1. **L. Cornēlius Sulla**, surnamed **Fēlix**, born B.C. 138; consul in 88; commanded against Mithridates 88-84; fought Marius in 88, and again in 83, 82, becoming master of Italy.

He was then chosen perpetual dictator, and made many changes in the constitution. He resigned the dictatorship in 79, and died next year.

2. **P. Cornēlius Sulla**, nephew of (1), defended in 62 B.C. by Cicero from a charge of complicity in Catiline's conspiracy.

Sullānus, adj., of or by Sulla, Sullan; as noun, **Sullānī**, **ōrum**, pl. m., the followers of Sulla.

Sulpicius, **i**, m., **Ser. Sulpicius Rūfus**, tribune of the people in 88 B.C., and a supporter of Marius.

sum, **esse**, **fuī**, **futūrus**, to be, exist, live; with gen., belong to, be the part of; be true, be so; happen, take place; with dat., have, possess.

ab — **absum**, **esse**, **āfuī**, to be away or absent, be far from; **prope abesse**, to be at no great distance, be near.

ad — **adsum**, **esse**, **adfui**, to be present or near; to aid (esp. in court).

dē — **dēsum**, **deesse**, **dēfuī**, to be away or absent; be wanting; fail; to miss, let slip.

in — **insum**, **inesse**, **īfuī**, to be in or on; belong to.

inter — **intersum**, **esse**, **fuī**, to be present at, take part in.

prae — **praesum**, **praeesse**, **fuī**, to be over or before; rule, govern, be in command of.

prō — **prōsum**, **prōdesse**, **prōfuī**, to benefit, profit, aid.

super — **supersum**, **esse**, **fuī**, to be over and above, remain; survive, outlive.

summa, ae [summus], f., top, summit; chief point or place, supremacy; total, amount, sum.

summus, see **superus**.

sūmō, ere, **sūmpsī**, **sūmptus** [sub + emō], to take up, take, choose; enter upon, begin; spend.

ab — **absūmō**, *ere*, **sūmpsī**, **sūmptus**, *to use up, consume; spend.*
ad — **adsūmō**, *ere*, **sūmpsī**, **sūmptus**, *to take to one's self, receive.*
con — **cōnsūmō**, *ere*, **sūmpsī**, **sūmptus**, *to use up, spend.*
sūmptuārius [**sūmptus**], *adj.*, *relating to expense, sumptuary.*
sūmptus, **ūs** [**sūmō**], *m.*, *outlay, expense.*
supellex, **supellectilis**, *f.*, *household stuff, furniture.*
super, *prep.* (1) with *acc.*, *over, above, upon, in addition to; during;* (2) with *abl.*, *over, upon, beyond, in addition to.*
superbē [**superbus**], *adv.*, *haughtily, proudly, arrogantly.*
superbia, *ae* [**superbus**], *f.*, *pride, arrogance.*
superbus [**super**], *adj.*, *haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent.*
Superbus, *i*, *m.*, *see Tarquinius.*
superiāciō, *see iaciō.*
superior, *see superus.*
superō, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātus** [**superus**], *to pass over, cross; overcome, subdue, conquer; excel, surpass.*
supersum, *see sum.*
superus [**super**], *adj.*, *above, upper, higher; comp. superior, higher, superior, earlier; as noun, a superior; sup. suprēmus, highest, topmost, last, or summus, highest, greatest, extreme, most distinguished; often the highest part of, top of; Mare Superum, the Upper or Adriatic Sea.*
superveniō, *see veniō.*
supervivō, *see vivō.*
supplex, **icis** [**sub** + **plicō**, *to fold, bend*], *adj.*, *bending the knees in entreaty, begging, suppliant; as noun, a suppliant.*
suppliciter [**supplex**], *adv.*, *suppliantly, humbly.*
supplicium, *i* [**supplex**], *n.*, *a kneeling*

down (as suppliant, or to receive punishment); punishment, execution.

supplicō, **āre**, **āvi**, **ātum** [**supplex**], *to kneel down; entreat, beseech; pray, worship; thank.*

suprā [**super**], *adv.*, *above.*

surgō, *ere*, **surrēxi**, **surrectum** [**sub** + **regō**], *to stand up, rise, arise.*

ad — **adsurgō**, *ere*, **surrēxi**, —, *to rise up, arise.*

suscipiō, *see capiō.*

sūspēctus [*orig. part. of sūspiciō, to suspect*], *adj.*, *mistrusted, suspected.*

sustineō, *see teneō.*

sūtor, **ōris** [**suō**, *to sew, stitch*], *m.*, *a shoemaker, cobbler.*

suus [**suī**], *adj.*, *his own, her own, its own, their own; his, her, its, their; as noun, suī, ōrum, pl. m., his (their) friends, followers, soldiers or fellow-citizens.*

Syphāx, **ācis**, *m.*, *a prince of Numidia.*

Syria, *ae, f.*, *Syria, a country on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean.*

T

T., *abbreviation of the name Titus.*

tabella, *ae* [*dim. of tabula*], *f.*, *a small board, writing tablet.*

taberna, *ae, f.*, *stall, shop (of boards); hut, tent.*

tabernāculum, *i* [**taberna**], *n.*, *a tent.*

tabula, *ae, f.*, *a board, plank; picture (sc. picta, painted); writing tablet; record, list.*

taceō, **ēre**, **uī**, —, *to be silent, say nothing.*

tacitus [**taceō**], *adj.*, *silent, secret.*

taedium, *i* [**taedet**, *it wearies*], *n.*, *weariness, disgust, loathing.*

talentum, *i*, *n.*, *a talent, a Greek money measure, worth about \$1100.*

tālis, *e, adj.*, *such, of such a kind; tālis . . . quālis, such . . . as.*

tam, adv., *to such a degree, so much, as much, so*; **tam . . . quam**, as . . . so, not only . . . but also.

tamdiū, adv., *so long*.

tamen, adv., *yet, still, for all that, all the same, however, nevertheless*.

tamquam, conj., *as if*.

Tanaquil, ilis, f., the wife of Tarquinius Priscus.

tandem, adv., *at length, at last, finally*.

tangō, ere, tetigī tāctus, *to touch*.

con — contingō, ere, tigī, tāctus, with acc., *to touch*; with dat., *to occur to, fall to lot of, befall*; happen.

ob — obtingō, ere, tigī, —, *to fall to the lot of, befall*; occur.

tantum [tantus], adv., *so much* (and no more), *only, merely*.

tantummodō [tantum + modō], adv., *only, merely*.

tantus, adj., *so great, such*; as noun, tantum, i, n., *so much*.

tardē [tardus, *slow*], adv., *slowly*.

tarditās, ātis [tardus, *slow*], f., *slowness, sluggishness*.

tardō, āre, āvi, ātus [tardus, *slow*], *to delay, hinder, impede*.

Tarentinus, adj., *of Tarentum, Tarentine*; as noun, Tarentīnī, ōrum, pl. m., *the people of Tarentum*.

Tarentum, i, n., a flourishing Greek city on the southern coast of Italy; modern Taranto.

Tarpēia, ae, f., a Roman maiden of the time of Romulus.

Tarpēius, adj., *of Tarpeia, Tarpeian*; rūpēs Tarpēia, *the Tarpeian rock*, a part of the Capitoline Hill, on the side toward the Forum.

(1) Tarquiniī, ōrum, pl. m., a city in Etruria.

(2) Tarquiniī, ōrum, pl. m., *the Tarquin family, the Tarquins*.

Tarquinius, i, m., the name of a gens in early Rome, said to have come from Etruria.

1. **Tarquinius Priscus**, the fifth king of Rome.

2. **Tarquinius Superbus**, the last king of Rome, expelled B.C. 509.

3. **Sextus Tarquinius**, son of (2).

4. **L. Tarquinius Collātinus**, cousin of (3), and husband of Lucretia.

Tatius, i, m., **Titus Tatius**, a Sabine king, and joint ruler with Romulus.

tēctum, i [tegō], n., *a covering, roof*; covered structure, house.

tegō, ere, tēxī, tēctus, *to cover*; hide, conceal; defend, guard.

dē — dētegō, ere, tēxī, tēctus, *to uncover, expose*; betray.

tēgula, ae [tego], f., *roof tile, tile*.

tēlum, i, n., *missile*; spear, javelin.

temerārius [temerē], adj., *heedless, rash, reckless*.

temerē, adv., *blindly, rashly, heedlessly*.

temeritās, ātis [temerē], f., *rashness, heedlessness, temerity*.

temperāns, antis [orig. part. of temperō], adj., *moderate, temperate, sober*.

temperō, āre, āvi, ātus [tempus], *to set bounds to, restrain*.

tempestās, ātis [tempus], f., *point or period of time*; storm, tempest.

templum, i, n., *a sacred spot*; temple.

tempus, oris, n., *time, period, season*; opportunity, occasion.

tendō, ere, tetendī, tentus and tēnsus, *to spread out, stretch*; insidiās tendere, *to lay a trap for, plot against*.

con — contendō, ere, i, tentus, *to stretch*; exert one's self, strive, insist; hasten, march quickly.

in — intendō, ere, i, tentus, *to stretch, stretch towards*; aim, direct.

ob(s) — ostendō, ere, i, tentus, *to stretch out, show*; produce, furnish; disclose, make known.

por (= prō) — portendō, ere, i,

tentus, to point out, indicate; fore-shadow, portend.

prō — **prōtendō**, ere, ī, **tentus**, to stretch out, extend.

tenebrae, ārum, pl. f., darkness, gloom; a hiding place.

tenebricōsus [**tenebrae**], adj., dark, gloomy.

teneō, ēre, uī, **tentus**, to hold, keep; possess; maintain, guard, defend; seize.

ab — **abstineō**, ēre, uī, **tentus**, to hold back or from; keep aloof from; refrain from, abstain.

con — **contineō**, ēre, uī, **tentus**, to keep, hold, contain; restrain, rule, curb.

dē — **dētineō**, ēre, uī, **tentus**, to hold back or off; detain, hinder.

ob — **obtineō**, ēre, uī, **tentus**, to hold, possess; rule, govern.

per — **pertineō**, ēre, uī, —, to stretch out, extend; reach.

re — **retineō**, ēre, uī, **tentus**, to keep or hold (back), retain, detain.

sub(s) — **sustineō**, ēre, uī, **tentus**, to hold up, support, sustain; bear, endure; hold in check, restrain.

tentō, āre, āvi, ātus [freq. of **tendō**], to touch, handle; try, attempt; sound, try to win over.

tentōrium, ī [**tendō**], n., a tent.

ter, num. adv., thrice, three times.

Terentius, ī, m., a Roman gentile name. See **Varrō**.

Terentius, ī, m., a comrade of Pompey the Great.

tergiversor, āri, — [**tergum** + **vertō**], to twist and turn, shuffle, evade.

tergum, ī, n., back, rear.

ternī, ae, a [cf. **trēs**], num. adj., three on each side, by threes, three.

terō, ere, trivī, trītus, to rub, wear away; waste, kill.

terra, ae, f., the earth, ground; land.

terreō, ēre, uī, **itus**, to frighten, alarm, terrify; deter.

dē — **dēterreō**, ēre, uī, **itus**, to frighten off, deter, keep from.

terribilis, e [**terreō**], adj., frightful, dreadful.

terror, ōris [**terreō**], m., fear, panic.

tertius [cf. **trēs**], adj., third; abl. n. **tertiō** as adv., the third time.

tēstimōnium, ī [**tēstis**, a witness], n., evidence, testimony, proof.

tēstor, āri, ātus sum [**tēstis**, a witness], to bear witness, be a witness.

Teutobochus, ī, m., a chief of the Teutones.

Teutonēs, um, pl. m., the Teutones, a Germanic people which invaded Italy, but was defeated by Marius.

thēsaurus, ī, m., a treasure, hoard.

Thessalia, ae, f., Thessaly, a large district in the northeastern part of Greece.

Ti., abbreviation of the name **Tiberius**.

Tiberis, is, m., the river *Tiber*.

Tiberius, ī, m., a Roman praenomen.

Ticinus, ī, m., the *Ticinus*, a river in Cisalpine Gaul, tributary to the Po.

tigillum, ī [dim. of **ignum**, beam], n., a little beam.

Tigrānēs, is, m., a king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates.

timeō, ēre, uī, —, to be afraid, fear.

timidus [**timeō**], adj., fearful, timid.

tīrōcinium, ī [**tīrō**, a raw recruit], n., a soldier's first campaign; military inexperience.

titulus, ī, m., inscription, placard, notice.

Titus, ī, m., a Roman praenomen.

toga, ae, f., the *toga*, the characteristic outer robe of the Romans. See also **praetextus**.

togātus [**toga**], adj., clad in the *toga*; in peaceful garb, unarmed.

tollō, ere, sustulī, sublātus, to lift, raise, take up; remove, abolish.

tonitrus, ūs [tonō, *to thunder*], *m.*, *thunder, peal of thunder.*

tōnsor, ōris [tondeō, *to shear*], *m.*, *a barber.*

tōnsōrius [tōnsor], *adj.*, *of a barber, barber's.*

Tōranus, ī, *m.*, *Titus*, who betrayed his father to the second triumvirate.

Torquātus, ī [torquis], *m.*, *a cognomen common in the Manlian gens.*

1. *T. Mānlius Torquātus*, dictator in 353 and 349 B.C., consul 347, 344, and 340.

2. *T. Mānlius Torquātus*, son of (1), put to death by his father for disobedience of orders.

torqueō, ēre, torsī, tortus, *to turn, twist; torture, torment.*

torquis, is [torqueō], *m.*, *a twisted collar, necklace.*

torvē [torvus, *grim*], *adv.*, *sternly, grimly.*

tot, *indecl. adj.*, *so many.*

totidem [tot], *indecl. adj.*, *just as many, the same number of.*

totiēns [tot], *adv.*, *so many times, so often.*

tōtus, *gen. tōtius, dat. tōtī, adj.*, *all, all the, the whole, entire.*

trādō, *see dō.*

trādūcō, *see dūcō.*

trahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus, *to draw, drag; detain.*

ab — abstrahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus, *to drag off or away; carry off.*

con — contrahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus, *to draw together, collect, assemble.*

dē — dētrahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus, *to draw or strip off, remove; drag.*

dis — distrahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus, *to pull asunder, part, separate.*

ex — extrahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus, *to draw or pull out; prolong, waste.*

per — pertrahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus, *to draw along, drag; lead.*

re — retrahō, ere, trāxī, trāctus, *to draw or drag back.*

trāiciō, *see iaciō.*

trānō, *see nō.*

trāns, *prep. with acc., across, beyond, over.*

trānscondō, *see scandō.*

trānseō, *see (1) eō.*

trānsferō, *see ferō.*

trānsfigō, *see figō.*

trānsfodiō, *see fodiō.*

trānsfugiō, *see fugiō.*

trānsgradior, *see gradior.*

trānsigō, *see agō.*

trānsiliō, *see saliō.*

trānsmittō, *see mittō.*

trānsversus [trāns + vertō], *adj.*, *turned across, crosswise; out of the way.*

Trasumēnus, ī, *m.*, *a lake in Etruria, famous as the scene of Hannibal's victory over the Romans in B.C. 217.*

Trebia, ae, f., *the Trebia*, a small tributary of the Po, near Placentia.

trecentēsimus [trecentī], *num. adj.*, *three hundredth.*

trecentī, ae, a [trēs + centum], *num. adj.*, *three hundred.*

tredecim [trēs + decem], *indecl. num. adj.*, *thirteen.*

tremō, ere, uī, —, *to quake, tremble.*

trepidātiō, ōnis [trepidō], *f.*, *alarm, confusion.*

trepidō, āre, āvī, —, *to be in alarm or confusion; tremble, waver.*

trēs, tria, *num. adj.*, *three.*

tribūnal, ālis [tribūnus], *n.*, *a judgment seat, tribunal.*

tribūnātus, ūs [tribūnus], *m.*, *the tribuneship, office of tribune.*

tribūnicus [tribūnus], *adj.*, *of a tribune, tribunitial.*

tribūnus, ī [tribus], *m.*, *chief of a tribe, tribune; tribūnus militum or militāris, military tribune, captain, one of the minor officers of a legion,*

six in number; **tribūnus plēbis**, *tribune of the people*, elected from the plebeians. The office was created in 494 B.C. to protect the plebeians against the patricians. Ten *tribūnī plēbis* were elected annually. Their persons were sacred.

tribuō, ere, ī, ūtus [*tribus*], *to assign, grant, give.*

dis — distribuō, ere, ī, ūtus, *to divide, distribute, apportion.*

tribus, ūs [cf. *trēs*], *f., a tribe* (orig. a third part of the people).

tribūtum, ī [*tribuō*], *n., tax, tribute.*

triennium, ī [*trēs + annus*], *n., the space of three years, three years.*

trigeminī, ae, a [*trēs + geminus*], *adj., born three at a birth; as noun, pl. m., triplets.*

trigintā, indecl. num. *adj., thirty.*

tristis, e, *adj., sad, sorrowful; stern, severe.*

triumphālis, e [*triumphus*], *adj., pertaining to a triumph, triumphal.*

triumphō, āre, āvi, ātum [*triumphus*], *to celebrate a triumph, triumph.*

triumphus, ī, m., *a triumph*, the splendid procession in which the victorious general entered the city, accompanied by his soldiers and the spoil and captives he had taken. The procession passed round the Capitoline Hill into the Via Sacra, then into the Forum, and on up to the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.

triumvir, virī [*trēs + vir*], *m., a triumvir*, one of a board of three commissioners.

tropaeum, ī, n., *a trophy, sign of victory*, made usually by fastening captured arms to the trunk of a tree.

trucidō, āre, āvi. ātus, *to cut to pieces, slaughter, butcher.*

truncus, ī, m., *stem, trunk* (of a tree); *trunk, body.*

tū, tuī, pl. vōs, vestrum or vestri, *pers. pron., thou, you.*

tueor, ēri, itus sum, *to look at, watch; defend, protect.*

in — intueor, ēri, itus sum, *to look closely at or upon, gaze at.*

Tullius, ī, m., the name of a Roman gens.

1. *Servius Tullius*, sixth king of Rome.

2. *M. Tullius Cicerō*, the orator. See *Cicerō*.

Tullus, ī, m., praenomen of *Tullus Hostilius*, third king of Rome.

tum, adv., *then, at that time; thereupon.*

tumultuor, āri, ātus sum [*tumultus*], *to make a disturbance, riot.*

tumultus, ūs, m., *a disturbance, uproar; rebellion, riot.*

tumulus, ī [*tumeō, to swell*], *m., a hillock, mound, hill.*

tunc, adv., *then, at that time; accordingly, thereupon.*

turba, ae, f., *a hubbub, crowd, throng.*

turbulentus [*turba*], *adj., stormy, confused, troubled.*

turdus, ī, m., *a thrush, fieldfare.*

turma, ae, f., *a troop or squadron* (of cavalry).

turpis, e, *adj., ugly; base, dishonorable.*

turris. is, m., *tower, castle; howdah.*

tūs. tūris, n., *incense.*

tūtēla, ae [*tueor*], *f., protection, guardianship.*

(1) **tūtor, ōris** [*tueor*], *m., protector, guardian.*

(2) **tūtor, āri, ātus sum** [freq. of *tueor*], *to guard, protect.*

tūtus [orig. part. of *tueor*], *adj., safe; tūtō, abl. as adv., safely.*

U

ūber, eris, n., *teat, dug, udder.*

ubi, interr. adv., *where? when? As*

conj., both interr. and rel., *where, when.*

ulciscor, i, ultus sum, *to punish, avenge.*

ūllus, gen. ūllius, adj., *any, any one.*

ūlterior, ius, gen. ōris [ūltrā], adj., *farther, remoter; sup. ūltimus, farthest, last, utmost, greatest; ūltima manus, finishing touches; ūltorius, adv., beyond, farther, more, longer; ūltimum, adv., for the last time.*

ūltimum, ūltimus, see ūlterior.

ultiō, ōnis [ulciscor], f., *revenge.*

ūltrā, adv. and prep. with acc., *on the other side, beyond; ūltrā fidem, incredibly.*

ūltrō, adv., *of one's own accord, voluntarily.*

umbra, ae, f., *shadow, shade.*

umerus, i, m., *the shoulder.*

unde, adv. (1) interr., *whence? from whom, from which?* (2) rel., *whence, from whom, from which; wherefore.*

undecim [ūnus + decem], indecl. num. adj., *eleven.*

undique, adv., *from all sides; on all sides, everywhere.*

unguis, is, m., *a (finger) nail.*

ūniversus [ūnus + vertō], adj., *all in one, whole, entire.*

ūnus, gen. unius, adj., *one, only, sole, alone; ūnus quisque, each one.*

urbānus [urbs], adj., *of or in the city, esp. in Rome; refined, witty; as noun, urbānī, ōrum, pl. m., city people; town wits.*

urbs, urbis, f., *a city; The City (Rome).*

ūrīnātor, ōris, m., *a diver.*

ūrna, ae [ūrō], f., *a vessel, urn (of baked clay).*

ūrō, ere, ūssī, ūstus, *to burn.*

co + amb(i) — combūrō, ere, ūssī, ūstus, *to burn up, consume.*

dē — deūrō, ere, ūssī, ūstus, *to burn up, consume.*

ex — exūrō, ere, ūssī, ūstus, *to burn up, consume.*

ūsquā, adv., *anywhere.*

ūsq̄ue, adv., *all the way, right on, continuously, even.*

ūsūrpō, āre, āvī, ātus [ūsus + rapiō], *to make use of, enjoy.*

ūsus, ūs [ūtor], m., *use, employment; experience, training; profit, advantage, convenience.*

ut, adv., interr., *how? in what way?*

rel., *as, just as; since, seeing that;*

ut . . . ita, *just as . . . so.*

ut, conj., (1) with indic., *when; ut primum, as soon as;* (2) with subj. of purpose, *in order that, that; of result, so that, that.*

(1) uter, utris, m., *leather bag, skin.*

(2) uter, utra, utrum, adj., (1) interr., *which of (the) two?* (2) rel., *whichever one (of the two).*

uterque, traque, trumque [uter + que], adj., *each (of the two), both.*

ūtilis, e [ūtor], adj., *useful, helpful; profitable, expedient.*

ūtilitās, ātis [ūtilis], f., *profit, advantage.*

utinam, adv., *oh that! would that!*

utique, adv., *at any rate, surely; especially.*

ūtor, ūtī. ūsus sum, *make use of, employ; enjoy, take advantage of; aliquid ūtendum dare, to lend.*

utpote, adv., *seeing that, inasmuch as, since.*

utrimque [uterque], adv., *from or on both sides, on either hand.*

uxor, ōris, f., *a wife.*

V

vacō, āre, āvī, —, *to be empty, be free (e.g. from labor), have leisure.*

vacuus [vacō], adj., *empty, unoccupied.*

vādō, ere, —, —, to go, rush.

ex — **ēvādō**, ere, **vāsī**, **vāsus**, to go forth or away; get away, escape; get to be, become.

in — **invādō**, ere, **vāsī**, **vāsum**, to enter; attack; seize, take possession of.

vae, interj., oh! alas! woe!

vāgītus, ūs [**vāgiō**, to cry], m., squalling, crying.

valeō, ēre, **uī**, **itūrus**, to be well or strong; have power or influence, prevail.

Valerius, **i**, m., the name of a Roman gens.

1. *M. Valerius Māximus Corvinus*. See **Māximus** (1).

2. *C. Valerius Catullus*. See **Ca-**
tullus.

valētūdō, inis [**valeō**], f., health (good or bad); good health; sickness.

validus [**valeō**], adj., strong, stout; powerful.

vallēs, or **vallis**, is, f., valley, vale.

vāllum, **i**, n., stockade, rampart, wall.

vānus, adj., empty, idle; ostentatious, vain.

varius, adj., various, different, diverse.

varix, icis, m., a dilated vein.

Varrō, ōnis, m., *C. Terentius Varrō*, consul in 219 and 216; defeated at Cannae, with his colleague Paulus.

Vārus, **i**, m., see **Quintilius**.

vas, vadis, m., bail, security; surety.

vās, **vāsis** (pl. **vāsa**, ōrum), n., a vessel, dish.

vāstō, āre, **āvī**, **ātus** [**vāstus**], to lay waste, devastate, destroy.

vāstus, adj., empty, waste; immense, huge.

vegetus [**vegeō**, to quicken], adj., lively, animated.

vehementer [**vehemēns**, earnest], adv., earnestly, seriously, severely; exceedingly.

vehō, ere, **vexī**, **vectus**, to bear, carry,

convey; in pass., with **nāvi** or **equō**, to sail, ride.

ad — **advehō**, ere, **vexī**, **vectus**, to carry or bring to, bring.

ex — **ēvehō**, ere, **vexī**, **vectus**, to lift, raise, elevate.

in — **invehō**, ere, **vexī**, **vectus**, to carry in or to; in pass., ride into, sail to.

prō — **prōvehō**, ere, **vexī**, **vectus**, to carry forward; in pass., to sail, proceed.

Vēientēs, um, pl. m., the people of *Veii*, a town in Etruria, about twelve miles from Rome.

vel [old imperative of (1) **volō**], adv. and conj., even; or, or else; **vel** . . . **vel**, either . . . or.

vēlō, āre, **āvī**, **ātus**, to cover up, veil.

vēlōcitās, ātis [**vēlōx**], f., speed, swift-ness.

vēlōx, ōcis, adj., swift, fleet, quick.

velut or **veluti**, adv., just as if, as if; ostensibly.

vēnābulum, **i** [**vēnor**], n., a hunting spear.

vēnātiō, ōnis [**vēnor**], f., hunting; a hunting spectacle, in which wild beasts fought against men, or against one another.

vēndō, ere, **didī**, **ditus** [contr. from **vēnumdō**], to sell.

venēnum, **i**, n., poison.

venerātiō, ōnis [**veneror**], f., respect, reverence; an object of reverence or awe.

veneror, **ārī**, **ātus sum**, to reverence, worship, revere, respect, honor.

venia, ae, f., indulgence, favor, pardon.

veniō, īre, **vēnī**, **ventum**, to come, go.

ad — **adveniō**, īre, **vēnī**, **ventum**, to come to, reach, arrive at, arrive.

circum — **circumveniō**, īre, **vēnī**, **ventus**, to surround, beset.

con — **conveniō**, īre, **vēnī**, **ventus**, to come together, assemble; with

acc., to meet; **convenit**, *impers.*, it is agreed, an arrangement is made.

in — **inveniō**, *ire*, **vēnī**, **ventus**, to come upon, find, discover.

ob — **obveniō**, *ire*, **vēnī**, **ventum**, to come or go to meet; befall, occur to; fall to the lot of.

per — **perveniō**, *ire*, **vēnī**, **ventum**, to come to, reach; penetrate, attain to.

prae — **praeveniō**, *ire*, **vēnī**, **ventus**, to come before, get start of, anticipate, outstrip.

super — **superveniō**, *ire*, **vēnī**, **ventum**, to come to the rescue, arrive.

vēnor, **ārī**, **ātus sum**, to hunt, chase.

venter, **tris**, *m.*, the stomach.

ventitō, **āre**, **āvī**, — [*freq.* of **veniō**], to come or go often, resort.

ventus, *i.*, *m.*, wind.

vēnumdō, **dare**, **dedī**, **datus** [**vēnum**, *sale* + **dō**], to sell.

Venusia, *ae*, *f.*, a town in Southern Italy, between Apulia and Lucania.

venustus [**venus**, *grace*], *adj.*, charming, graceful.

verber, **eris**, *n.*, a lash, whip; blow.

verbum, *i.*, *n.*, a word; saying, phrase.

vērē [**vērus**], *adv.*, truthfully, truly.

verēcundia, *ae* [**vereor**], *f.*, modesty, shame; respect, reverence.

vereor, **ērī**, **itus sum**, to feel awe of, respect; fear, be afraid.

vērō [*abl.* of **vērus**], *adv.*, truly, heartily; in truth, indeed, however, but.

verrūca, *ae*, *f.*, a wart, pimple.

versiculus [*dim.* of **versus**], *m.*, a little verse; a line.

versō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [*freq.* of **vertō**], to twist, turn; *pass.*, to dwell, abide, be; employ one's self, conduct one's self.

versus, **ūs** [**vertō**], *m.*, a verse, line.

vertex, **icis** [**vertō**], *m.*, summit, peak, crest.

vertō, *ere*, *i.*, **versus**, to turn, change; in *pass.*, turn about, return.

ab — **āvertō**, *ere*, *i.*, **versus**, to turn away or aside, avert, divert.

con — **convertō**, *ere*, *i.*, **versus**, to turn round, change; turn, direct; divert, misuse; **conversus**, turning.

dis — **dīvertō**, *ere*, *i.*, **versus**, to turn away or aside.

ex — **ēvertō**, *ere*, *i.*, **versus**, to overturn, destroy, ruin.

inter — **intervertō**, *ere*, *i.*, **versus**, to turn aside; embezzle, misappropriate.

re — **revertor**, *i.*, **revertī** or (less often) **reversus sum**, to return; revert, recur.

vērum [**vērus**], *adv.*, truly, certainly; but.

vērus, *adj.*, true, real, genuine. For **rē vērā**, see **rēs**.

vescor, *i.*, —, to eat.

vesper, **erī**, *m.*, evening.

Vesta, *ae*, *f.*, the goddess of the hearth, and so of the family and the state.

A fire was kept burning continually in her temple near the Forum, which six maidens, called Vestals, watched in turn, since the Romans believed that the maintenance of this fire was closely connected with the continuance of their state. The Vestals were not allowed to marry during their term of office.

vester, **tra**, **trum** [*orig.* **voster**; cf. **vōs**], *poss. pron. adj.*, your, yours.

vēstibulum, *i.*, *n.*, vestibule, entrance.

vēstīgium, *i.*, *n.*, footstep, footprint.

vestis, *is*, *f.*, clothing, garments; a robe.

veterānus [**vetus**], *adj.*, old, veteran. As noun, **veterānī**, **ōrum**, *pl. m.*, veteran soldiers, veterans.

vetō, **āre**, **uī**, **itus**, not allow, forbid.

vetus, **eris**, *adj.*, old, aged; of a former time, ancient.

vexō, āre, āvī, ātus [freq. of **vehō**],
to shake; trouble, disturb.
via, ae, f., highway, road; passage,
march, journey.
vicārius, ī [vicis], m., a substitute,
proxy.
vicēsīmus [cf. **vīgintī**], num. adj.,
twentieth.
viciēs [cf. **vīgintī**], num. adv., twenty
times.
vicīnus [vicus], adj., neighboring,
near.
(vicis), **is** (nom. wanting), f., alterna-
tion, change, succession; **in vicem**,
in turn.
victor, ōris [vincō], m., conqueror,
victor; as adj., victorious.
victōria, ae [victor], f., victory.
vicus, ī, m., a street; village, town.
vidēlicet [vidēre + licet], adv., you
see, clearly; of course, that is.
videō, ēre, vidī, visus, to see, perceive,
understand; in pass., seem.
in — invideō, ēre, vidī, visus, to
look askance at, to envy.
vigil, vigilis, adj., wakeful, alert; as
noun, a watchman, sentinel.
vigilantia, ae [vigil], f., wakefulness,
vigilance, watchfulness.
vigilia, ae [vigil], f., wakefulness; a
watch (a fourth part of the night).
vīgintī, indecl. num. adj., twenty.
vilicus, ī [villa], m., overseer, steward.
villa, ae, f., a country house, villa.
viminālis, e [vīmen, an osier], adj., of
osiers; as noun, **Viminālis**, is, m.
(sc. collis), the Viminal Hill, one of
the seven hills of Rome.
vinciō, īre, vinxī, vinctus, to bind,
fetter.
vincō, ere, vici, victus, to conquer,
defeat; surpass; intrans., prevail.
dē — dēvincō, ere, vici, victus,
to conquer completely, subdue.
vinculum, ī [vinciō], n., a bond; in
pl., bonds, chains, jail.

vindex, icis, m., champion, protector.
vindicō, āre, āvi, ātus [vis + dicō],
to claim; protect; avenge; pun-
ish.
vīnum, ī, n., wine.
violentus [vis], adj., violent, impetu-
ous.
violō, āre, āvī, ātus [vis], to injure;
dishonor, outrage.
vir, virī, m., a man, hero; husband.
virēs, see **vis**.
virga, ae, f., a rod, scourge.
Virgīnia, ae, f., the maiden whose
attempted enslavement by Appius
Claudius led to the downfall of the
Decemvirs, B.C. 449.
Virgīnius, ī, m., L., the father of Vir-
ginia, consul in B.C. 449.
virgō, inis, f., young girl, maiden,
virgin.
virilis, e [vir], adj., manly.
virītim [vir], adv., man by man, singly,
individually.
virtūs, ūtis [vir], f., manliness,
strength, bravery; ability.
vis, gen. and dat. wanting, acc. vim,
abl. **vī, f.**, strength, force; hostile
force, violence; quantity, number;
pl., **virēs**, energy, vigor, resources;
vim facere, to use violence.
visō, ere, ī, us [freq. of **videō**], to go
to see, visit.
visus, ūs [videō], m., appearance,
vision.
vīta, ae [cf. **vivō**], f., life.
vitium, ī [vieō, to twist], n., a fault,
failing, vice.
vituperandus [gerundive of **vituperō**],
adj., blameworthy.
vituperātiō, ōnis [vituperō], f., cen-
sure, criticism.
vituperō, āre, āvī, ātus, to blame, cen-
sure.
vivō, ere, vixī, victum, to live.
super — supervivō, ere, vixī, —,
to live beyond, outlive, survive.

vivus [vívō], adj., *living, alive*; of water, *running*.

vix, adv., *with difficulty, hardly, scarcely*.

vōciferor, **ārī**, **ātus sum** [vōx + ferō], *to cry out, shout, exclaim*.

vocitō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [freq. of vocō], *to call repeatedly or loudly*.

vocō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [cf. vōx], *to call, summon, name*.

ab — **āvocō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to call off, or away*.

ad — **advocō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to call to (one), summon; call together*.

con — **convocō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to call together, summon*.

ex — **ēvocō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to call forth or out, summon*.

prō — **prōvocō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to call forth, challenge; appeal to*.

re — **revocō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus**, *to call back, call again, recall*.

volitō, **āre**, **āvī**, — [freq. of (2) volō], *flit about; fly, hasten*.

(1) **volō**, **velle**, **voluī**, —, *to wish; be willing; be minded, determine*.

(2) **volō**, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātūrus**, *to fly*.

ab — **āvolō**, **āre**, **āvī**, —, *to fly or hasten away*.

dē — **dēvolō**, **āre**, —, —, *to fly down, fly*.

Volsci, **ōrum**, pl. m., an ancient tribe living in the southern part of Latium, finally subdued by the Romans in B.C. 338.

volucer, **cris**, **cre** [(2) volō], adj., *flying, winged*; as noun, f. (sc. avis), *a bird*.

volūmen, **inis** [volvō, *to roll*], n., *roll of writing, scroll, volume, book*.

voluntārius [voluntās], adj., *of free will, voluntary*.

voluntās, **ātis** [(1) volō], f., *will, wish, desire, inclination*.

vōs, see **tū**.

vōtum, **ī** [voveō], n., *a vow, wish, prayer*.

voveō, **ēre**, **vōvī**, **vōtus**, *to promise solemnly, vow, dedicate*.

dē — **dēvoveō**, **ēre**, **vōvī**, **vōtus**, *to consecrate, doom, devote*.

vōx, **vōcis**, f., *voice, sound, tone; cry, call; saying, speech*.

vulgāris, **e** [vulgus], adj., *common-place, ordinary, vulgar*.

vulgō [vulgus], adv., *commonly, popularly, generally*.

vulgus, **ī**, n., *the masses, multitude, the common people*.

vulnerō, **āre**, **āvī**, **ātus** [vulnus], *to wound, hurt, injure*.

vulnus, **eris**, n., *a wound; blow, misfortune*.

vultur, **uris**, m., *a vulture*.

vultus, **ūs**, m., *the expression of the face, features, countenance*.

X

Xanthippus, **ī**, m., a Spartan general by whose aid the Carthaginians defeated Regulus in B.C. 255.

Xenophōn, **ōntis**, m., *Xenophon*, an Athenian general and author, who lived about B.C. 440–350.

Xerxēs, **is**, m., a king of Persia, defeated by the Greeks at Salamis B.C. 480.

Z

Zama, **ae**, f., a city in Numidia, near Carthage.

zōna, **ae**, f., *a girdle, belt; money belt*.

First Latin Readings

An Equivalent for Cæsar

By R. ARROWSMITH, PH.D.

Professor of Latin and Greek, Teachers College, New York City

AND

G. M. WHICHER, M.A.

Instructor in Classics, Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cloth, 12mo, 344 pages. Price, \$1.25

This work has been prepared in response to a growing demand for a new first reading book in Latin, offering more simple and interesting material for the second-year work than is now provided by Cæsar's Commentaries, the first connected reading pupils meet in the Latin course.

It is the aim of the present volume to offer for the student's first reading in Latin, material in which the least, rather than the more, difficult Latin comes first; which contains the largest possible general vocabulary, instead of a small special vocabulary; which is drawn from a wide, instead of a narrow, range of literature; and which may be associated with other departments of teaching with greater success and productiveness than Cæsar's Commentaries.

The selections in First Latin Readings have, therefore, been chosen with reference to their difficulty, their interest as literature, and, as far as possible, their relation to Roman life and custom, and not with reference to their exclusive use as drilling material on formal classical construction.

Exercises in Latin prose composition, based on the text of each author represented, have been prepared, and are included in the book.

Copies of First Latin Readings will be sent, prepaid, to any address on receipt of the price by the Publishers:

American Book Company

New York

•

Cincinnati

•

Chicago

Roman Life

In Latin Prose and Verse

Illustrative Readings from Latin Literature

Selected and Edited by

H. T. PECK, PH.D.

Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in Columbia University

AND

ROBERT ARROWSMITH, PH.D.

Cloth, 12mo, 256 pages. Price, \$1.50

This work gives a representative survey of Latin Literature, intended to be read in advanced academic or college work, as supplementary to a regular course in Latin Literature, or to be itself the fundamental work in such a course. The selections range from the popular songs which antedate written literature, to the Christian hymns of the third century, covering the early dramatists, historians, orators, philosophers, the writers of satire and epigram, the lyric and epic poets, the collectors of anecdotes, letter writers, and authors of prose works, and including other material of a popular nature, such as lampoons, parodies, epitaphs, advertisements, announcements of ball games, theatrical and gladiatorial notices, etc. To each selection is prefixed a concise account of the author, when known, and of his works, with a brief bibliography. For convenience in sight reading the text is provided with a translation of the more difficult words, and is followed by a fuller commentary of special points of interest.

Copies of Roman Life in Latin Prose and Verse will be sent, prepaid, to any address on receipt of the price by the Publishers :

American Book Company

New York

• Cincinnati •

Chicago

Stories from Aulus Gellius

EDITED FOR SIGHT READING

BY

CHARLES KNAPP, Ph.D.

INSTRUCTOR IN LATIN, BARNARD COLLEGE, NEW YORK

Paper, 12mo. Price, 30 cents

The *Noctes Atticæ* of Aulus Gellius is a representative work, since it not only reflects perfectly the nature of the subjects which engaged the attention of the literary men of the second century A.D., but also forcibly depicts the spirit in which their labors were prosecuted. Of especial interest and value are the numerous quotations from early writers whose works are no longer extant. For such portions as yet remain of the oldest Latin literature, we are almost wholly indebted to quotations by various grammarians. In this connection the obligations of Latin scholarship to Gellius are far from small. Fully two hundred and seventy-five authors are mentioned or directly quoted in his work, while the number of individual works cited is twice or thrice as large. In giving these quotations from the older writers, he often adds information concerning their careers, or their works, and in this way his contributions to our knowledge of the history of Latin literature is very valuable. For example, practically all that is known of the life of Plautus, the greatest comic poet of Rome, is derived from the third chapter of the third book of the *Noctes Atticæ*.

The commentary gives sufficient assistance to enable such students to read the selections as rapidly and intelligently as possible, and without the need of any helps beyond those furnished by the book itself. The text, in point of language and spelling, is in the main that of Hertz, as given in his critical edition. Throughout the book all vowels known to be long have been carefully marked.

Copies of Knapp's Aulus Gellius will be sent, prepaid, to any address, on receipt of the price (30 cents), by the Publishers:

American Book Company

New York

•

Cincinnati

•

Chicago

BOSTON UNIVERSITY



1 1719 02753 7598

